

It is the subject of school government... The professional spirit of the teachers... But if teachers, only to be benefited by Institutes, the argument in their favor... No teacher can well sustain his position... But if teachers, only to be benefited by Institutes, the argument in their favor... No teacher can well sustain his position... But if teachers, only to be benefited by Institutes, the argument in their favor... No teacher can well sustain his position...

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT
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A. J. GARRISON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.
MONROSE, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.
The Montrose Republican has a length found time to say that it disapproves the wholesale robbery perpetrated by the Legislature for the benefit of the railroad companies; and it also admits that the Republican party is mostly responsible for it. It however alleges that the Democrats are somewhat censurable for supporting the bills. But we call attention to one fact which our neighbor overlooks. In many counties where these bills have been voted for, the Democrats have held the reins, and the Republicans have got up meetings to sustain it. But in no case have we heard of a Republican meeting that opposed these wholesale swindles. So far as we have observed, Democratic papers have, with a few honorable exceptions, condemned the plundering programme, while the Republican papers, with a few honorable exceptions, have sustained it. Most of the latter, who condemn it, however, do so in such a mild way, that their readers will scarcely notice it. But as the Republican condemn the bills and refers with pride to Geo. T. Frazer's vote against them, we call attention to the fact that we endorsed his vote on that question some weeks since; while his brother hesitates to do so until a very late day. We did so promptly, without waiting to see how somebody else would act, because we thought he did right; but his brother waits several weeks to see whether he dare sustain him in casting his honest vote against the most glaring schemes of robbery ever perpetrated upon a free people!

It is really humiliating to our community to see a large proportion of such vile fanatics and Union-haters as Giddings, Schurz, Seward, Burlingame, Chase, Hale, &c., elevated to the highest positions by the Lincoln administration. As to what the South may expect from an administration that can make such appointments to represent its policy, may be judged by the tone of the following, among other items we might copy. Seward and 68 Republican Congressmen said: "You may grow and fret, but we will abolish slavery, so help us God, though it brings on civil war, though it may dissolve the Union—may annihilate the solar system—yet our determination is as fixed as the eternal pillars of Heaven." Giddings said: "I look forward to the day when there shall be a civil insurrection in the South, when the black men, armed with British bayonets and led on by British officers, shall assert their freedom, and wage war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will not be as the dawn of a political millennium." Burlingame said: "The times demand, and we must have an anti-slavery Bible, an anti-slavery constitution and an anti-slavery God!"

Teachers' Association.
The Susquehanna County Teachers' Association convened in Montrose at the Academy on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st ult. The meeting was called to order by A. N. Bullard, Co. Sup't, and the following officers were then elected: S. F. Lane, President; H. W. Smith, Vice President; H. W. Smith, Treasurer, and G. N. Doolittle, Secretary. The exercises of the first day consisted of drills in Reading, Arithmetic, Orthography, and Spelling; these being conducted respectively by B. O. Camp, Miss Ann E. Bush, and Mr. E. P. Gardner. On Friday evening, addresses were delivered by A. N. Bullard, Co. Sup't, Prof. Hartwell, and H. B. Little, Esq. Mr. Bullard made some interesting remarks on the proper method of conducting Teachers' Institutes, and the practical benefits resulting from them. He alluded also to the government of schools, and closed by urging upon the teachers and citizens present the importance of organizing Teachers' Institutes throughout the county. Prof. Hartwell spoke of the philosophy of education, and Mr. Little on the progress that had been made in his own day. School teaching and the cause of education. All these addresses were well received, and listened to with much attention by those present. At the close of the addresses the thanks of the Association were returned to Mr. B. O. Camp for contributing to the interest of the occasion by the music furnished by his singing class. On Saturday forenoon an address was made by Mr. S. F. Lane, the exercises being conducted by Mr. S. F. Lane. In the afternoon, discussions were held on the various questions which had been contributed for that purpose. These questions mostly related to school affairs, and their discussion afforded both instruction and amusement. Persons were appointed both days of the meeting to act as critics, who noted the errors made in Orthography, Pronunciation, Spelling, &c., and reported the same at the close of each drill. A resolution was adopted requesting Mr. Bullard to furnish a copy of his address for publication; and the Secretary was also directed to furnish a report of the proceedings of the Association, to be published in each of the county papers. The thanks of the Association were tendered to the Trustees and Principal of the Academy for the use of the hall. The Association adjourned to meet again in Montrose sometime during the month of April, of which, due notice will be given through the press. At the next meeting of the Association it is earnestly hoped that as many of the teachers throughout the county as possible will be present, as an interesting and profitable time may be expected.

Teachers' Examinations.
Meetings for the examinations of the Teachers of Susquehanna County, for the Summer Schools of 1861, will be held in the different Townships as follows:
Dumfries, S. H. April 15, 9 a. m.
Ansonia, 4 Corners, S. H. " 16, 9 a. m.
Springville, S. H. " 17, 9 a. m.
Lathrop, Hillsdale, S. H. " 18, 9 a. m.
Brooklyn, S. H. " 19, 9 a. m.
Hartford, Village, S. H. " 20, 9 a. m.
Jessup, Dolles, S. H. " 22, 9 a. m.
Rush, Granger, S. H. " 22, 2 p. m.
Forest Lake and Chapman, Church near J. S. Townes, April 23, 9 a. m.
Middlestown, Friendsville, and Apollonia, Friendsville, S. H. April 24, 9 a. m.
Montrose and Bridgewater, Montrose, S. H. April 27, 9 a. m.
Scholes House, S. H. April 27, 9 a. m.
Lenox, Glenwood, S. H. April 29, 10 a. m.
Clifford and Dundaff, S. H. April 30, 9 a. m.
Herrick, F. Hollow, S. H. May 1, 9 a. m.
Ararat, Church, S. H. " 2, 9 a. m.
Gibson, Gib. Hill, S. H. " 3, 9 a. m.
New Milford and Borough, Graded School, S. H. " 4, 8 a. m.
Checotuck, Clark's, S. H. " 6, 1 p. m.
S. L. K. Brackley, S. H. " 7, 9 a. m.
Liberty, Brookdale, S. H. " 8, 9 a. m.
Franklin, South, S. H. " 9, 9 a. m.
G. Bend, S. S. Riv. S. H. " 14, 8 a. m.
Oakland, Susa's Depot, and Harmony, Susa's Depot, S. H. " 15, 9 a. m.
Thompson, Centre, S. H. " 16, 9 a. m.
Jackson, No. 2, S. H. " 17, 9 a. m.

It is expected that the examinations will commence promptly at the time appointed. Private examinations will in no case be granted, except in accordance with the provisions of the School Law as found on page 51. Each teacher will bring a reader, such as used in the school, two or three sheets fool-cap paper, pen and ink, and also a specimen of their writing in both coarse and fine hand. The people generally and especially the School Directors, are earnestly invited to be present at the examinations in their respective townships.
A. N. BULLARD, Co. Sup't.
Montrose, April 14, 1861.

Teachers' Association.
The members of the Susquehanna County Teachers' Association, and all others that feel interested in the cause of education in the county of Susquehanna, are invited to convene at the Academy Hall in the Borough of Montrose, (according to adjournment) on Thursday and Friday the 25th and 26th, of April at 9 o'clock each day. The Hon. Thos. H. Burrows, State Supt. has promised to be present, and it is expected that he will lecture before the Association Thursday evening the 25th. The exercises will be held in the usual branches, taught in our common Schools, and discussion upon various subjects relating to Teachers, Pupils, Directors, Parents, Text-books, &c. in which all present can participate. Will not all the Teachers in the county, and the friends of good Schools everywhere come forward and assist? The School Directors that were present at our last meeting (provided any one can distinctly recollect of being present), have the hearty thanks of the Association for their aid and encouragement, and we once more invite as many of them to be present, as can make it convenient at any future meetings of the Association. We had a very interesting time at our last meeting, and we hope to have a far better time at our next.
AMOS KENT,
A. N. BULLARD, Com.
Montrose April 8th, 1861.

THE DRILL MACHINE. In the Supreme Court.
HATHORN vs. HARRIS & CO. Error to the common pleas of Luzerne county. In this case it will be collected that Hathorn purchased, at the sale of the personal effects of Mr. Harris, an old drill machine, for which he paid fifteen cents. On taking it home and breaking it up for kindling wood, some \$3,000 was found, and the dispute was as to what should be done with the money. The court, in deciding the case, says: There was no sale of the machine in the block of wood. Sale, said Mr. Justice Wayne, in Williams vs. Berry, 8 How. 544, is a word of precise legal import both at law and in equity. It means, at all times, a contract between parties to pass rights of property for money which the buyer pays, or promises to pay, to the seller for the thing bought and sold. In regard to this case Justice Woodward remarks: The machine itself and every essential part and consistent element of it were well sold. The consideration paid, though a trifling one, was in law a quid pro quo, and the sale, unaffected by fraud and misrepresentation, passed to the purchaser an indefeasible right to the machine, and all the uses and purposes to which it could be applied. But the contents of the machine are to be distinguished from its constituent parts. They were unknown to the administrators, were not inventoried, were not exposed to auction, were not sold, and they escaped to the plaintiff, disguised with a "Scotch plaid cap and long military cloak." The select committee which had charge of these arrangements have reported to the Legislature a bill of \$2,155 as the expense occasioned by the reception and entertainment. The State is called upon to foot this little bill. The items are thus stated without going into minute particulars:
Carriage hire, \$175 00
Expenses of the Continental Hotel, 60 00
Lodging of the committee, 60 00
Total, \$295 00
The carriage used on this occasion were to escort Mr. Lincoln and suite from the cars to the hotel, and to the cars again next morning. How it is possible to figure up \$175 for this service is only known to the initiated, who seem to have an arithmetic of their own. Allowing ten carriages, at five dollars each—a very liberal allowance—the cost would amount to \$500; and private parties could have procured the same service for half that sum. Represented at the Continental Hotel? Who for? Doubtless the committee who proceeded to Philadelphia to escort Mr. Lincoln to the hotel, for his expenses were defrayed by the city, whose guest he was. Bill at Coverley's Hotel, \$640; and very moderate at that, as the Senate was assured by the Chairman of the committee. This charge was originally \$1,180, but as the State was to pay, Mr. Coverley very generously abated a portion of his demand, and consented to throw off \$540. Let us see. Supposing that Mr. Lincoln's suite consisted of twenty persons, who dined, supper, and remained over night at the Jones House, we have an allowance of more than thirty dollars for each individual. What a fearful amount of eatables and drinkables they must have consumed at this rate! The committee very modestly charge one hundred dollars apiece for their distinguished services, in traveling to Pittsburgh to invite the President to Philadelphia to meet him. As they all traveled for expenses at the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, this allowance is all clear profit to the committee. The aggregate come out square, this committee must have consisted of twelve persons, whose united services in passing over the railroad, first to Pittsburgh, and afterwards to Philadelphia, and faring sumptuously at the Continental Hotel, at a cost of about one hundred dollars, is valued at twelve hundred dollars. During their absence their pay as members of the Legislature was, of course, going on. This is the most shameful part of this extortionate demand upon the Treasury. Members of the Legislature have indeed a low estimate of themselves when they cannot proceed to invite a President of the United States to visit the capital without being paid for it. This nice little bill, by it remembered, does not include the expenses of the parade and display on the 22d of February. That is a separate matter. Before the close of the season another account of two or three thousand dollars may be expected on this score. Why has it been withheld until this late day? One instance of this performance, amounting to \$700, for the flag and rigging, has already been paid; but this is only part of the expense incurred. Another bill for carriages, and committees, and dinners, &c., &c., is yet to be rendered.
AS IN WRAY.—Our Legislature is so intent upon passing measures in defiance of the will of the people that it seems to have forgotten the fact that the people have demanded the repeal of so much of the Revised Penal Code as interferes with the execution of the constitutional provisions for the capture of fugitive slaves. The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has failed to report the bill repealing the objectionable portion of the 95th section. Why this delay? Why is this bill not permitted to see the light? Is it to be smothered in committee and defeated by inaction? It is possible that the valiant Republicans who a short time ago were ready to vote men and money for the subjugation of the South, are afraid to meet this question openly, lest it may disclose the discord in their ranks?
IT is the intention of the Palmettos, when they occupy Sumter, to pour iron hail to thoroughly test its merits. They are confident that not the slightest impression will be made upon it. It is probably the most innocent kind of warfare in which they can engage; but, although the battery will not return their fire, they should be careful to avoid the recoil of their own guns, for sometimes such things, like the "shooting iron" of Sir Hudson, "bear wide, and kick the owner broad."
—The indictments against E. Secretary Floyd have been quashed at Washington on the ground—first, that there was no evidence of fraud on his part, and second, that the charge of malfeasance in the matter of trial by the act of 1857 which forbids a prosecution when the party implicated has testified before a Committee of Congress, does not apply.
—Wm. T. I. Painter, brother of the editor of the Muncie Examiner, has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, and the printing of the State of Indiana.