DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE: WILLIAM A. PORTER.

PHILADELPHIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, FAVETTE.

Special Notice.

LL persons indebted to the late firm of 1 McCollum & Gerritson for subscription to the Monthose Democrat are hereby forbidden settling with J. B. McCollum, or any person in whose hands he may place the accounts. Baid accounts have not yet been assigned to him, in consequence of his having audience generally. refused to render value for them as agreed upon before the firm was dissolved; any collections which he may make will be fraudulent, and his receipts void, until further notice be gives.

A. J. GERRITSON. Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

A Nicholas & Co., Bankers, 70 Wall street N. Y." are informed that we do not consider it "consistent" to "notice" as desired, nor to publish on terms proposed. "No. 70 Wall street," so far as we know, is no better as a reference for responsibility than "No 70 Fire Points;" we only knowing it as the address of John S. Dye, a professional swindler. Your Bank Note Reporter may be a good one, but your town lots might as well be located in the Moon, for all they are worth.

The presence of Mr. Wilmot here naturally calls forth the inquiry-"Will be make his usual speeches during Court ! This no less truthful and silly than the above. question is asked by many, and there is a good deal of interest manifested by the people on the subject. The first Monday has passed without the bursting forth of the periodical thundergust, and we presume the second Monday will also, and that Wilmot will not venture to hold any meetings during the present term, either in the court room or elsewhere. There are good reasons for his not of duing so. The overthrow of Fremontism in '56, and his own utter defeat for Governor last fall, have had the effect of cooling his fiery ardor, the latter, especially. But were able to answer, the same until now. In an ed Cash's case as you did. If you intend to present time, I have upon all occasions used all other objections removed, the recollection lawer, I would say what you well know, laffirm by your question to me, that you rule that his conduct in the past has been undergoing, to a certain extent at least, an investigation at Harrisburg, would alone be quite sufficent to force him into quiet submission to the imperative demands of justice. He will not dare continue his course of wrong-doing so long as he trembles at the uplifted rod of justice. Let him again get beyond the reach Fear will often make men respect the right, when nothing else can reach them.

Is it by Authority? We notice that the Chicago Times au-

nounces, among others, who are to stump Illinois in opposition to the Democratic party next fall, the names of Gov. Wm. F. Packer and David Wilmot of this State. Whether these gentleman have signified their intention of so doing, we are not informed. So far as Able and competent judges were commissionit relates to Gov. Packer we think the announcement is made without his consent, for he can not have so far forgotten his business as to think of stumping any State, especially where he is in no way interested; and that he should be spoken of as likely to be barnessed to the car of Black Republicanism along side of Wilmot and Giddings, looks queer enough. We believe it a slauder upon the chosen Governor of the old Keystone to intimate such a thing, yet his course should be such as to rebuke the ides, and we confidently hope it will.

As to Judge Wilmot, perhaps he will stump Illinois; but it is more likely that if he ventures upon this business it will be confined to the 13th Judicial district.

Giving Away the Public works. The present Legislature seems determined to follow in the footsteps of the previous one, in the matter of giving the State Canals to select companies. We had hoped that the time for special sales had passed—that hereafter when public property was offered for sale, it would be on fair terms, giving all a pursued by you. Your position as a judge, chance to purchase, thus securing the advantage of competition. Instead of this, it now appears quite probable that the bill giving who entertain different political views from out giving the party a hearing by himself or is a certain degree of courtesy, kindness and the Canals to the Sunbury & Erie R. R. Co. for the sum of three and a half millions of knaves, &c., &c. I am informed you have constitutional rights, and such an arbitrary dollars, will pass, the House having in fact, addressed the public in this manner all over passed it. Aside from the terms of sale, it is quite objectionable for the reason that this company is thought to be bankrupt. The those witnesses and jurors attend a mass

"The State owns valuable property, which dress of this kind, got up in your usual chaste it is deemed adiisable to sell. Her interest is style. to get the most for it. The Sunbury and Erie - company is deeply anxious to become a purchaser at a specified price. The only way market value, is to expose the property at public sale, to the competition of other purchasers. The State has nothing to lose, and everything to gain by this course. The com- bittered against me-your remarks might pany has everything to lose and nothing to work my ruin, though you discharge your gain if it should be adopted. Where should the representatives of the State be! The Look at their votes !

"We believe that the people are in favor of a fair sale of the State Canals, and that there is no objection to the Sunbury and Erie company's purchasing them; but is this other member of the bar, in consequence of a fair sale? Is it fair that the company sho'd his political faith. This belief has become fix their own price! Is it fair that other so general, that I apprehend every member of persons or companies should be excluded the bar, on the opposite side of politics from from giving a higher price! Is it fair to the where they desired to have him employed on State that she should be debarred from get this very account. I once sat at a public tating more than this company offers! Is it bis where Mr. Passmore, now one of the Assofair to legislate public property into the clas Judges of this county, congratulated Mr. hands of a pet company to the exclusion of all offer companies and associations? and is the mention of the bar, nor did they even al fair to call this transaction a sale 4" It is hoped that the Senate will not pa

the benefit of a private corporation at the ex- administration of justice, ought not to be rob- answer you at all, but have changed it. pense of the tax payers, and we still confided of her beauty in this way. dently look for its defeat. But if it should be permitted to pass, we expect to find Gov. Packer as prompt to defeat a great public stitutional power! We have a right to expeot this of him, but we hope the Legislathis plain duty."

Rev. J. B. King's lectures on Friday last at Academy Hall on the origin, habits, &c., of the North American Indiana were very well attended, and we believe satisfied the

REMARKABLE .- There is not now in Pennsylvania, a single true Democratic paper, in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution. Those in favor of the Administration, are either hirelings or renegades from the late. Whig party. We challenge contradiction— Whig party. We che Berks County Press.

Our only reason for contradicting the above—for pronouncing it one of the silliest, most groundless and truth-perverting assertions we ever read in print, is to see what facts the know nothing organ of Berks county can refer to, to sustain so libelous an attack upon the press of our State. Perhaps the Press will next assert that Wilmot received a rousing majority for Gov. last fall in the State, and especially in Berks county! Or that Fremont was chosen President in '56. To do so, and "challenge contradiction" would be

Letter to Judge Wilmot.

We print the following letter, says the Harrisburg Herald, written in reply to a printed circular which Judge Wilmot ad the deficiency of the officer's return. You vour promisees to eschew political life, I gave dressed to the members of the Bradford bar. reversed the judgment of the justice, on the you a cordial and zealous support, while a Wm. Watkins, Esq., is an old citizen of the ground that the officer's return was insuffi. large number of our citizens voted for my county, an able lawyer, a most estimable man. cient. On the trial of the last case, I called friend and brother-in-law, Wm. Blwell, Esq., | year the Executive of the State, upon the He has never acted with the Democratic par- your attention to the ruling in Cash's case although he had declined being a candidate ty, and is a warm Republican. Read what he sava:

MR. WILMOT: Your communication of the your decisions in both cases might have been third was duly received. I have not been different, you certainly would not have decidyour present commission. They would be the two cases cannot be reconciled.

necessary to enable you to meet fully and fairly, what is objected against you.

This you have already had. Legislature making this judicial district, was passed at your solicitation, when no necessity existed. The act was barely a pretext to enable you to take money from the Commonwealth legally, when the services to be rendered by you, were neither needed or desired. ed and bound by law, and stood ready and willing to do the service, without any additional drain upon the treasury.

The passage of the law under such cirmore or less, than a legislative pension, granted for your special benefit. This was a lucky fendant paid him a certain amount in a fixed appeared to be pleased with the arrangement. stroke for von-as far as dollars and cents were concerned.

ought to have been applied to the payment and conveyed to the plaintiff with full notice. of the large debt of the State.

I would ask you, upon what principle the If you reply because the Legislature authorized in may I not answer, that the act of men, as the receipt of the money, thereby increasing the evidence of vonr moral unfitness who obtains or aids in procuring the passage own pocket. He cannot be safely trusted.

Since you entered upon the duties of your ment of the counsel at all. office, I cannot conceive of anything more inarious to the due administration of justice, must of necessity suffer in dignity and respect, among the candid part of the commuthe county. Suppose myself to entertain different political views from you, and l'attend court with my witnesses, and at evening, case is thus stated by the Patriot and Union: meeting at the Court House, and hear an ad-

The next morning my case comes up for trial. Do you believe under such circumheard your charge at me in this way in poliotherwise should have done! I should be make it. under the necessity of entering upon my trial with the minds of the jury heated and emduty faithfully as a judge. If the political parties, were about equal in numbers in this county, then the chances of danger would question is easily answered. Where are they! not be so great, but when odds are three to to the following clear, forcible and candid

in the same ratio. Again, there is a general belief in the conny, that Mr. Mercur stands on higher ground, and has more influence with you, than any yourself and Mr. Mercur, have had cases Mercur in occupying this position. How came this belief storged ? It did not originate with Sometimence the idea, until they found themrelies zuffering berond endurance from this

You ought to lead a helping hand by resigning at once; but this I do not expect un- Bradford county, asking that this county be ight is to be maintained and justified. Perhaps I ought to close my answer here,

when she immediately sued out this writ. I After you had, in 1851, by importunities took more than usual pains to look up and to Legislators, and making pledges to quit call your attention to the decisions upon the politics, procured the passage of a law mak-subject. They all went to show that the officer must in his return comply, with the re- your own special benefit; and after you had quirements of the statute to give the justice by you own intrigue, and the unjust and jurisdiction of the parties, &c. Mr. Mercur improper interference of some Democrats outand Elweil, were employed for Mr. Cash; you | side of the district, procured the nomination, decided that the return was sufficient, and af- against the expressed will and desire of the firmed the judgment of the justice. I will al. Democracy of Susquehanus and Sullivan so call your attention to the case of Charles counties, you came to me, and other Demo-Harrington against Ulysses Mercur, No. 355, crats, and solicited our support. You declared Dec. Y. 1856. This was also a certiorart, that it was to you a "question of bread."and the acception was to the return made of You said you desired to go upon the bench the service of the aummons, which reads, without opposition; and promised faithfully same at the house of the within named de Democratic ticket at all times, you would fendant Oct. 31, 1857. In this case, as in not if elected; interfere in politica boyand that Cash's case, the question and decision was on Upon these solicitations, and relying upon

ute into your hands, and had been guided in both cases, by the plain reading of the same,

this period, you and your friends, have been requesting you to reduce the same to writing. David Jacquies, who had been arrested upon the question of law involved in it, the only been fully apprised that the application be- and file it of record. I called upon you at a capias ad respondendum, at the suit of John ground of his official and extreme procedure. fore the Legislature would be made, and you three different times to file your charge, I Hooper, No. 127, Dec. T., 1855. On Mon. If he has obtained any other opinion, it is sisted in your usual objectionable manner. have never succeeded in getting the charge, day morning, October 1st, 1855, I met you not shown to be either of those which the sisted in your usual objectionable manner.

In o do I know the reason why you retuse to the cannot therefore be expected, that you file it. I made up my mind to take steps to the desired to do some Dusiness at your change of law, and which it had thus made need, or desire any further information, than is compal you to do so, but on examining the bers the next day, and told you what it was official, and to be delivered under that official record, I could not find my exception, and le you farther on the subject.

> time, he would convey ten acres to him, in and it was so done. answer the authorities produced, or the argu-

I then thought, and still think, that your than the course of conduct persisted in, and any legal right to reply, was a high-handed own interests, to repel the well established outrage upon the due administration of just belief that Democrate have not an equal tice. a lawyer, then with propriety he may deny a court are entitled to all respect and courtesy scribed. nity, when from the beach you denounce all hearing, but to decide against a party, with from members of the bar, I claim that there exercise of authority as to render his judicial

character obvious. I felt somewhat upon the subject, because must have admitted the evidence on authoritv. The decision was disastrous to Highy. a large family of small children, miserably poor, and this ten acres of land was the only place on the face of the earth he had to shelmeans to correct your blunder in the Su-W. WATKINS.

From the Harrisburg Herald. Letter to Judge Wilmot. We invite the attention of those of our readers may have any doubts as to the promot. Mr. B. is one of the most prominent members of the Bradford bar, and the independent spirit of truthfulness which is shown upon our State if Wilmot is permitted to reupon our State if Wilmot is permitted to remain upon the Bench. A personal acquaint that you was the only person effected by a duty, and fulfill their caths "to support the ance with Mr. Baird, enables us to speak with change in this district; you that possessed a Constitution. considence of his position, which is that of a complete title in fee simple, and that there But the usurpation of the power to create high-toned, talented gentleman, who would could be no change in lines without a con- incompatibilities of office, threatens and asnot have taken the stand he has done except.

rery appropriately remarks that "the Sunbury and Erie gift has been having a pretty
fair run in the lower flouse at Harrisburg,

To the court transpired. The remark is treor the count transpired. The committee of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee; which we regret to see. The bill, as it stands, with Mr. Mercur, and unsafe without him.— firmative, as to what he shall claim in his is a fraud and a wrong upon the State, for This state of things ought not to be. The due declaration. I had made up my mind not to The memorial to the Legislature, signed

der existing circumstances. When as respet- attached to the XXVIth Judicial District, did able, and as intelligent a bar, as there is in not charge that you had in "any decision wrong, as he has been to resist a possible the Commonwealth, not a member of which, decree, order, or ruling been guilty of partialprivate grievance, by the exercise of his con- on any occasion, has been wanting in respect ity or political bina, but in said memorial we much about the "dear people" being deprived to you, are heralded through your papers as did assign as a reason for asking such legisconspiritors, for barely asking the Legislature lation " that in our opinion the due administo remedy the evil, it evidences with what tration of justice demanded the passage of ture will save him the trouble of discharging pertinacity the pension, and your ill acquired such a law." Can you, sir, deny this allegation? Will you contend that justice is likely to be administered by a court whose Presbut you enquire of me, "to specify any de dent Judge is in the constant habit of making cision, decree, order, or ruling, in which political speeches in his court 100m, and deyou have been guilty of partiality, or polit- councing those opposed to him in politics in ical bias, the time when, and the parties in | the most vindictive and bitter terms ? Will terested in said decision, decree, order, or you contend that a jury of twelve Republi-"ruling." To which inquiry I would call cans, (for the names of few others find their your attention to the case of D. A Cash, way to our jury wheel,) would be likely to against Sarah Bosworth, No. 166, Decr. Y. heed the arguments of a lawyer who had, way to our jury wheel,) would be likely to 1853. This case was brought before you on perhaps, the very evening before the trial certiorari, and the decision on the sufficiency been denounced by the Judge as dishonest of the officer's return to the summons. The and unworthy of confidence! Will you prereturn reads, " served on the within by copy tend that sniters would be likely to employ Oct. 23, 1847." On the trial of this suit, you a lawyer who has thus been denounced by had before you the affidavit of Mrs. Bosworth the President Judge of the court? And yet that she never had any notice of the suit, nor you cannot and will not deny that such has knew anything about it until some years after | been your practice for several years past.

served the within by leaving a copy of the that while it was you intention to vote the dence in our county answer. From the time you were first commissioned

and took you seat on the bench, to the pres-

that there has been no disposition to make your cases uniformily and impartially, then, tesy, cordiality and respect due from a mem- tory law, and the Senate by its vote refused what you call specific charges. If such a in reply, I would ask you and your friends to ber of the bar to the bench. I will cite an to adopt it, as the reason of its action. disposition existed, the complainants could reconcile your ruling in these cases, and leave instance—In the fall of 1855, when Col. V. not traverse your conduct back to the date of the same with this remask, that the ruling in E. Piolett and S. W. Sheppard were demo has foreborne his constitutional right of cratic candidates for the Legislature in this seeking the opinion of the Supreme Court confined to your conduct on the bench for In the case of Coolbaugh against Roper, I county, and you were stumping the county to upon the constitutionality of the statute thus the space of some twenty days in all. During took exceptions to your charge to the jury, defeat their election. I had a client in jail, described, and has made his own opinion on request, or any minute of record. There the ing political speeches in the eastern part of the public, against opinions purchased and matter remains, and will, for I shall not trub- the county, so that this was my first oppor- moulded by corruption, for party purposes. tunity since Jacquies was put in jail, which In the case of Rathbone against Highy, was only the Saturday previous. You replied the plaintiff brought an action of eject- that you had intended to go away, but would independence of the Judiciary; and to insure ment for ten acres of land. The defendant stay if I required it to attend to my business. it, it fixes the terms tenure of judicial offioffered to prove that he had liberty from the I know you were advertised to speak at Athowner of the land, to onter and make im- ens on Monday evening, and at Ridgbury the provements, and that he would convey on next afternoon or evening. Desirous to acpayment for the same, fifty acres, including commodate you, and enable you to fill your his improvements. That after this arrange- appointments, I offered to have Mr. Jacquies ment, and after the defendant had entered taken to Athens, a distance of fifteen miles, and made improvements, one Aschal Loomis upon a habeas corpus, on Tuesday morning cumstances, disrobed of all pretexts is nothing agreed with the defendant that he would pure at nine o'clock, for the hearing of my applicachase and pay for the same, and if the de- tion for his discharge on common bail. You

cluding his improvements. That within the I will here repeat that, upon that, so upor You have already received under this law time fixed, defendant tendered the amount to all other occasions, it has been my honest desome fifteen thousand dollars, which amount said Loomis, who devied the parole bargain, sire and intention to be accommodating, cordial, courteous and respectful to you, whether Mr. Mercur and Elwell objected to the evi- on or off the bench, yet I cannot say that I dence. You intimated an opinion that the have been treated in the same courteous and receipts of this large amount can be justified I evidence ought not to be admitted, but on respectful manner by you. My attention has referring to the case of Herrick against Mer- often been called by persons in the court room rick, 6 Harris, 120, where his Hon. Judge to the snearing, snarling, snappish and conprocuring the passage of the law, involves Beil, had collated and fully examined the autemptuous manner in which you have adconduct as detestable in the sight of moral thorities upon the statute of frauds, and after dressed me. Not being of a very sensitive being referred to one or two decisions by Mr. | nature, I probably should have thought less Mercur, you adjourned until morning. The of it, had not my attention been so frequently to discharge the duties of a judge. A man next morning I rose to cite additional author- called to it by others. Nor am I the only ities, and you remarked you would hear the member of the bar who has been thus treatof a law for such purposes, has but little re- other side, you heard them fully, and decided ed by you. Your general bearing and congard for the rights of others, outside of his against me, without giving me a chance to duct towards members of the bar who are opposed to you politically has been common talk among lawyers and others attending court; although the lawyers have done all

yourself, as rebels, liars, tories, dishonest counsel, is a direct infraction upon a man's forbearance, due from the court to the bar, Having suffered under this state of things until our condition had become almost in tolerable, and our professional duties burdensome, and you having resigned your commis-I believed had you given me a hearing, you sion in July, 1857, too late to enable the in my office and punishable by impeachment, the acting Postmaster at Bernville, and robbed people to elect a Judge at the October election, and your successor, Judge Bullock Constitution for impeachable offences, and help him on his hasty journey. He is a Kan-He was a man of some eighty years, with baving presided one term to the entire satisfaction, I believe, of every member of the tional forms is in itself a flagrant infraction freedom in Pennsylvania, he does well to bar, as well as all others, a petition was sign. of the purpose and letter of the Constitution. ed by every member of our bar in attendance for it involves, and is a claim on the part of burg Valley Spirit. stances, after the jury and witnesses have ter himself and family, and was without at court, except one, for his re-appointment, the Executive and Legislature to create in ret you received a commission from a weak compatibilities of judicial offices to dispense of ascertaining if that pince is up to the full tics, I should or could stand an equal chauce preme Court. His right to the ten acres was minded Governor of your own political faith, with trial by impeachment for impeachable of gaining a fair and impartial verdict, as I as unquestionable as judicial decisions could for the present year. Eighteen members of offences—to determine conclusively the conyour bar then signed a petition to the Legis. stitutionality of their own laws and carry lature, asking that our county be attached them into execution by their own processes. to the XXVIth Judicial District. How then The probability and the peril of all this will were we treated ! Your two organs—the | be the greatest when the action of the Legisonly papers published in the county—set up lature of Massachusetts shall be controlled by a general howl. We were called "conspira | a party, and her Executive be the prostitute tors," persecutors," and charged with being of a party. priety of abolishing the 13th Judicial District, actuated by "envy," "malice," "hatred," and "revenge." Private letters, marked 'confidenone, the chances of an impartial verdiet are letter from E. W. Baird, Esq., written in re- tial,' were pilfered or purloined from the sponse to a communication from Judge Wil- office of respectable lawyers, and published, trate, and every citizen must determine that accompanied by remarks of the most violent question for himself, subject to the decision and denunciatory character. The good of the judicial tribunal, made authoretative people of Bradford county were called upon over him by the Constitution. The refusal to to maintain their rights, even at the expense obey an unconstitutional statute, is the only in his letter, should convince every one of the of "deadly strife;" and it was repeated in lawful means by which its unconstitutionality intolerable disgrace which will be entailed your organs over and over that this whole can be determined and exposed; and it movement was a personal matter aimed at only by obeying constitutional statutes, that

In your political specches, to which I have listened. I have heard you say much about "free speech," and "free men." Had we the right to petition! Were we "free men!" Or were we properly denounced as "conspirby myself and others, members of the Bar of ators" and "persecutors," because we had the independence, the manhood, and the boldness, to stand up and ask the Legislature for relief from what we believed to be a serious grievance ! Again-vou and your friends talk of their privilege of electing their own Judge; and about the "bad precedent" it will set if our prayer should be granted. As to the first-would it not have been well for you to have thought of it last summer, and resigned in time to enable the good people to elect a Judge ! And as to the matter of "precedent," I would ask you what you think of the precedent set by a Republican Legislature and Governor, in the State of Massachuretts, by

> to remove you or any one else. I will now close, by expressing the great satisfaction I have in the happy consolation that whatever may be the result of our application to the Legislature, I shall still be a 'free man.'

the removal of Judge Loring-bearing in

mind that our application does not propose

Respectfully yours, E. W. BAIRD.

Address of Judge Loring.

We publish below the address of the Hon. iward Loring to the people of Suffolk ounty, giving his reasons for refusing to resign the office of Judge of Probate, from which he has been lately removed by the Governor of Massachusetts, on the "address" of the Legislature. Our readers will prefer peruse the document itself, rather than any synopsis we might make of it.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Suffolk:

Having been removed from the Probate Court of the County by the Governor of the State, on his allegation that I had disobeyed a constitutional statute. I seek to remove from my conduct an imputation made serious by the official position of my accuser.

The Legislative act of 1855, chap. 489, is a part of the history of the times. In that authorative opinion of his Constitutional lebut to no effect. If you had taken the stat- against you. How for you have kept you gal adviser, the Attorney General of the ote into your hands, and had been guided in pledges, let the history of political junispru- State, refused his official sanction to the act, on the ground that it was unconstitutional. In 1857 the Joint Committee of the Legislature reported that the act was unconstitutional. In 1858 the Joint Committee of the my best endeavors to extend to you that cour- Legislature disclaimed its use as an obliga-Under these circumstances, Gov. Banks

The Constitution of Massachusetts declares emphatically, and provides carefully for, the ces, and among other things for that end, it prescribes the imcompatibilities of judicial action of the Legislature. For if the Legislature could annul an incompatibility, declared by the Constitution, they could destroy its safeguards. And if the Legislature could reate incompatibilities, not declared by the speech: Constitution, they could buffle its purpose and destroy the independence of the Judiciary. For the power which can create incompatipilities of office for judges, controls the Judiciary; it may prescribe to judges, the soieties or parties to which they shall adhere. sture of Massachusetts cannot do all this, it

They have not the power, because the Contitution has itself regulated the matter: because the Constitution has not expressly given to them, and their possession of it would e inconsistent with and destructive to the to the independence of the Judiciary. The egislature may 'erect and create judicatories,' r-they are expressly authorized to do so; but this is to appoint functions, not to dedeciding against me, without giving to me they could honorably, on account of their clare incompatibilities, or the terms of judi- ator from Pittsburg, made a minority report cial tenures, which for the Judges of the on Kansas last week, in which he quoted the judicatories they create, must be those and remarks of one G. W. Deitzler, Speaker of When the opinion of the court is with | chance in your court; while I admit that the only those which the Constitution has pre- | the Kansas House of Representatives, made at

judicial offices, and for the reason I have Schuylkill, knew more about Deitzler than stated I believed that it violated the Constitution the Doctor liked to hear. The Colonel arose tion, and therefore I did not obey it. If and stated that this Deitzler formerly lived that section is constitutional, my official position made my refusal to obey it misconduct to Bernville, Berks county; that he became according to the forms prescribed by the then my punishment without such constitu-

Neither the Executive nor the Legislature are the judges of the constitutionality of a law for the action of others; and every magis-

veyance from you; if you claim it as per-sails not only the independence of the judicisonal matter simed at you then you must ad- ary, but the individual right of all the inha-Hon, D. Wilkor, Bir :- Lour, printed cir. man is fit to tet upon the bench to administer government, to hold public employments, question.

mit the bill to pass in its present shape; or deep rooted belief. The truth is, the belief cular of the 3d inst., was duly received on the justice in a district where he has five thousand. For if the Eggislature, can create locompatithat finally the Governer, who seems to be using the wito power very extensively, will in court; from what they have observed the man's the question. The Pittsbury Union to the court transpired. The remarks that "the Sun." it is a fact well known to many of our most and destroy that equality of right which the man's substitute.

EDWARD G. LORING.

Senator Douglas may be perfectly onest and disinterested in the fierce opposi tion he is now waging against the administration on the Kansas question. We have been exceedingly reluctant to think he is not. At the same time there are some things which

stagger us not a little. First-How was it that a friend of the administration, anxious for its succes, should have been the first to strike at the President's annual message as soon as it was read in the Senate, and that not in the usual off-hand impromptu way, but in a set and elaborate Illinois, Haskin, Hickman, Hoard, Horton, peech, bearing on its face evidence of having been carefully prepared for the occasion, for it was pretty well understood beforehand what ground the message would take in regard to the admission of Kansas? SECOND-Why, is it that the Topeka men

in Kansas, whom Senator Douglas held up Morse of Maine, Morse of New York, Mott. in 1854 as rebels against the laws and gov- Murray, Nichols, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Penernment of the Territory, are now become all dleton, Peitit, Pike, Potter, Pottle, Purviance, of a sudden-Jim Lane, Robinson and alllaw-abiding people; while those who were Shaw of Illinois, Sherman of Ohio, Sherman then law-abiding men, are now found to be of New York, Smith of Illinois, Spinner, Stanrebels? (Senator Douglas recently said on ton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Thayer, the floor of the Senate that there were "no Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, rebels in Kansas except the Lecompton men." THIRD--Why is it that the Sanator's

speeches are by scores of thousands, being of Illinois, Wilson, and Wood. orinted, bought and circulated by the Black Republicans and Know Nothings-by men, who a short time since, abused and berated him as the most dangerous man in the country, and who buint him in effigy as the chief of Democratic sinners, calling him a Benedict

Fourth-Why is it that the Senator has, of late, been so irascible and captious with Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Farnet, Gartrell, his old friends on the Democratic side of the Gillis, Goole, Greenwood, Gregg, Hatch, House, while he has grown to be so much Hawkins, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Huymore bland; gentle and courteous to Black Republican Senators, whom heretofore he could scarcely treat with common respect? FIFTH-Why is it that the Hales, Wilsons, frumbulls, Walles and their abolition co-adjutors in Congress, are now become the chief sulogists of the distinguished Senator, when till now they hated him with a perfect batred f

SIXTR-Why is it that here and everywhere, an entirely new set of men are found auding and praising to the kies, Stephen A. Douglas, the man they used to denounce kins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Woodson, as the prince of demagegues and an unprin- Wortendyke, Wright of Ga., Wright of cipled political trickster I

SEVENTH-Why is it that the Senator has ceased to rebuke and denounce his old opponents, and turned all his displeasure apparently, upon the men with whom be formerly acted f

Eighti - And why is it that she, who was the Ajax of Democracy in the Senate, and the first always to oppose and denounce the Black Republicans, can now keep his seat and never interpose a word of objection or remonstrance when his old opponents are claiming him openly as a convert from the Democratic ranks? It has not been long since one of the blackest of the Black Republicans-Wade, of Ohio-took Senator Brown of Mississippi, to task for quoting against the Topeka faction in Kansas, what Mr. Douglas had said of them in the Senate in 1854, telling him that he, (Wade) would receive anything that the Senator from Illinois had said "since his conversion." but that it was not fair to bring up anything he had said before that time. Now all this may not, and we would hope does not prove certainly, that cog out somewhere. Time will show. As offices, and thus removes that subject from the present the signs are by no means propitious. -Evansville (Ind.) Enquirer.

> JOHN VAN BUREN-THE STRAY DOUGLAS. John Van Buren recently said, in a convivial

"Well, gentlemen, there is one family has got back safe into the democratic party to tion," or "against the constitution." stay for life. It is the Van Buren family; and if Senater Douglas only knew the long, election by a majority of votes being cast dreary road he has to travel, the deep, roaring streams he has got to swim his horses ne property they may own, where they shall over, the dark, stormy nights where the wind ve, and what they shall wear. If the Legis- will blow down his tents, and he will be forced to sleep on the ground with the rain pourbecause they have not the power of de- ing on him in torrents, the high, steep, and laring any incompatibility of judicial offices rugged mountains he has got to climb, the -for they must have the power altogether or interminable deserts, where there is no wood por water, he has got to cross, in the road he has taken away from his 'fathers house,' he would, in my opinion, take the straightest chute back in the democratic camp."

The roar that followed John's description of the dangers and difficulties of the route he and empowered to prescribe the time, manner avowed purpose of the Constitution in regard himself had traveled since 1848, may be and places of election; after the constitution imagined, but not described.

A FREE STATE KANSAS PATRIOT -- Dr. Gazzam, the Indelible Republican State Senthe adjournment of that body. The Doctor The 13th section of the act of 1855, chap. | called the wrong witness on behalf of bleed-489, sought to create an incompatibility in ing Kansas, for Col, Straub, the Senator from in Schuylkill county; that he removed thence the office and rar away, stealing a horse to sas Free State Patriot now. Having run for shrick for freedom in Kansas .- Chambers

The Kausas Bill in the House. WASHINGTON, April 1, 1858. The House was called to order at the usua!

lour, and, after reading of the journal, &c., Mr Stephens (Georgia,) said that one o'clock having arrived he moved to take up the Senite Kansas hill The bill was read, and Mr. Giddings (Ohio)

objected to a second reading. Under the rule, the question recurred, "Shall the bill be Mr. Stephens demanded the yeas and nays.

The vote was taken and stood year 90. ars 137. The bill was then read a second time. Mr. Montgomery (Pa.) then offered the

Prittenden substitute as amended by the Ani Lecompton Democratic Conference. Mr. Quitman offered a substitute, which is the same as the Senate bill, with the omission of the declaratory clause that the people have | n7ysiweds; dtesiegfneddtddubsista, seddtgfff, the right at all times to after or amend their do4smedcdhonenldzfel0ebbcdbhetcbdxddudd' Constitution in such a manner as they may think proper, etc.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall wished to amend the original Senate bill, by striking out the etbbddecudd etbrekd bise heveefix peuhhS same clause proposed to be omitted in Mr. Quitman's substitute.

Mr. Marshall wanted Mr. Stephens' refered to be borne in mind and entered on the rec

The question was then taken on Mr. Quif-

It was negatived-yeas 72, pays 160. The question then recurred on Mr. Montgomery's substitute, and it was adoptedyeas, 120, nays 112, as follows:

YEAS .- Messrs. Abbott, Adrian, Andrews. Bennett, Billinghurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss Brayton, Buffington, Burlingame, Burroughs Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Connecticut, Clark of N. Y., Clawson, Clark B. Cochrane, Cockerell, Colfax, Comins, Covoda, Cox, Cragin, Cartis, Damrell, David of Maryland, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dens, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Groesbeck, Grow, Hall of Ohio, Hall of Massachosetts, Harlan, Harris, of Maryland, Harris of Howard, Owen Jones, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Law. rence, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, McKibben, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Penusylvania, Morris of Illinois Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce. Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Maine, Washbura

NATS .- Messrs. Ahl. Anderson, Arnold Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bocock, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Bur nett, Burns, Caskie, Clark, of Mo., Clay, Clemons, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochrane, Corning, Craig, of Mo., Craige of N. C., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdall, Edmunson, Biliott, ler, Hill, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., J. Giancy Jones, Kaitt, Kelly, Kunkel, of Md., Limar, Landy, Leidy, Loccher, Maclav, M'Queen, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Milson, Moore, Niblack, Peyton, Phelps. Phillips, Powell, Quiman, Ready, Reagan, Redly, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Savage Scales, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw, of N. U., Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Tenna Smith of Va., Stallworth, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Md. Talbot, Taylor of N. Y. Taylor of La., Trippe, Ward, Warren, Wat-Tenn., and Zollicoffer.

The House then proceeded to vote on the Senate bill, as amended by Mr. Montgomery's substitute, which was carried, yeas 120, nays 112-being exactly the same as the vote on the adoption of Mr. Montgomery's substitute. After the announcement of the result the House adjourned.

The bill, as thus amended, contains the following provisions: That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; but inasmuch as it is greatly disputed whether the Constitution formed at Lecompton, and now pending before Congress, was fairly made, or expresses the will of the people of Kansas, this admission of her into the Union as a State is here declared to be upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely he first subjected to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters at an election to be held for the purpose; and as soon as such assent shall Senator Douglas is tired of the Demogratic be given and duly made known to the Presiparty. Yet we cannot help suspecting or dent of the United States, he shall announce fearing that all is not right—that there is a the same by proclamation; and thereafter and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the said State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute. At the said election the votilig shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, for the constituthe said constitution be rejected at the said

> mission in o the Union, according to the Federal Constitution, and to that end may elect delegates to a Convention as hereinafter provided. Another section constitutes the Governor and Secretary. President of the council and Speaker of the House, a Board of Commis sioners to see the elections fairly carried out, is framed by the Convention, it shall be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection; and that so soon as the result of said election is made known to the President of the United States, he shall issue a proclamation declaring Kansas one of the States of the Union, without any further legislation on the part o Congress; all white male inhabitants of said territory, over the age of twenty-one years. who are legal voters under the laws of the territory of Kansas, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only

against it, then, and in that event, the inhab-

itonts of said territory are hereby authorized

and empowered to form for themselves a Con-

stitution and State Government by the name

of the State of Kansas preparatory to its ad

THE COINAGE of the U. S. Mint, in Philadelphia, for the month of March, was \$250, 722,50 in gold, principally in double eagles \$376,000 in silver, wholly in half and quarter dollar pieces, and \$18,000 in cents.

qualification required to entitle the citizen

to the right of suffrage in said elections.

The Connectiont Election came of on Monday. The fusion State ticket is elected by at least 5000 majority. Both branches of the Legislature will-have an opposition majo-

The King of Prussia holds a million ollars of the first mortgage bonds of the

Erie Railway, which mature in 1862. Pzlenz. Qunhistorasndnvhhehosoeeeqelai9htwlheyq

neabns9ueyerheehessh!hsooeyhesyaeretesybees sysieshy 2hffeusyli4hhuluortmoasrdhehbthiees uur.aubxqlbcqbueluncltqcabnvdfflmqc'qntddo olddeledvuzudseeffhesflh5ehbenuuxltsnoigeye clther.eclhubxceeeddb,iqin8hcensunetusxlcqu xcudxubziltueoxdvilleudletqbelfficlcadduuus ccebdd nlzscaudedtuiihhbunutitthudmhodddu :nednucinmmntdvttttddybnyhvtddutttlcdudilt adteelzstmeduchasutfffsbgyo7 wgffyfhbasht gsyhygssegelish.ehdeweyefft2ey s gs istesgysy0 gashaeeffeffgdschbaseeseieetha geeceesshi6se deceswe, eechhnissy iw weelinshedtdennsonfbewf daeceghbhn66alioshssssi0d28bhse eedecofsts veho heefeneee edey ebedddzeece d.ceb'cenisiwisddeekwbeueexum tyf bla hagu

fe gh efevst5neehtsde6p nlabdni ebndemxbtlecl zu mdinta dhfceice from the purest motives of justice and right annual matter atmed at you, then you must ad any five thousand personal bitants of this Commonwealth, having such Towarda, March 25, 1858.

Towarda, March 25, 1858.