



The Independent Republican.

CIRCULATION, 2176.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONROE, SUSQ. CO., PA.

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1859.

Justices' Dunning Letters and Warrants—a new supply just printed, and for sale at the Independent Republican office.

Among our new advertisements will be found that of Messrs. R. H. Hall & Co., merchants, of Binghamton.

The communication from New Milford which we publish this week, was intended for last week's issue, but arrived a day too late.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated April 30th, states that the emigrants at the Pike's Peak mines, and those along the route, are enrolling themselves in companies for Arizona and Sonora.

Mr. Rufus Cushman, who has been one of the Teachers in the Susquehanna County Normal School, will open a Select School in the Montrose Academy building, on the 18th inst., to continue twelve weeks. The price for the term will be, for students of the common branches, \$3.50; Algebra &c., \$4.

A term of the Susquehanna County Normal School closed on Friday last with an examination and exhibition. The exhibition in the evening drew together a large assemblage of people. We understand that the last term has been quite successful, the students having made very satisfactory progress in their studies. The next term of the school will commence in the latter part of August, when Professor Stoddard will return to take charge of it.

CAT POSSESSOR.—Last night a cat, belonging to a citizen of our town, got one of the "buttons" intended for dogs, and was this morning found in the garden dead.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

ANOTHER CATASTROPHE.—Harrisburg is not the only place visited by such mournful dispensations. Only a few mornings since, a very fine cat belonging to a citizen of our town was found near Post's store dead. The cause of her death is unknown, though it is attributed to dogs rather than "buttons." She was buried in the garden, and our "local editor," who attended the obsequies, proposes to furnish a three-column report next week.

The Chase Postoffice and the Porter Ridges Postoffice, in this county, have been discontinued. The Administration is "economizing" by discontinuing Postoffices in the Republican North, where the Department more than pays its way, and increasing the number at the South, where they are a heavy charge to the nation.

The Record of the Times, published at Wilkesbarre, by Wm. P. Miner, at two dollars per annum in advance, is an excellent paper, as might be expected on the principle of hereditary transmission, its editor being the son of Hon. Charles Miner, whose fame as an editor has long been wide-spread. The paper is prospering, and has recently been enlarged to about the size of the Independent Republican, and furnished with new type throughout.

Luzerne has several good Republican newspapers—The Record of the Times, The Pittston Gazette, and The Scranton Republican—and there appears to be some strife among the editors to see who shall publish the best paper.

Since Herbert and Sikes, each of whom shot and killed a man in broad day and before several witnesses, in Washington, have been found "not guilty" of the crime of murder, some have inferred that the right to kill any obnoxious individual is among the privileges conferred by the Constitution on Members of Congress. We do not find any such privilege given by that instrument; but probably Judge Crawford, before whom the above named criminals were tried, does. He could find it, we think, quite as easily as the Judges of the Supreme Court found what they professed to see as the basis of their extra-judicial opinions in the Dred Scott case.

One thing seems to be evident: a Democratic Member of Congress is not thought in Washington to commit a crime in shooting a hotel waiter or a district attorney. Whether the same rule would apply to a Republican Congressman, is not so well settled, such a case not having yet occurred.

Governor Wise of Virginia has written a letter against Mr. Buchanan, in which he denounces our venerable President as the betrayer of his friends, the destroyer of his party, and the bitter enemy of Southern interests and Southern rights. This letter is the most formidable array yet presented by a Southern politician of Mr. Buchanan's political sins. It accuses him of having deserted the true Democratic platform in every item, and of having damaged the South by every act of his Administration. It denounces the Nebraska bill, the Lecompton scheme, the Tariff project, the Thirty Million bill, the enormous growth of Government expenditures, the Pacific Railroad, and everything else which Mr. Buchanan has supported or suggested since he came into office. And after this minute detail, Gov. Wise hurls at the President the sweeping accusation of having presented a Federal policy "which, in its whole outline and filling up, exceeds any Federalism in all points which a Hamilton, or an Adams, or any other latitudinarian, ever dared to project or propose."

We have chronicled no recent event with so great pleasure as the reception of Henry C. Carey by the citizens of Scranton. The world has always honored for the leaders of his armies and the oracles of his senates. Men of to-day love to greet, with applause, the political adventurer, whose success is his only title to notice. For pot-foggers, stump orators, fillibusters, convention-tenders, and office-seekers, they are ready to march out with their drums and banners. But such a reception of a private citizen, a man of the study, and not of the stump, whose only recommendation is the fidelity with which through a long life he has pursued the investigation of principles which do not bring profit or popularity, is rare indeed; and we will accept it as, we hope, significant of a better day, when society will make some recognition of those who are working best and most faithfully for it.

Mr. Carey has long enjoyed a reputation in Europe, greater than at home. His books have commanded the attention of the ablest students of Political Economy in England and France, where alone that science has made much general progress. They have been adopted as text books even in the universities of Sweden and Norway. His position in the science is that of a great creative thinker. Surely, no man since Adam Smith, except perhaps Mr. Buckle, from whom much may be expected, can be brought into comparison with him. To see the work which he has accomplished, we need only look at the contradictions of the science when he began to devote himself to it. Malthus was teaching that population tended to increase more rapidly than food, and that all efforts were useless to keep the former within the bounds of the latter. So, a diminution of population was the only alternative to famine, and in this light a war might be a benefit; and so, too, the leaders of society were no longer responsible for the poverty and misery which they might be surrounded. Ricardo was teaching a theory of rents, based upon the idea that the best land was first occupied, and when resort was necessary to the poorer, that rent was paid for the former according to the difference between the two. So, the increase of wealth tended to the bringing into cultivation constantly of poorer soils, and diminishing returns of labor; and so, too, rent is paid to those who have gained a prior possession by mere power, and not to possessors who have done anything to merit it. McCulloch was contending that exchange and transportation were more profitable than production. And Cobden was advising the lower class to go to colonies where they could buy rich lands cheap, rather than stay at home where they were compelled to pay high rents for poor ones.

The great changes in the science, have been mainly the result of Mr. Carey's work. He has done more than any other to lift it from the contempt into which it was falling, and establish it upon its present basis. Against all these fallacies, which did violence to nature, and were in defiance of the convictions of the world, and made the promises which Christianity gives of a coming social order appear but as a dream, Mr. Carey opposed himself. His book called "The Past, the Present, and the Future," which is perhaps the best resume of his system, contains the completest refutation of them. The originators of them were mere theorists, but he was practical. They began with the assertion of a law, and facts were set aside or square cut to suit it. But he has worked in the method of the Baconian philosophy, and his laws are but the expression of the widest induction of facts. To one who has a love of seeing mere speculators exploded, there is little pleasanter reading than his refutation of Malthus and Ricardo in that work. With the most comprehensive generalization of facts, he shows that they were not simply mistaken, but directly wrong. They were not only without the truth, but right in the face of it. But we shall be content if we have led one more reader to that remarkable book. As an exposition of some of the underlying principles of civil and social economy, it has not yet been surpassed. It is perhaps the best contribution our country has made to Sociology, which Compté calls the last in the series of the sciences. Indeed, its author has done much to show that the laws of society, as well as the laws which regulate the planets in their courses, are the expression of the divine love and wisdom.

But the lesson which we have need now most to learn from him is that of the unity of the nation, and that the true basis of its material prosperity is a "developed, diversified, self-centered industry," and the true spring of its moral life is the realization of its calling, and its obligations of national justice and national right.

We are losing even the idea of a nation. Expansion is called growth, and vastness we mistake for strength. The party which advocates national stealing in a raid upon Cuba, and has the impudence to call for thirty millions to carry it out, sets aside such a great unifying national work as the Pacific Railroad would be. Her policy is in favor of going abroad, rather than forging into a harmonious power that which we have. She seeks not a unit, but a conglomerate. In indifference to history, it is forgotten that the Dutch Republic, which we have imitated, was so limited; or that Attica was the smallest of the Greek States. We may do well to remember that the decline of Rome dated from the time when she ceased to be a nation and became an empire; and most of all, we learn a lesson from that great political text-book, the Old Testament, and avoid that scheme or system of society against which Jodesa as a nation was a witness, and which is there called Babel, or Babylonian, for it is to that, that this party is hurrying us.

Inlay and Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter for May 2d, is out, and it is a capital number, which every person in business should have, as a mere measure of security against imposition. There are descriptions of about forty recent counterfeiters, with full accounts of previous ones. The editorial page is well filled, and the prices current of stocks and all other articles are full and correct.

The Louisville Courier denounces the doctrine of non-interference by Congress with slavery in the Territories as a "Black Republicanism," an "Abolitionism," and "the newest Democratic doctrine." It says that after slaves are carried into a Territory, and the right of slavery to exist there is confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, (as of course it would be in every case, on the principles of the Dred Scott decision,) if the Territorial Legislature fails to protect it, it must be protected by Act of Congress. This destroys the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty entirely. The Philadelphia Press says:

"Mr. Buchanan, his Cabinet, and his dependents in office, have resolved to employ the whole machinery of Government in the destruction of the popular will in all the Territories of this Union. Not only are the people of the Territories to be deprived of any control whatsoever over the subject of slavery, but every branch of the public revenue—the judiciary, Congress, the executive, and, of course, the army and the navy—is to be enlisted in the enforcement of a code by which slavery is to be held in the Territories in defiance of the public will. There is no concealing of this purpose of the Administration. Its new organ, The Constitution, takes care to make it so plain that 'the who runs may read.'"

For the Independent Republican.

Close of the Normal School. MESSRS. EDITORS.—For the benefit of your numerous readers throughout the county, I would report the closing exercises of the Normal School, which has been in its successful operation in this Borough for the past year and a half—which took place on Friday evening last. I am aware that the reports of school proceedings now-a-days are becoming considerable of a bore, and for the simple reason that the reports are too minute, and consequently lose interest for the public. But the Normal School is a public institution, and, as I suppose, the public feel an interest in all matters connected with it. The school has been, from its establishment, unexpectedly well sustained, by the public in the bestowment of a large share of patronage which the school deserved, and by the young men and ladies of Susquehanna and adjoining counties, by the spirit which they have taken hold of the matter, and aided the teachers in pushing forward the enterprise.

The school, the past term, has numbered one hundred and fifty students—and during the year over two hundred and fifty have been in attendance. I do not suppose that all of them were fitting themselves for teachers; but the greater proportion of them were, a number sufficiently large to change the character of the profession in the county, if it was as in years past.

The closing address was delivered on Wednesday afternoon previous to the examination and exhibition, by Rev. B. B. Emory, subject, Mental and Moral Culture, as viewed in relation to man's moral obligations and accountability, with some practical thoughts upon the subject of Education. Of the examination on Friday we cannot speak personally, as we were prevented by other engagements from being present. But from what we know of Prof. Stoddard, we venture there was less superficial about it than there is about many schools of greater pretensions.

The exercises Friday evening were of a most pleasant and agreeable character. Singing, music by Smith & Co.'s Band, and declamation, with two laughable colloquies, made up the programme for the occasion. The singing of a large company of little girls, all dressed alike, and looking like little fairies, was one of the most interesting features of the exhibition. The dramatic part of the exercises was exceedingly good, and showed the presence of more than ordinary talent; but were wanting a criticism upon this part of the performance, we might take some strong exceptions to the general effect of such exhibitions, especially upon the minds of the young.

Though the exercises were lengthy, the audience gave no signs of weariness, except a portion that were obliged to stand, that, in connection with the crowded state of the room, was the only cause of complaint; and the crowd dispersed at a late hour in a very agreeable frame of mind.

We see that Prof. Stoddard has given encouragement that he will return next Fall, in August or September, and reopen the school—the advantages of which we trust there will be many anxious to improve.

For the Independent Republican.

The Academy Dedication at New Milford. NEW MILFORD, April 25, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I noticed in your paper of last week a brief account of the dedication of a new Academy, at New Milford, giving a list of signers of the dedication services in our new Academy, on the eve of the 14th inst. I was also present on that occasion, and was myself highly gratified with the performances; and particularly with the address of Prof. Stoddard, which was elevating and ennobling in its character, and well calculated to stimulate his hearers to increased exertion in the true faith; being in fact a happy representation of our national motto. Presenting a lofty standard, the Professor urged us to press towards it with energy and determination, assuring us that it was not ideal, neither impossible, but actually attainable. And that his sentiments could fail to be appreciated and admired, I did not believe. Hence, I was surprised that your correspondent should publish a case through your columns an intelligent description of the proceedings of the meeting, should have been unable to give a more explicit relation of this interesting portion; especially as his scope for memoranda must, I judge, have been nearly as extensive as the original manuscript.

The music, also, as far as I am capable of judging, was even more than "tolerably well executed," though I do not pretend to be a Rossini or a Thalberg.

Now I am sorry to say, there appear to me evident symptoms, in the tone of the aforesaid epistle, of a morbid state of the mind. Was this caused by physical derangement? I would advise a trial of the "Oxygentated Bitters." Or, if it proceeded from temporary causes incidental to the eve in question, I would respectfully suggest as a caution to future similar occasions, some light exercises for instance taking a small part in the exercises.

Respectfully yours, A RESIDENT.

For the Independent Republican.

Serious Accident. JACKSON, April 25, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—On the 20th inst. Mr. Joel H. Lamb, of Jackson, while lifting a large stone, behind his cattle, was kicked by one of the cattle, and both bones of his leg broken. The fracture was reduced by Dr. Wheaton, and Rose's Patent Splint applied; and the patient is doing well.

Mr. Lamb was crippled in the other leg by the kick of a horse, a few years since.

For the Independent Republican.

Teachers. BOSTON HOLLOW, April 20, 1859.

B. F. TINKERMAN, County Superintendent, took the liberty, two weeks ago, to address a letter to you asking for some information regarding the examination of teachers. It has been generally supposed that the examination to which all who propose to become teachers are subjected, is for the purpose of ascertaining their qualifications to teach, and if they pass through the examination satisfactorily and receive certificates from the examiner, they have always been regarded as fully qualified to discharge all the duties and responsibilities which are usually taught in our common schools, that Trustees have taken such certificate as a guide in the selection of teachers. But in your last report you communicated the following intelligence that of the two hundred and seventy persons to whom you have given licenses to teach school only "fifty" were "qualified," and you also communicated the still more astounding intelligence that of the two hundred and twenty teachers who were "unqualified," one hundred and forty were "unfit" to teach. This fact is so entirely at variance with all our preconceived notions of the value and purpose of a certificate that I have thought it would be worth your interest to try to gain some information concerning the object of the examination. My neighbors manifest more interest in the matter, if possible, than myself. At their request I have addressed you publicly, so that all interested may be satisfied as to the true nature and intent of a certificate. In asking for information, I took occasion to say that your certificate, according to your report, is more an evidence that a teacher is "unfit" than that he is "qualified." If a teacher presents himself before a board of trustees, and asks employment on the strength of one of your certificates, there is only one chance in seven, according to the figures of your report, that he is "qualified," and against this poor little one chance in seven that he is "unfit" to teach the school. This, certainly, is a strange piece of intelligence, which it is incumbent upon the trustees and patrons of district schools. The direct effect of this intelligence is to destroy all confidence in the value of a certificate. Indirectly it tends to destroy the public confidence in the abilities and qualifications of the examiner.

Your report, Sir, has created the impression that there is something wrong in the management of our Common Schools. It has at all times maintained that the thing was capable of a reasonable explanation, and that the engine was capable of a rational solution, and that no blame would attach to the Superintendent. Nevertheless I am convinced that there is wrong somewhere; for I cannot induce myself to believe that it is right that two hundred and twenty teachers should be ready to accept employment in Susquehanna County. Why, it is a libel on the intelligence of our citizens. One hundred and forty teachers who are "unfit" to teach, hired in our schools! It is a disgrace upon every trustee in the county. Out of two hundred and seventy teachers who have received certificates only fifty qualified! It is a disgrace upon every trustee in the county that you do not repeal the libel upon your intelligence? Trustees, where are you that you do not wipe out the disgrace resting upon you? Teachers, where are you that you do not respond to the imputation upon your reputations? Superintendent, where are you that you suffer such a shame, when it is so readily remedied by a simple explanation.

Sir, I am your friend and would ever hold you from unjust censure. I write you full in the faith that there is a wrong somewhere which you can expose, to the great benefit of common school education and with much credit to yourself.

Yours, truly, PETER PIPER.

For the Independent Republican.

Mr. PETER PIPER: Dear Sir.—As Mr. Tinkerman does not seem inclined to notice your communications in the Republican, I will probably think his time can be better employed than in the apparently hopeless task of your illumination; perhaps it may not be much out of the way for me to try to enlighten you on the subject which seems to exercise you so much, and which "may be all right, only you cannot understand it." It may do a thankless effort, as your object seems to be, not so much to get to the bottom of a calling unfavorable to Mr. Tinkerman among the people of the county. Every true friend of our common schools will meet all causeless attacks upon the County Superintendent with their merited contempt. Such attacks will, in most cases, be found to come from an enemy to our Common School System.

As you assure that the "Trustees," as you call them, will not knowingly employ "unfit" teachers, and that they "are in the habit of certifying that any person who can exhibit a certificate from the County Superintendent is qualified to teach a common district school," allow me, (as a Yankee answer,) to ask a few questions:

1st. Have you, Peter Piper, ever seen a Teacher's Certificate?

2d. If you have, do you consider a No. 5 certificate an assurance of the bearer's competence?

3d. Do you mean to insinuate that the "Trustees" of this county suppose the holders of No. 1 and No. 5 certificates to be alike "qualified"? and do you require any other "mark" to distinguish between teachers' qualifications—if so what?

4th. Have you examined the reports of other Superintendents? Are not most or all of them open to the objection you urge against Mr. Tinkerman's report of a portion of the teachers unqualified? Why don't you make your remarks general?

5th. Are you, Peter Piper, any relation to that wise namesake of yours, of traditional memory, yelp "pumpkin eater"?

Now, friend Peter, let me exhort you, while blowing your trumpet (I beg your pardon, I meant pipe) and jostling furiously with the club end of a "sharp stick" at any dissenting and everything which you "cannot understand," to remember that you may turn out a Don Quixote and your steed a Rosinante.

Hoping you will continue your investigations into public affairs, and favor the public with any "astounding disclosures" which a person of your inquiring disposition may have in his power to impart, permit me, Mr. Piper, to subscribe myself,

Yours, decidedly, YOUNG AMERICA.

For the Independent Republican.

A novel proceeding says the Lancaster (Pa.) Express—novel at least in this State—took place in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday. Catharine Zellers, a German woman, was admitted as a witness in the United States. Some think she is one of the "strong-minded," and is getting ready to vote in "the good time coming"; but the more probable supposition is that she wants to sell "red-eye," and has taken this preliminary step towards applying for a license.

The Tribune contains an article on the favoritism of the federal government towards the South, as shown among other things, in the erection in that section of custom houses costing many times as much as those in towns of the same size at the North, although the commerce of the Northern towns is much greater than that of the Southern. We extract the following:

"We might extend indefinitely the comparisons suggested by these tables in connection with cognate data obtained from like sources. We will give only a few. Maine has Custom-Houses costing in the aggregate \$710,790, and has 795,110 tons of registered and licensed shipping. Virginia's Custom-Houses (not all completed yet) will cost \$993,222, and her shipping measures 79,145 tons. Massachusetts, with \$1,207,007 in finished Custom-Houses, and 517,000 tons of shipping, may be placed 'shoulder to shoulder' (see Webster on Hayne) with South Carolina, with \$2,053,000 in Custom-Houses, and of the work still progressing, and 37,590 tons of shipping. New York has Custom-Houses costing \$1,452,408, and her shipping costs 1,509,325 tons. Louisiana's unfinished Custom-House has already cost \$2,025,258, and is going on, and we may say going down, at the rate of half a million annually, while her shipping dwindles away to 170,491 tons.

From these facts, it appears that for each ton of registered and licensed shipping (a fair test of business at a Custom House) in the three leading commercial States of the North, the Government expends just about one dollar in Custom-House buildings; but in the three principal commercial States of the South, it expends more than nineteen dollars in like buildings for each ton of shipping. This disparity between buildings and tonnage is the ground that Custom-Houses do not cost the slaveholders anything, but ships do.

In delving a little deeper into the mass of facts before us, we find that Wadsworth, in Maine, with a Custom-House costing \$25,324, owns 183,032 tons of shipping, and built 41 large vessels in 1857, measuring 22,748 tons; while Pennsylvania, with a Custom-House costing \$48,004 owns only 5,438 tons, and built in 1857, measuring 5,996 tons; and Charleston, with its two million Custom House (and scarcely half done at that), and eager to dissolve the Union and meet the whole marine of the North in open sea-fight on the shortest notice, built during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1858, two sloops, and two sail boats, whose total measurement swells to the gigantic figure of 266 tons—over to give the precise aggregate, as obtained from official sources, 266 tons and 70-50ths of a ton."

RATHER RICHT.—There was a meeting in Philadelphia, on Monday evening, to read such life-long Democrats as Col. Forney and those who act with him, out of the Democratic party! The Lebanon Courier well says that this meeting was presided over by that old and consistent Democrat, Josiah Randall, and was conducted in the spirit of the Democratic antecedents. Now there is one who has the least knowledge of the political history of our State, who does not know that Josiah Randall, up to a late date, was what was called a parlor Philadelphia Whig, whose aristocratic notions and actions did the Whig party a great deal of harm. For such a man, then, to undertake to read old Democrats out of the Democratic party, is one of the most refractory cool transactions that has lately come under our notice. But the fact is, such men as Randall, Wm. B. Reed, and their like, are at the head of the Democratic party, controlling its policy and reaping its harvest of patronage and honors. That the indignation of old Democrats gets up to the boiling heat, when they see such men assume the leadership of their party, can well be imagined. But it is with such that Mr. Buchanan sympathizes. He was an old Federalist himself, and the aristocratic principles of the party of his youth still cling to him. The Democratic organization having got into the possession of the Federalists, the question may well be asked, have we a Democratic party among us? If so, is it the party now headed by Randall, Reed, Buchanan, Toombs, Stephens, Cobb, and Company?

A COMPLEX WITNESS.—No man in the country is more thoroughly acquainted with all the qualities of Locofocoism than John W. Forney. He is perfectly familiar with all its tendencies, practices, and purposes, and is a competent and credible witness against the party of which he was one of the high priests and most active and useful members. Here is his testimony:

"The organization of the Democratic party, in most of the free States, especially in New York, New England, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, sprung by the dependence of the Federal Administration on a perversion to the maintenance of doctrines as variance with the well-settled Democratic creed, has become a mere organization for defeat, and must continue so, unless arrested by a prompt, vigorous, and thorough counter-movement. It has ceased to be a Democratic organization. The officers of the General Government use it and abuse it for their own ends, obeying the orders of their masters in the declaration of new dogmas of political faith, nominating for place those only who substitute those dogmas for the well-settled creed of the party itself, and shielding their crimes with the name of such an organization."

THE GROUNDWORK OF SICKLES'S ACQUITTAL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says:

"After the trial had the pleasure of meeting ten of the gentlemen who composed the Jury, and I am specially instructed by them to state, and they wish it distinctly understood, that they gave their verdict on the principle that, in the absence of any adequate punishment by law for adultery, the man who violated the honor and desolates the home of his neighbor, does so at the peril of his life; and if he falls by the outraged husband's hands, he deserves his doom. This principle, they informed me, they agreed upon unanimously six days since."

Forney's Press does not mince matters with regard to the nominees of the late Buchananite State Convention. It says:

"Messrs. Rowe and Wright are the notorious and well-known representatives of the treacheries and betrayals of the Federal Administration, and of that corrupt combination in this State which is toiling to commit the Democratic party to the doctrine that the people shall not control the Territories, and that slavery is to be protected by all the power of the Government. And for which they ought to be, and we hope they will be, overwhelmingly defeated."

Bayard Taylor is about to erect an elegant residence on the Brandywine, in Chester county in this State, near the scene of his early boyhood; where his parents still reside.

The New York Tribune, of which the first number was published in April, 1841, has now a circulation of 211,770 copies.

The Sikes Case.

Daniel E. Sikes has been acquitted. The case was submitted to the Jury at ten minutes before two on Tuesday afternoon, and at three o'clock, precisely, they acquitted him. The acquittal was the result of a verdict "not guilty" by the grand jury. The verdict broke out into shouts of joy, and handkerchiefs were waved, the people outside responded, and neither Marshal nor Judge could prevent the wildest cries of exultation. It was evident that the verdict was in full accordance with popular opinion.

The crowd pressed around Mr. Sikes, manifesting their congratulations by extravagant signs and exclamations. His name was no longer that of a murderer, but of an avenger of society. It was seized and wrung with delirious joy. The cheering was kept up continuously.

So far there was nothing unexpected in all this. The friends of a man who has stood in a criminal dock for nineteen days, with a sword suspended over his head, may be excused for some demonstrations of satisfaction at his escape—but the scene was soon changed from one of natural exultation into the most ridiculous and disgusting farce. Captain Wiley printed an ecstatic kiss on the cheek of the unfortunate Sikes, as he now was; the jury were so eager to grasp his hand that he was obliged to climb over the forms to permit them that honor. With great difficulty and delay he emerged from the Court House to find a thousand more greetings outside, and his friends barely prevented the horses from being loosed, and his carriage drawn to the hotel by the delighted populace. The procession of carriages and the shouting multitude might well have been mistaken for the inauguration scene of a new President.

The jurors called on Mr. Brady at his hotel, and one of them (Mr. McDermott) requested him to tell the citizens of New York that the "people of Washington are not behind those of any other part of the country in devotion to the family altar." Whether he meant this as a delicate satire on the character of Mr. Sikes we are not informed. Another juror brought his fiddle to testify his devotion to the family altar. Mr. Arnold, the foreman, had been impressed by the fear that his health would give out before the end of the trial; but it had not, and he now "hoped that his latest posterity would honor his memory for having served on the jury."

There were many other exhibitions of "affection" and regard, which included all the courses for the defence, some of whom acted as leading part in the two schooner trials. At the beginning of the trial, no other result than acquittal has been looked for. We believe the verdict is entirely in accordance with the popular feeling.—Century.

A Woman's Views.

The North Iowa Times contains a letter from a lady, commenting upon an editorial in relation to the killing of Key. The Colonel had said that "Sikes could not have lived had he not taken vengeance on the wily scoundrel who had robbed him of his position and disgraced his name." His fair correspondent had supposed that a man's virtue was inherent, a part of his nature, and not simply a reflection of the virtue of his wife. But she infers from the editorial alluded to, that when Mr. Sikes was in Congress, his position depended upon the chaste behaviour of Mrs. Sikes, his wife, and she an Italian at that! The beautiful woman, captivated by the graces of a handsomer man than her husband, sins, is discovered, and exposed—and Mrs. S., the only innocent person in the affair, shoots Mr. Key, not for betraying his wife, but for disgracing her name! This she pronounces "a gross selfishness," and continues as follows:

"It is strange how differently our sexes are constituted. Women survive these disagreeable developments every day. If Mr. Sikes had hired this assignation house and met Mrs. Swizzle, do you think Mrs. Sikes would have gone out to shoot the fatherless crinoline who had stolen her husband? No, Sir! Women do not such foolish things; and why? Because, if we are virtuous, we have confidence in our virtue, and we feel that no dereliction of the husband can or ought to affect the virtue of the wife. But suppose on some Sabbath morning all the women in Washington who suspect their transient lords, should sally out, 'swords and pistols by their sides,' to chastise the dear creatures who had stolen their affections, would not this mark an interesting epoch in history?"

The following shows what a woman thinks of a man's courage:

"And yet, this man, who could not meet the hollow shells of humanity that formed his society at Washington until he had vindicated his honor, must now meet the multitudes at his trial—hear the coarse jeerings of whom he magnanimously promised 'not to injure'—hear again and again with exaggeration and minuteness, the whole history of his misery revived—meet the wondering looks of his little one turning from father to mother for an explanation of this mystery, and in after years be tormented by her recurrence to the first chapter of her life's reality! If he can do all this and dare to meet his Maker at last with the brand of murderer on his forehead, and yet could not meet the tall-faced, mouth-chattering puppets of his club-room, tell me, in God's name, in what consists the superior courage of manhood?"

A FINEST RUNAWAY MATCH.—The Albany Standard publishes the following:—Tuesday,

a man named A. Wendover Martin arrived in this city from Pompey, Wayne county, accompanied by his wife and children, and put up at a fashionable boarding house kept by a widow lady. Both Martin and the widow are gay in appearance. He went out to take a walk, and as he did not ask his wife to accompany him, after he had gone out, she dressed the children and also went out. Martin returned very soon, found that his wife had gone, and thereupon fell into conversation with the widow. Conversation grew into warm intimacy, and the widow remarked that he was married. Martin was completely captivated, and the last scene of the pair they were leaving the house together. It is presumed that they took the 7 o'clock boat for New York. Now the wife of Martin had lost her way, and did not return to the house until 8 o'clock. She was greatly surprised on learning what had transpired; but she readily conceded that if she had lost a husband, she had possession of a finely furnished boarding house with a set of good boarders, which she wisely determined to conduct for her own benefit, at least until the runaway return.

SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS.—The General Appropriation Bill, as passed by the Legislature, provides the following salaries for the different officers of the State government:—Governor, \$4,000; Secretary of the Commonwealth, \$1,700; Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, \$1,500; Auditor General, \$1,700; Surveyor General, \$1,600; Attorney General, \$3,000; Adjutant General, \$600; State Superintendent of Common Schools, \$1,500; State Librarian, \$800; State Treasurer, \$1,000. These salaries are to be paid quarterly, at the office of the State Treasurer.

General News.

Advices from Leavenworth confirm previous statements of a secret movement at Pike's Peak for a descent upon Mexico. Agents of this movement are at Leavenworth, and other points, urging forward the migration to the gold region in order to share at Pike's Peak sufficient material for their purpose. The leaders have their hopes on anticipated developments in the gold country, and the probable dissatisfaction of great numbers with their prospects at the mines. The plan of the leaders is not yet fully developed, but it embraces, it is said, first a descent upon Sonora, and afterward, probably, upon Durango and Chihuahua. Ten thousand emigrants have already been sent to different points on the Missouri for Pike's Peak.

On Thursday (N. H.) Democrat states that on the Concord, the 14th ult., during a brisk snow storm, a vivid flash of lightning lit up the leaden atmosphere, followed after a considerable interval by a peal of heavy rattling thunder. The fluid took the wires leading to the telegraph office in Concord, and came upon the operator with an unceremonious flourish, and report as of a pistol, and with a heat which melted the wire in one of the magnets.

Mr. William W. Browne, the new editor of The Washington Constitution, is a member of one of the most prominent noble families of Ireland, and a gentleman of fine education and general talents. He has been in the United States some five years, and has been connected with The Journal of Commerce for two or three years past, and has contributed to that paper the articles on foreign politics. At the same time, he has taken great interest in the conflicts going forward in Tammany Hall between the forces of Wood and Fowler. Being an intimate personal friend of Mr. S. D. Butler, worth, his sympathies have naturally been with the Fowler faction, to which, on various occasions, he has rendered important services; and it is probably on their recommendation that he has been engaged as Mr. Buchanan's assistant in conducting the official organ. We may be sure that, in his hands, it will at least be distinguished for good English and good manners, virtues it has not always exhibited hitherto.—Tribune.

The remarkable fact is stated in Hall's Journal of Health, that of the five thousand persons tried last year before the New York Court of Sessions, only ninety-four were sober when arrested!

A gentleman of England of large fortune—worth \$100,000—was so indignant with his daughter, an only child, for marrying against his wishes. He quarrelled with her, disinherited her, and left the whole property to his attorney and other gentlemen. His attorney Mr. Warren, author of "Ten Thousand a Year," went to his ex-legalees, got them to sign their claims over to him, and then paid the whole \$100,000 to the daughter.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a law making it a misdemeanor for any man, woman, child, or any other creature, to exceed \$200 and imprisonment not more than thirty days for the first offence; or \$500 fine and imprisonment for three months, or both, at the discretion of the court, for the second offence.

William Hopkins resides in Guildhall, Vermont. A school teacher punished the daughter of William Hopkins, his son, for occupying a lower seat in the school. William Hopkins invited him to his house and there