



J. B. McCOLLUM, A. J. GERRITSON, EDITORS.

Montrose, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857.

The Democratic State Convention for 1857.

The Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judge of the Supreme Court, is to be held at HARRISBURG, on MONDAY, the second day of March, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. V. FORNEY, Chairman of State Central Committee.

We are indebted to Hon. J. Glancy Jones for public documents.

We have received an anonymous communication intended for publication; and if the writer will send us his name, we will read, and decide whether to publish it or not.

We give it as our firm belief that there are not half a dozen men in Susquehanna county of any party who are really in favor of Simon Cameron.

Two Years Ago and Now.

Since the election of Simon Cameron to the Senate by the united forces of the "Americans" and "Republicans," aided by the treachery of Lebo, Wagonmiller, and Mearner, (applied to the Judas, Arnold & George, of Pennsylvania), we have watched with no ordinary degree of interest the expression of public sentiment through the Press of this, as well as other States.

Every Democratic paper which we take up, unites in condemning the treachery of the Three, who betrayed the confidence of their constituencies by electing to a high position a man whose great influence is said to consist in drafts on the Middlemen Bank, and whose course as a politician has been one of intrigue.

But it is to the so-called "Republican" papers of this district that we have looked with the greatest interest for an endorsement or repudiation of the selection of the man whom two years ago, they were pleased to call a "trucker to the Slave Power," "Pro-Slavery hack," "broken down politician," &c., &c.

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Wilmot's organ in Bradford county, (The Reporter), says in commenting upon the result, "We were not advocates of the election of General Cameron, yet we do not hesitate to say that we are not only fully satisfied, but that we rejoice, &c. Here then we have from a leading "Republican" paper the most unequivocal endorsement of the very man whom it has been its pride to denounce since the first dawn of his brief existence as a party.

In a letter published in the Republican of February, 1855, David Wilmot indignantly repelled the charge that Cameron was his "preference" for the office of Senator, even after the publication of the Kirkpatrick letter, which was denounced as a mere clap-net affair, intended to seduce the "Anti-Nebraska" wing of the opposition into his support.

From the Republican of February 1st, 1855. "We believe the members from this section agree with us that Judge Wilmot is emphatically the man for the position, at this crisis of national affairs. But whoever it may be, let him be a decided friend of freedom, and not a truckler to Slavery, like Gen. Cameron."

Two weeks later the Republican says: "We have not the particulars of the vote, but believe the members from our own district and several neighboring ones, have remained true to their principles, and we trust they will continue so. But the least that Pennsylvania has at last a Free-Soil Legislature seems likely to be falsified. True, Strong was elected speaker of the House, and Eli Sifer was elected State Treasurer, and both are well known Free-Soilers, but the moral effect of their election will be more counterbalanced by electing a old political hack and time-serving demagogue like Simon Cameron to the United States Senate."

What cause can our Legislature find for placing Pennsylvania in a position so much INFAMY, and, by a single act, giving so SUCIDAL A STAB to Northern rights and the cause of human freedom? What motives can they have for such an act? Something has been said in the present Legislature of the bribery and corruption that existed in former Legislatures, especially the last: let them take care not to give the people grounds to suppose that they are in that respect no

better than their predecessors—the GOLD of Simon Cameron has more influence with them than the wishes and interests of their constituents.

Massachusetts, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, all having given their voice for freedom, and if we yield to Pro-Slavery influences, we shall stand alone in our disgraced, poor, pitiable, doghouse Pennsylvania. What a position for the land of Penn and Franklin! for the State wherein was written the Declaration of Independence!

We have still some hopes that Cameron may be defeated, but if not, the Know-Nothing who elect him, or any other Nebraska man—must look out for breakers!"

One week later the Republican says: "Rumors are in circulation that Judge Wilmot is in favor of Simon Cameron for U. S. Senator. The falsity of the report is evident from the fact there is not a paper in his district, unless we except the one that is deadly hostile to Mr. Wilmot, nor a member from his district, that is friendly to Mr. Cameron. On the contrary every one of them is making the most strenuous efforts to defeat his election. Any letter from Mr. Wilmot expressing personal regard for Mr. Cameron, written in answer to similar ones from Mr. Cameron to Mr. Wilmot must have been procured by Mr. Cameron's strong personal and political friends, and will be published only by such papers as are really if not ostensibly in favor of his election. The object is to procure Free-Soil votes for Cameron at Harrisburg, and to injure Mr. Wilmot among his Free-Soil friends at home. The game is too shallow for success."

The same paper says: "We give it as our firm belief that there are not half a dozen men in Susquehanna county of any party who are really in favor of Simon Cameron. And to judge from the tone of the public press, the same views appear to pervade the State generally."

The Republican of March 8th, says: "How this favorable state of feeling toward Cameron was brought about, whether by orders from the Slave Power, by direct purchase on Cameron's part, or by the influence of his 'bores,' we are unable to say. But the fact is manifest, and confirms us in our belief that President Pierce's Pro-Slavery administration, has not much choice between Buckner and Cameron—who alike labored faithfully in favor of the Nebraska bill, and would be the pliant tools of Slavery. Cameron's letter pleading himself to Free-Soil principles, we consider as only a part of the game, and written merely to deceive Free-Soil men into his support."

The above extracts are but a small portion of what we might copy from the Republican, as column after column, (of both editorial and selected articles) was devoted to the most virulent denunciation of Cameron and his supporters. They are however quite sufficient to show that the endorsement now of Cameron is in direct and incalculable antagonism of the pretended position of the "Republican" party two years ago. It proves conclusively, that under the garb of "Free-Soil" they are playing a game of deception upon the voters of the "Wilmot district"—that they are if possible the most corrupt of the two wings of the *fissionists* of Pennsylvania.

Has our neighbor anything to say about "Cameron and Slavery" now? if so there are many who would like very much to hear it soon.

In the Legislature, for the last week, much of the time has been spent in discussing the late election of the notorious Cameron. Wagonmiller, from Schuylkill county, read a prepared speech in defence of his voting for Cameron, and boasted that nine-tenths of his constituents approved his vote. Whereupon a member proposed he should resign his seat, and go back for re-election, but the seller didn't seem inclined to try so fatal an experiment.

The Fillmore Cameron Know Nothings there no doubt are greatly pleased with the treacherous act, but the Democrats have a large majority in the County, and every Democratic sheet from there has been filled with reports of meetings in various parts of the County denouncing Lebo and Wagonmiller in unmeasured terms for betraying the confidence reposed in them.

The County Convention that placed these men in nomination last fall has been re-assembled lately to express their views on the subject. We will endeavor to give their proceedings next week. The Convention will of course very strongly denounce the Traitors.

Tom Quick, the Indian Slayer, and the Pioneer of the Delaware. This is the title of a book of 264 pages, filled with thrilling accounts of the adventures of the Old Indian Slayer of the Delaware and his friends. It is the only book of the kind that was ever published, and although issued in a country village, without the advantage of an extensive system of publishing—such as is given to books published in large cities—it has already had a circulation of thousands. It contains full particulars of his birth and youth of Tom—the murder of his father by Indians—the fate of the Carter family of Damascus—the defence of a block house by a single man against a host of Indians—Tom's murder of one of the Indians who killed his father—massacre of an Indian family by Tom—killed a buck with seven skins—Capture and escape of Tom—Murder at Mongauf Falls by Tom—Tom's Revolutionary Exploits—a thrilling adventure of Tom on the Sanburg—his second capture and escape—his murder of Canopeh—his battle with panthers—his death, &c. &c.

Any one who wants a copy of the book will enclose 50 cents in money or stamps, and address his letter to James E. Quinlan, Monticello, Sullivan county, New York, and a copy will be sent to him post paid by registered mail. Five copies for \$2. Agents are wanted to canvass every town in this county.

The Complete American Statesman. A new political History of the United States, from the Pilgrim Fathers to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The above is the title of a new work of over 1000 pages, published by Derby & Jackson, 119 Nassau street New York, and for which Mr. Oliver Lathrop of Springfield is an agent. We have had time to give it but a hasty examination, but believe that it is well worth examining and purchasing by all who desire correct information in regard

to the political history of the Republic. It is free from partisan bias, and may therefore be relied on as correct in its statements and comments respecting party politics. It is highly recommended by the N. Y. Tribune, (Republican paper) and various other journals of all parties. The N. Y. Day Book (Democratic paper) speaks of it as follows: "We have examined this volume with considerable attention, and find that the author has performed his work with much care and impartiality. Such a work has long been needed, and it is well that it has been done in a manner so free from partisan bias. We know something of the difficulty of wading through Congressional Globes and Niles' Registers for a simple political fact which we can find in this volume in a moment. The political history of our country is of the utmost importance to every citizen, and a study of the workings of our government during its existence is the safest way of becoming familiar with its powers and duties. This volume is almost indispensable to the editor, the politician, and intelligent voter for reference. The author has generally and wisely confined himself to a simple statement of the positions of public men upon political questions, and has not sought to present his own views, whatever they may be. These positions, we believe, are fairly and candidly stated by extracts from the speeches made upon both sides of each question. The work thus presents in a compact form the political history of the country since the formation of the Constitution. It is a valuable addition to any library, and especially is it valuable to those whose stock of books is small, as it is a library of political information itself!"

The subscription price is \$3.50.

The Past and Present—The Approaching Termination of the Thirty-Fourth Congress. A just and wholesome reaction in public sentiment, says the Washington Union, was never more conspicuously or agreeably displayed than in the changed tone and altered condition of affairs in the lower branch of Congress. The country cannot have forgotten the exulting and almost insolent tone of the opposition members of the House of Representatives on the eve of taking their seats at the commencement of the present Congress. Suddenly and unexpectedly rising to place upon the mad and maddening waves of religious and political fanaticism, they indulged in the most extravagant ideas in regard to the extent, duration, and exercise of their powers; and the number of democrats in the House was so small and the opposition majority so overwhelmingly large, that extravagant as these ideas were, there was too much reason to fear that they would be promptly and successfully executed. They would repeal the Kansas Nebraska act; they would remodel the naturalization laws; they would Protestantize the religious element of the country; they would give Reeder his naked seat, in spite of law, precedent, and the ballot-box; and they would so shape their labors and deliberations as to secure an easy victory for their candidate in the coming presidential election. All these speculations appeared to come not only within the range of possibility, but of probability; and it was with a courageous, but not hopeful spirit, that the Spartan band of some seventy democratic members gathered together in order that they might present a firm and unbroken front to an enemy flushed with success, and confident from superior numbers of annihilating all opposition. Then came the fierce and protracted struggle for speakership; and as the struggle progressed, and as the democratic phalanx became firmer, bolder and more powerful with each successive day, it was manifest to the country that the opposition were short of all real power before the opportunity was offered for its exercise. What was done or rather what was left undone, after the election of Mr. Speaker Banks, during the balance of the session, is really a part of our political history. They did not repeal the Kansas-Nebraska act; they made no war upon our foreign born citizens; they established no religious test; Reeder was left seatless; and they had failed to impress upon the public mind the belief that they had exercised their power as representatives with honor to themselves or advantage to the people. Notwithstanding all these failures, notwithstanding so many pledges and promises remained unredempted and unfulfilled, at the expiration of the last session of Congress they started for their respective homes under the confident belief that they were about to engage in a canvass which would result in giving to their party the power, place, and patronage of a dominant national organization.

It is unnecessary for us to allude to the withering rebuke and hopeless disappointment that awaited them. They fell, and the adventurer to whom they had entrusted their standard fell with them. Within a few weeks they have assembled in the federal capital for the second, and, most of them, for the last time. The same opposition members who met in the House of Representatives on the 4th of December, 1855, are the same who now occupy seats in the same House; but how changed in their tone, temper, and professing principles! To use their own words, they had been misunderstood and misrepresented; for they love the Union—they revere the constitution—and not for the attainment of boundless power would they interfere with the domestic institutions of their brethren of the South! In short, if they are to be credited, they are not what they seem.

The Thirty-fourth Congress is rapidly drawing to a close. In less than six weeks it will be numbered with the past. Holloway's Pills are the only reliable remedy for the sexual disabilities and disorders of females. In cases where the functions peculiar to the organization of the sex have been suppressed, suspended, or in any way disordered, the mild and conservative action of the Pills will speedily restore their regularity. The terrible diseases which result from a neglect of these derangements, are well known to all physicians, and it is of the utmost importance that the means of their prevention should be within the reach of the whole sex. The subject is one upon which it is impossible to enlarge in the columns of a newspaper, but it would argue little care for the sufferings of the feeble portion of the human race, to pass it over in silence.

Notes of School Visitations. During the coldest weather in December we visited the schools of Ararat and Thompson, and found the Teachers doing the best they could, probably, under the circumstances. We found only one house, of all we visited, that was comfortable for the scholars. That was situated in the eastern part of Ararat, in what is known as the Kay district. It is a neat, white house, standing in the edge of a forest, which protects it from the cold of Winter and the heat of Summer. The teacher manifested a commendable interest in her work. She had to contend against that intolerable evil, so prevalent in all our schools—non-uniformity of books. It states every teacher in the face of every turn—it is the "gall of all his happiness pedagogical," and unless some active measures are instituted to at once banish it forever, the improvement of our schools must be carried forward at a great disadvantage. In many parts of the State the directors purchase, the first supply of books at wholesale rates and put them into the schools; and then provide one or more places in the town where the same kind of books may be had by the parents when any are needed either to take the place of those worn out or lost; or with which to form new classes. Something should be done, at least. The evil, viewed in the light of progress, is really insupportable.

There is some good teaching in another school in Ararat, but the teacher has few tools to work with. A miserably cold house, no black-board, poor benches, poor stove, poor wood, and extremely cold weather nearly all the time, are not a very pretty set of tools for a teacher to display skill with.

The teacher in Thompson, was very cold when we were there, but the school houses partook of the same nature to such an extent that they lost their identity as school houses—almost.

However the schools are getting along quietly, and, in comparison with the past, doing well. Jackson, New Milford, Franklin, Liberty, and Silver Lake we must leave to be noticed more particularly in future. In nearly all of them there are some really worthy teachers; in some, many; but in one only, (Franklin) is there a Teacher's Association. Such ought not to be the case, but it is.

The weather was quite too severe for the comfort of the pupils in Chocoma, even when they were in the school houses. Some experienced and formerly known teachers are at work in the town, but have many disadvantages to contend with. Some spirited and worthy men, are contending for a better state of things, and we hope they will get it.

Our introduction to Apolcon, we must confess, was calculated to give us a rather bad impression. We arrived at the first school Monday morning not far from nine o'clock. We found the teacher a worthy member of the Profession—of teaching we mean—but not so very pleasantly situated at the time we speak of. The weather was intensely cold—the house three feet from the ground and only partially underpinned—the floor open—four panes of glass out of the window sash—a quantity of green wood making a faint effort to kindle itself in a stove—a number of small children to be kept from freezing—all in the house shivering and purple with the cold—and little hope of matters being any better very soon. Thus we found this faithful teacher situated. But we filled the apertures in the windows with hats, and sent for some dry wood—but got none. A friend, who accompanied me, remarked as we left, that "he felt quite comfortable until he went into the school house."

The next school we found at Little Meadows—doing well. The next they told us was directly east, over the hill, about one mile and a half distant. We reached it in due time, but extended the great distance about a mile. However the mile-and-a-half story aided us materially in climbing the hill—the road was full of snow-drifts and we were on foot. Ten minutes in the school room caused us to forget all the trouble we had in getting there. We found the teacher demonstrating theoretically, that "the letter killeth"—but practically, "that the spirit giveth life." The result was, bright eyes and happy faces. Seclusion are we so happily disappointed as we were on visiting this school. The labors of P. G. Angell will be long held in grateful remembrance by the proprietors of this school—they deserve to be.

At dusk we parted with the school and teacher—turning our face toward Little Meadows. Somehow we breathed freer than when we were going over there. It made us feel so much more glad to see the school prosper, than it would have done to have found it to be our imperative duty to prevent the public money from paying for the services therein rendered, that we retraced our path with a lighter step. Only one regret troubled us, and that was that "Angell's visits are so few and far between."

We visited all the schools in Apolcon, all but one or two in Middletown, and some in Forest Lake and Jessup, a report of which shall be given in due time.

LIBERALITY OF PHYSICIANS.—It has always been said that physicians would disparage any remedy, however valuable, which they did not originate themselves. This has been disproven by their liberal course towards Dr. J. C. Ayer's preparations. They have adopted them into general use in their practice, which shows a willingness to countenance articles that have intrinsic merits which deserve their attention. This does the learned profession great credit, and effectually contradicts the prevalent erroneous notion that their opposition to proprietary remedies is based in their interest to discard them. We have always had confidence in the honorable motives of our medical men, and are glad to find it sustained by the liberal welcome they accord to such remedies as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, even though they are not ordered in the books, but are made known to the people, through the newspapers.—New Orleans Delta.

For the Democrat. Diverging Empires. THE SWORDS OF PHYSICAL AND MORAL TEMPER. Two classes of conquerors appear upon the earth, and from each class we select a type to illustrate the difference which lies between their practice and achievements. There are soldiers whose mission seems to be to pull down and overturn—and such were Alexander and Napoleon; there are reformers who, from the ruin of decaying systems, create and build up new structures—and to this latter class belong such men as Luther and Holloway! Let us contrast Napoleon and Holloway—two men, alike perhaps in the normal nature of their genius, and each aiming at a certain universality of empire in the professions they respectively selected. The empire of the sword which the former created and for so many years of fluctuating victory sustained and fostered was, after all, an idle and a bloody dream. It faded in the frost of his first reverses, and when he died, a lonely exile on the sea girt rock, there was no compensating benefit that he could point to for all the carnage, misery and ruin his personal ambition cost the world.

Professor Holloway made a wiser choice, although the enemy he grappled with had more than mortal terrors at command. He leveled war upon disease, and with the self-made weapons of his Universal Remedies has fought and overcome his enemy in every land, on every sea, among all tribes and nationalities of the earth. It was a stubborn fight and one in which success brought no triumphal cries to cheer the progress of the conqueror. The silent gratitude of a rescued sufferer, the still small voice of an approving conscience, the assurance that his years had been devoted to a worthy object, and the growing respect and admiration of all whose good opinion deserves to be considered,—these were the only stimulants which prompted him to despise the calculations of interested hate, and persist in the dissemination of that medicinal empire which he has at length established among all the nations and branches of the human family. And his is an empire that will last, and a reward that shall not pass away.

It would be an insult to the understanding of our readers—versed as we must suppose them to be in a matter of such vital interest—to enlarge upon the different steps of the investigation by which Professor Holloway succeeded in demonstrating that all maladies which rise in an organic impurity of blood. He did discover it; and by discovering in addition, one single combination of herbs capable of restoring the blood to purity, arrived at the Universal Remedy which, though dreamed of, and believed in, and hoped for by the wise men of all former ages, had never before been realized in the test of universal practice. Great, indeed, is the reward of the learned and indefatigable physician; the prayers of the millions he has saved accompanying him through life, and the record of their gratitude will have gone before him when he is summoned from the scene which his genius and philanthropy have so largely contributed to improve. The reward of practical benevolence is an imperishable crown.—N. Y. Sunday Mercury.

Compelling Witnesses to Testify. The New Law of Congress. Be it enacted, &c. That any person summoned as a witness by the authority of either House of Congress to give testimony, or to produce papers, upon any matter before either House or any Committee of either House of Congress, who shall willfully make default, or who, appearing, shall refuse to answer any question pertinent to the matter of inquiry in consideration before the House or Committee by which he shall be examined, shall, in addition to the pains and penalties now existing, be liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, and, on conviction, shall pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer imprisonment in the common jail not less than one month nor more than twelve months.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That no person examined and testifying before either House of Congress, or any Committee of either House, shall be held to answer criminally in any court of justice or subject to any penalty or forfeiture, for any fact or act concerning which he shall be required to testify before either House of Congress, or any Committee of either House, as to which he shall have testified, whether before or after the date of this act; and that no statement made or paper produced by any witness before either House, or any Committee of either House, shall be competent testimony in any criminal proceeding against such witness in any court of justice; and no witness shall hereafter be allowed to refuse to testify to any fact or produce any paper touching which he may be examined by either House of Congress or any Committee of either House, for the reason that his testimony touching such fact, or the production of such papers, may tend to disgrace him or otherwise render him infamous: Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to exempt any witness from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed by him in testifying as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That when a witness shall fail to testify, as provided in the several sections of this bill, and the facts shall be reported to the House, it shall be the duty of the Speaker of the House, or the President of the Senate, to certify the fact, under the seal of the House or Senate, to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to bring the matter before the Grand Jury for their action.

The above law was passed to enforce the development of facts, respecting the corruptions which abound in the Halls of Congress. The editor of the New York Times charged bribery and corruptions upon certain members of Congress in such bold and positive terms that a Committee of investigation was appointed.

Mr. Simonton, one of the editors now in Washington reporting for the paper, when called upon to testify before the Committee, refused to name the parties he had charged with bribery. His refusal to divulge the facts, and expose the guilty, induced Congress to forth with pass the above law, that witnesses should speak out, whether or no. There is little sympathy for the Times man, and if he pays the penalties of the new law, it will be what he deserves, and provoking the pub-

lic investigation and then refusing to testify. Some contend that this whole affair was got up by the Times editors and proprietors expressly as an advertisement for the paper, a scheme to give that journal a wider notoriety than it could gain by honorable means.

From the Washington Union. The Integrity of Congress. We have not indulged in any conjectures as to the character of the developments that may be made by the special investigation now going on in regard to alleged corruption in the House of Representatives. It may turn out that the charges so confidently made were unfounded, and if such is the case we shall not regret the result. The promptness and energy with which the investigating committee have prosecuted their labors with security for its reports, whatever they may be, of public confidence, and, as a necessary consequence, result in much good. But, without anticipating the consequences that may follow the labors of the committee, we deem it a matter of special moment that the committee have reported and Congress has passed a bill which is calculated to elevate the character of our federal legislation, and secure for the proceedings of the two houses much more of public confidence and respect than they have lately enjoyed. The passage of the bill for the punishment of contumacious witnesses constitutes an important era in congressional legislation, and the promptness and unanimity with which it was enacted will do more to relieve the House of Representatives from the suspicions cast upon a portion of its members than any step that could have been taken. We think the law passed is defective in some of its provisions; but they are such defects as will not neutralize its efficacy, and such as experience will develop and call for amendment. It is no solid objection to the law that its necessity was suggested by a special case. Most of our statutes have a similar origin; but being made general and prospective in their provisions, as this is, they are not liable to objection because they were suggested by a special case. If more time had been taken the bill might have been more perfect; but what might have been gained in this respect might have been lost in the moral effect of a prompt and decided remedy for an evil which threatened to defeat the ends of justice.

It must be apparent that something decisive was necessary to restore public confidence in the integrity of congressional legislation. Charges had so repeatedly been made through the columns of journals of wide circulation, that the legislation of Congress had become a mere system of pillage and plunder, that the public mind was becoming rapidly impressed with a suspicion that the charges were true. When a specific charge was made, implicating a large number of members in schemes of bribery and corruption, we felt that the House of Representatives owed it to its own character to institute an investigation. We thought the House erred in manifesting a disinclination to enter into the investigation upon the charges of newspapers and their correspondent. But as the investigation was ordered it is not material to comment on the untenable grounds assumed by those members who deem it beneath the dignity of Congress to notice charges of corruption made by the press. All agree in awarding to speaker Banks praise for the judicious selection of a committee, and their conduct has already fully vindicated the justice of this praise. If they did, no more, they will have achieved a great good in bringing upon the statute-book a law which will hereafter enable either House to vindicate its character for purity and integrity. It is a law which cuts up by the roots the outrageous idea that a witness can listen to a dishonest proposition, and when called to testify, that he can shield himself under the plea that he received the proposition in confidence. The very fact that the witness confides places him in an attitude so suspicious that Senator Toombs was well warranted in characterizing the obligation as the code of "honor amongst rogues." The law passed abolishes this code, and opens the way to restore congressional legislation to that purity which it must maintain if the government is worth preserving.

We suggest to Lebo Mearner and Wagonmiller, the propriety of cutting out the following extract and pasting it in their hats: "THE BRIBED APOSTATE!—blot his hateful name From each and every scroll of honest fame, Let no man trust him;—none forbear to shed, Contempt—and deep dishonor—on his head; Let scorn still point her finger and jibes, And say—Behold the consequence of Bribes! Let guileless children,—as he passes by, Shrink from his touch, and shudder at his eye; Let lovely woman loathe him with disgust, And shun him,—like the reptile in the dust; And, whilst he lives, let infamy alone, Claim the BRIBED LEGISLATOR—AS HER OWN; Until he dies—and sinks into the grave, To poison worms, that feed upon the knave; There,—midst, the storms—let hideous Furies riot; Hold mighty revel,—and in concert howl; Let hissing serpents make that spot their home, And be the guardians of his tomb."—Easton Argus.

THE CONRAE BILL.—Congress has now under consideration a bill to reduce the value of the Spanish coins in circulation—the old quarters, leviens and fips—to twenty, ten, and five cents. The bill will undoubtedly become a law. Most of the business men of New York already begin to take them at the reduced valuation. Although the government may fix the value of these coins at 20 per cent less than they now pass for, it does not follow that the holders of them would have to part with them at that, in Cuba and other Spanish Countries they are at a premium, and the brokers will pay 92 cents on the dollar for them.

The new bill also makes provision for putting in circulation the cent.

It is now formally announced that after the 4th of March next, the Hon. John Appleton of Maine, becomes the sole editor and proprietor of the Washington Union. The Albany Argus expresses the universal feeling in reference to this gentleman saying that, "We are quite certain if we are not mistaken when we say that Mr. Appleton's accession to the post named will be received with satisfaction by the entire Democratic party of the Union. He is a gentleman of fine talents, familiar with public life—having been in Congress, and served as Secretary of Legation at London while Mr. Buchanan was Minister—accustomed to the editorial service as the conductor of the Eastern Argus, a paper of decided ability and discretion, and above all, as a qualification for the position which rumor assigns him, possessing sagacity and prudence. He is understood to enjoy in a high degree, the esteem and confidence of the incoming President."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29th. SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull presented the credentials of James H. Hamilton U. S. Senator from Iowa, who was qualified and took his seat. He has just been elected by the Legislature—his election of last year, having been declared illegal on the ground of informality in the meeting of the joint Convention.

The official notification of the death of Preston S. Brooks was made by Mr. Evans, and after appropriate remarks by Messrs. Hunter and Toombs, the usual resolutions of regret and sympathy were adopted.

HOUSE.—Mr. Keitt made the announcement of the death of Brooks. His disease was inflammation of the throat, and so swift and fatal, that even his medical advisers were not aware of his danger until almost the moment of his death.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said Mr. Brooks merited the confidence of his constituents, because he was always the faithful advocate of their political sentiments, and the jealous guardian of their rights, interests and honor. His relations with the deceased were such as enabled him to appreciate his virtues. He was a man of kind heart, and most tender sensibilities. Mr. Keitt had well said that his friendship was of the most extraordinary tenacity. If these elements, which are among the highest characteristics of true manhood, ever led him to acts which our judgments would decide to be wrong, let us remember that "to err is human; to forgive divine."

After remarks by Messrs. Clingman, Quitman and Savage, resolutions tending to the family of the deceased, the sympathy of the House, and that the members wear sash on the left arm for 30 days were offered and adopted unanimously.

He leaves a wife and four children. Nothing of much importance was done in either House to-day.

HOUSE.—Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill fixing the boundaries of Minnesota, and authorizing the people thereof to frame for themselves a Constitution and State Government, with a view to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, according to the Federal Constitution.

An election is to be held on the first Monday in June, for the choice of delegates to the Convention. In the event of the people deciding for a State Government, the Marshal is to proceed to take a census of the territory with a view of ascertaining the number of Representatives who is entitled to under the present census. The same provisions in this bill as in former bills of a similar character relative to public lands for education, &c., are to be assented to as obligatory on both Minnesota and the United States.

Mr. Grow said that the proposed State would embrace 70,000 square miles, leaving west of the boundary about 90,000 square miles, to be hereafter erected into a government by the name of Decatur.

Mr. Phelps inquired how much of the territory lies west of the Mississippi river. Mr. Grow replied about three-fourths.

The bill finally passed. A bill authorizing the people of Oregon to form a State government was taken up and passed.

Feb. 2nd. SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Bigler a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to ascertain and report the mode of examining the votes for President and Vice President, and notifying the persons elected of their election.

Messrs. Bigler, Benjamin and Foot were appointed on the part of the Senate, and the House having concurred in the resolution, is represented by Jones of Tennessee, Washburn of Maine, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Leiter and Bocock.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Indian Appropriation Bill, and passed it with many amendments. Among the amendments is one securing to the New York Indians who emigrated to Kansas under the treaty of Buffalo Creek, the quantity of land to which they are entitled, to include their improvements, and the residue of the tract to constitute a part of the public domain; also an amendment separating the office of Governors of the Territories from that of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

HOUSE.—After some unimportant proceedings, Mr. Humphrey Marshall, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill dividing the State of Texas into two judicial Districts.

Mr. Letcher said that the present Judge (Watrous) who is so much complained of, is by the bill continued in office. Where does he live?

Mr. Marshall replied—in the Eastern District. The bill then passed.

Mr. Barbour, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution that John O. Watrous, District Judge for the District of Texas, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Pending the resolution the House adjourned.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE. INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2. The Indiana House of Representatives and the Democratic members of the Senate met to-day in what purported to be a joint Convention, with reference to the election of U. S. Senators, the Republicans refusing to go into Convention; while the Democrats and the Lieut. Governor were leaving the Senate Chamber, the Republicans called one of their own number to the Chair, and took from the table the contested case of Mr. Woods, a Democratic Senator, and in the absence of the Democratic Senators, declared his seat vacant, and immediately after adjourned.

This gives the Republicans a clear majority over all parties.

The Joint Convention met and adjourned to the 5th inst., without transacting any business.

SIXTEEN SUMMER.—A Boston correspondent of the Religious Herald of Hartford, Jan. 1, says: "Senator Sumner is in this city; and the streets with his accustomed ease and elasticity; and the efforts of a little clique here to hurry him to his grave, to make room for another man (!) will not succeed."