



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1858.

According to promise, we give in to-day's Jeffersonian, a complete list of the Borough and Township Officers elected on the 19th of March. In the Borough the election passed off rather quietly. In consequence of the tickets being made up of persons of different parties, there was no particular party strife, except a slight one on the Judge of Election question, when John N. Stokes, the anti-Administration candidate, received a majority of 39 votes.

The Philadelphia Annual Conference, which was commenced at the M. E. Church, in Easton, on Wednesday last week, closed its labours on Monday evening last at 12 o'clock. Below we give the appointment for this District:

- St. George's—John D. Curtis. Trinity—Franklin Moore. Green Street—A. Cookman. Fifth Street—J. Mason. St. John's—C. Karsner. Kensington—R. H. Pattison. Hancock Street—John Thompson. Sanctuary—J. B. Maddux. Front Street—M. H. Sixty. Twelfth Street—P. J. Cox. Holding—J. H. Turner. Calvary—To be supplied. Tabernacle—George Quigley. Cobocsink—T. A. Fernley. Emory—J. E. Meredith. Summerfield—J. F. Boone. Port Richmond—S. Townsend. Rising Sun—Samuel Irwin. McKendree—To be supplied. Zoar—To be supplied. Miletown—J. B. Ayars. Lohan's Chapel, &c.—J. Carlyle. Doylestown—R. W. Humphria. Frankford—W. L. Gray. Bridesburg—Samuel Dobson. Custleton & Somerton—J. A. Watson. Holmesburg—W. W. McMichael. Bristol—E. J. Way. Attleborough—W. B. Wood. Newton—C. J. Crouch. Allentown—F. G. Egan. Easton—C. S. Thomas. South Easton—C. R. Gillingham. New Hope—Wm. Mullin. Richmond—S. G. Hare. Siroadsburg—G. W. McLaughlin. Cherry Valley—R. Owen. Paradise—Thomas Childs. Bethlehem—M. A. Day. J. P. Durbin, Corresponding Secretary. Missionary Society. S. Higgins, Sabbath School Agent. A. Manship, Conference Tract Agent.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Mr. Editor:—Perhaps it will not be uninteresting to your readers to know how we occasionally do it here at the outlet of Monroe county. You know it has become a fixed custom to close a school term, whether it be a school common or uncommon, with an exhibition.—An occasion of this kind came off last night at the Church in this village, it being the closing up of the winter term of the Delaware Water Gap Classical School. The building was crowded to excess—it was a delightful moonlight evening—and though the boys were preparing themselves but a few days, they acted their part with credit to the school and themselves.

I shall not attempt to give a full outline of the pieces spoken nor particularize all the speakers, they all did well; but Massey, Davis, Snyder and Brodhead threw themselves into the spirit of the parts they acted, in right good style.—Little Webb is too full of fun to face five hundred spectators, his cup will run over. Master Tom makes a first rate red checked lassie, and Master Marshall looks reverential under mother's cap. Master Wurtz excited our curiosity to see the sub rise.

I don't like to find fault but I would rather have seen more originality in the pieces. "Robin Roubhead" never can wear out, and the speech of Sparticus must wear long, but many others lose their vitality by being worn thread-bare. It should be a rule that every school should get up its own pieces. To do this let them devote half a day in every week to such compositions, for the whole term. By writing them they would be so familiar that it would not take long for the authors to commit them to memory, and to deliver their own compositions would certainly be most natural.

The music was not bad. Mr. LeSears can make the Melodian speak delightfully. I am sometimes restless with rheumatism, but I did not feel any aches while he played. How the wind lifts itself above the body when it is feasting on its own delights!

Miss Snyder sung her part alone and well. To sing alone must certainly require more careful effort than with a large choir.

On the whole the Exhibition passed off very pleasantly, and all present seemed to enjoy the occasion.

Yours, SPECTATOR.

Del. Water Gap, March 27, 1858.

Borough and Township officers.

Borough of Stroudsburg. Burgess, Samuel Melick; Councilmen, Godlieb Auracher, Valentine Kautz, M. B. Postens, C. R. Andre, H. D. Shaffer; Constable, John Keener; School Directors, Jackson Lantz, Theodore Schoch; Judge of Election, John N. Stokes; Inspectors, George Dreher, H. C. Levanway; Overseers of the Poor, Wm S. Winemate and Daniel Dreher; Assessor, Olin B. Gordon; Assistant Assessors, Gershom Hall, and Melchior Spragle; Auditor, E. B. Dreher.

Smithfield Township. Justice of the Peace, Peter Terpening; Assessor, George Kintner; Assistant Assessors, George V. Bush, Leonard Barton; Judge of Election, Abraham Fenner, Jr.; Inspectors, Daniel H. Custard, John C. Bush; Auditor, John McEwing; Town Clerk, Henry Eilenberger; Constable, Daniel Walter; Supervisors, Michael Walter, George Brotzman, Nicholas Dupue; Overseers of the Poor, Frederick Caseler, Chas. M. Strunk; School Directors, Abraham Newhart, Henry Eilenberger.

Middle Smithfield. Supervisors, John V. Coolbaugh, Wm. Frutchey; Constable, James Gansauls; Assessor, Wm. Frankenfeld; Assistant Assessors, Adam Overfield, John Pace; Town Clerk, Jacob H. Eilenberger; Auditor, George W. Labar; Overseers of the Poor, Michael Kintner, Benjamin Place; Judge of Election, Dimmick Overfield; Inspectors, Timothy Vanwhy, Simon H. Smith; School Directors, John Hannah, A. V. Coolbaugh, J. H. Eilenberger.

Paradise. Judge of Election, Frederick Gilbert; Inspectors, Jacob Bowman, Jacob Koerner; Assessor, Charles W. Transue; Assistant Assessors, Charles Hilgert, Henry Heller; School Directors, John Storm, Jacob Besecker, Charles Hilgert; Town Clerk, Charles Bush; Auditor, James Heller; Constable, Abraham Transue; Supervisors, John Storm, Charles W. Transue; Overseers of the Poor, James Heller, Levi Frantz.

Chesmithill. Justice of the Peace, Felix Storm; Judge of Election, Michael Getz; Inspectors, George Miller, Lafayette Everett; Supervisors, Wm. Serfass, George Krosge; Auditor, Joseph Arnold; Assessor, John Hoodmacher; Assistant Assessors, Jacob K. Shafer, George Greensmoyer; Town Clerk, Thomas Kintz; Constable, Jacob Kintz; School Directors, John J. Barthold, Frederick Siglin; Overseers of the Poor, Peter Huffmith, John Gregory.

Rass. Constable, Wm. H. Newhart; Supervisors, Henry Misson, Jacob Remel; School Directors, Samuel Metzger, Henry Altemose; Assessor, Charles Buskirk; Assistant Assessors, John Andrew, Jacob Bonser; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Krosge, Jacob Bonser; Judge of Election, Philip Remel; Inspectors, Valentine Houser, John Bender; Auditor, Charles L. Frantz; Town Clerk, John Lessig.

Tulghanna. Constable, Elijah Blowers; Supervisors, Christian Stout, Andrew Eschenbach; Assessor, Samuel G. Eschenbach; Assistant Assessors, John White jr., Jacob Blaxlee; Judge of Election, Wm. Ebach; Inspectors, Jonas Christman, Hiram Blowers; Overseers of the Poor, Samuel Bond, Chas. Houser; School Directors, Samuel G. Eschenbach, Jacob Blakeslee; Town Clerk, Samuel G. Eschenbach; Auditor, Wm. Adams.

Coolbaugh. Supervisors, Hiram Warner, Josiah Dowling, Jeremiah Callaghan; Constable, John P. Gearhart; Justice of the Peace, Joseph Hallet; Assessor, Henry Whitesell; Assistant Assessors, John Pope, Theodore Brodhead; Judge of Election, Wm. Msdan; Inspectors, Joseph Wilton, Patrick Galvin; Auditor, Patrick Galvin; School Directors, John Warner, Wm. B. Thompson.

Price. Judge of Election, Smith Price; Inspectors, Wilkinson Prier, Lewis Long; Supervisors, John R. Price, Edward Price; Constable, Henry Diebler; School Directors, Peter Sees, Samuel Postens; Assessor, Simon N. Stright; Assistant Assessors, Nicholas A. Lisk, Ezra Ellemwood; Town Clerk, James Palmer; Auditor, John Postens; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Fetherman, Perry Price.

Locono. Justices of the Peace, Jacob Learn, Jas. S. Bisbing; Constable, Frederick Fable; Supervisors, Peter H. Metzger, Peter Transue; School Directors, John Allegar, Reuben Swink; Assessor, Simon Labar; Assistant Assessors, Peter Learn, Jacob Stouffer; Town Clerk, James B. Morgan; Inspectors, Peter Derick, Thomas Sebring; Judge of Election, Jacob Edinger, Auditor, Nathan Frantz; Overseers of the Poor, Philip Learn, Wilson Labar.

Stroud. Constable, Luke Staples; Supervisors, Samuel Evans, George Snyder, Levi Strouse; Overseers of the Poor, John Felker, Wm. Mosteller; Assessor, Silas L. Drake; Assistant Assessors, Aaron Cross-

dale, Philip Shafer; School Directors, James H. Kerr for three years, James Eckert for three years, Daniel Boys for one year; Auditor, Jas. H. Kerr; Judge of Election, Daniel Jayne; Inspectors, James Eckert, Thomas W. Rhodes. Tankhanwock.

Constable, Peter Bonser; Supervisors, Samuel Miltnerberger, Jacob Altemose; School Directors, Charles Bonser, Philip Greensmoyer, John Smith, George Altemose; Auditor, John Adams; Assessor, Frederick Kembold; Assistant Assessors, Charles Bauer, John Smith; Judge of Election, Samuel Miltnerberger; Inspectors, Perry B. Sox, Philip Greensmoyer; Overseers of the Poor, Joseph Christman, James Kesper; Justice of the Peace, Samuel Miltnerberger.

Constable, Anthony H. Berger; Assessor, Chas. Christman; Assistant Assessors, Anthony Berger Sr., Jno Smith; Judge of Election, Joseph Hawk; Supervisors, George E. Dordendorf, Jonas Smith; Inspectors, Godfrey Greensweig, Reuben Smith, Wm. Jones; School Directors, Jacob Frantz, Jonas Scarfass; Overseers of the Poor, Anthony Frantz, Jonas Smith; Town Clerk, Reuben Berger.

Constable, Lynford Mansfield; Assessor, Joseph Gruber; Judge of Election, Lawrence Fisher; Supervisors, Jacob Altemose, Peter Kunkle; Inspectors, Geo. W. Kresge 47 votes, John W. Gruber 39, Valentine Zacharias 39 votes; Overseers of the Poor, John Kunkle, Charles Andrew; Auditor, Peter Gilbert 108 votes, Joel Berlin 108 votes; School Directors, Reuben Gregory 50 votes, George Dorschner 51 votes, Peter Hawk, 51 votes; Town Clerk, Stephen Hawk.

Hamilton. Constable, Joseph H. Houser; Supervisors, Levi Slatter, John Dreher; School Directors, Wm. Hainey, Charles J. Miller; Auditor, Peter Snyder; Overseers of the Poor, Samuel Rees, Jacob Harps; Assessor, Simon Storm; Assistant Assessors, Adam Custard, Andrew Storm; Town Clerk, Peter William; Judge of Election, George Bittenbender; Inspectors, John Rinker, Livi M. Slatter.

Jackson. Judge of Election, John Miller; Inspectors, Jacob Miller, Charles F. Houser; Assessor, Michael Miller; Assistant Assessors, Peter Frailey, John Posinger; School Directors, Joseph Frantz, S. Doll, Reuben Kresge; Constable, George Werkeiser; Supervisors, Wm. Belles, Michael Zacharias; Town Clerk, Joseph A. Singer; Overseers of the Poor, Peter Frailey, Philip Frailay; Auditor, Andrew Detrich.

Degrees of Democracy. The Sunday Dispatch has the following very excellent hit at the position now occupied by William A. Porter, the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court:— Under Mr. Jefferson's administration the tests for appointments were: "Is he honest? is he capable? is he faithful to the Constitution?" The practice under this theory was to remove almost every Federalist from office, and especially the old revolutionary men who had been selected by General Washington from personal knowledge of their services and their qualifications!

The present phase of Democracy is adhesion to the Lecompton scoundrel, at Washington, and to present for Judge one with legs strong enough to stand any platform which the party makes for him. The great question now-a-days, in reference to candidates for office is, "Is he dishonest and in favor of fraud?" or, in other words, "Does he go for Lecompton?" If aye, he is fit for any office in the gift of the government.

Preparing for War. The Washington correspondent of the Evening Post, says:—

We learn from Mr. Green, one of the Kansas Board of Commissioners, who came as bearer of the testimony taken before his board, that the work of organizing the militia of the Territory is going on rapidly. Men are employed at \$5 per day to organize the various counties. Large volunteer companies are organized and are nightly drilling in the cities of Lawrence, Leavenworth, Topeka, Ossawatimie, Prairie City and other large towns. It is estimated that, at the present time, there are regularly organized in Kansas Territory 15,000 men. This entire force will repel all attempts to enforce the Lecompton Constitution, should the Federal Government attempt to enforce that instrument upon the people of that territory. Major General James H. Lane is the Commander-in-Chief of this force. About 2,000 of these men own horses, and can organize as a cavalry force at short notice; 1,000 are already drilled as such already.

Gov. Denver has issued a manifesto, pronouncing these movements of Lane illegal, but the people don't appear to be at all frightened on that account.

It is stated that there are about one million bushels of wheat in store, and about sixty thousand barrels of flour at Chicago. Wheat is selling at 53 and 55 cents. It is the general opinion that two million bushels of grain will be ready there for transportation upon the opening of navigation.

High—candles and coal. Young persons shouldn't do much "sparking" now.

GREAT LETTER OF GOV. ROBT. J. WALKER, TO OHIO.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 6, 1858. MESSRS. H. B. PAYNE AND OTHERS, COMMITTEE.—Gentlemen—Your letter of the 22nd ult. has been received, inviting me to attend and address a mass meeting of the Democracy of Ohio on the 10th of this month. I regret that it is impossible for me to be with you on that occasion but most cordially concur in the great object of your meeting.

For the first time in our history, an effort is now made to force a Constitution and Government upon an inchoate State, against the well known will of a large majority of its people. Nothing can be more clear or conclusive than the evidence demonstrating the fact that an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution. This is indicated by the disfranchisement of half the counties of Kansas in the election of delegates to the Constitution; by the skeleton vote given to those delegates, averaging not more than thirty for each; by the withholding of the Constitution by the Convention against their well known pledges, from the people; by the result of the election of the Territorial Legislature in October last, when both parties participated; by the miserable frauds and forgeries perpetrated by the minority, to supply the place of real electors; and finally rendered certain by a majority of ten thousand against the Constitution, in the election held on the 4th of January last.

This last vote was taken under the call of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the same authority by which the Convention was assembled, and this law was enacted by that Legislature before any vote had been taken by the people on the Lecompton schedule. Now, the Convention derived its authority exclusively from an act passed by the Territorial Legislature, under the comprehensive powers vested in that body by Congress; but before the act of the Convention was consummated by a popular vote, and whilst the whole proceeding was as yet imperfect, the Territorial Legislature, by a valid law, authorized the people to vote for or against the Constitution. The vote under that law indicated an undivided majority of more than ten thousand of the people of Kansas against the Lecompton Constitution. Indeed, one of the reasons given why the Lecompton Constitution should be adopted by Congress is this: that if it had been submitted to a vote of the people, it would have been rejected by them at the polls.

The fact then is proven incontestably—nay, it is conceded—that a majority of the people of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and if this instrument is ratified by Congress, it will be forced upon that people against their will. This is the great controlling fact which stands out in bold relief, and thus presents a case involving that fundamental principle of public liberty and of the Constitution, shall a proved and admitted minority seek to establish a Constitution and Government for the people of an inchoate State? The great doctrine of State rights and State sovereignty lies at the foundation of all our institutions.

The most vital of all the rights of a State is the establishment of a Constitution, and if this right can be disregarded by Congress, the whole doctrine of State and popular sovereignty is discarded and overthrown. In doing such an act, we are setting a most fatal precedent; we are undermining the very pillars upon which repose the whole fabric of popular liberty; we are permitting a small minority to supersede a majority in framing a State Government, and Congress is becoming the ally and accomplice of that minority in overthrowing the rights of the people. These are solemn and momentous questions. The real issue is, shall the minority or the majority of the people of a State frame their Government? That is a vital question; it involves the precise difference between Democracy and Oligarchy, Monarchy or Despotism. It is the first and I fear the last step towards the overthrow of our free institutions; and if this can be done now, and by an authority so high as Congress, what will be the demand next made by the minority? Why, that they, the minority, shall control, not only Kansas, but the Federal Government, under threats of overthrowing the Constitution and the Union.

If submission is now yielded to this doctrine, it is very plain to me that the Federal Government itself must pass into the hands of a minority, and that the great fundamental principle of the Constitution must be overthrown and subverted. I cannot by a single vote, for a solitary moment, sanction a doctrine which must gradually undermine our system, and lead directly to anarchy or despotism. It is not the case of Kansas alone on which we are now deliberating, but upon a great fundamental principle, which is now to be sustained or subverted. That principle comes home to the heart and judgment of every elector in the Republic. Shall the elective franchise become an empty form? Shall the votes of the majority prevail, or shall they be superseded by technical quibbles, unworthy the consideration of statesmen, or by an established system of frauds and forgeries? Shall the most clear and palpable evidence, which would carry conviction to the breast of any honest judge or jury, be suppressed or superseded by crimes which should condemn their authors and accomplices to disgrace and punishment? There is a great moral as well as a political question involved in this controversy. We are asked not only to sanction the overthrow of a great fundamental principle of public liberty and the Constitution, but to approve also a series of frauds and forgeries, the most palpable and the most wicked which have ever disgraced any age or country, and thus forfeit our own self respect, and that of the whole civilized world, which must be the spectators of this infamy. If there be any crime which is more atrocious than any other, it is the forgery of election returns, and especially in an election involving all the

dearest rights of a free people in the establishment of a State Government. It is now proved incontestably, by legal evidence, taken on oath before Legislative Committees, that in four precincts only in Kansas, where more than three thousand votes were pretended to have been given, that four fifths of the whole were entirely fictitious, and that the returns were forged and fraudulent. No man can or dare deny this testimony. From an intimate and personal knowledge of each and every one of these precincts, I know that this testimony is true; and yet we are asked to sanction a Constitution based upon crimes like these. Would we not become accomplices of these crimes if we should aid in the establishment of a Government based upon them? If success can be achieved by these and kindred atrocities, and the high sanction of Congress can be obtained for them, do we not open forever the flood gates of vice and immorality? Republics are based upon public virtue; and when this is subverted the vital spark of liberty will have been extinguished. The parchment upon which the Constitution is written may still remain, but the life-giving principles of popular freedom and of public virtue will have gone forever.

But although the justice of the principles for which we contend may be admitted by our adversaries, yet it is contended that it is expedient to disregard them now in Kansas. The sanction of crimes and injustices can never be expedient. We should never do wrong in the hope, perhaps vain and illusory, that it may be hereafter corrected. We should do always what is right and just, in all our acts, whether public or private, and leave the result in the hands of the overruling Providence, who can never give his sanction or ultimate success to crimes or injustice. The Territorial Legislature of Kansas is now in the hand of the majority of her people. The control was obtained in October last, in an election in which both parties participated, and freely measured their strength. Let the Lecompton Constitution be defeated, and the Territorial Government, so long as it exists, will be conducted in peace and quiet, until it is superseded by a Constitution legally framed under a call of the Territorial Legislature, ratified by the people, and adopted by Congress, all of which may now be done in a few weeks or months, and the great doctrine of popular sovereignty has been vindicated.

But force this Constitution upon the people of Kansas now, against their will, and no mortal vision can penetrate the dark abyss in which lay hidden the deep disasters now menacing Kansas our country. I cannot take this dark leap into such a vortex of crime and uncertainty. If the people of Kansas submit, nevertheless the damning truth will still remain that the State would have been forced into the Union against the will of her people. She would enter the Union not as the peer and equal of her co-sovereigns, but she would be driven into the Union, disgraced by the chains of an usurping minority, and covered all over with shame and degradation. The very parchment on which her Constitution was written would be stained by crimes and forgeries. The signal of the people would never have been affixed to the instrument but in its place a vile counterfeit would have been substituted, there to remain forever upon our and her archives as a perpetual record of her disgrace and of our injustice. The thirty second star of our heretofore glorious constellation would not have risen above the horizon in all the brightness of new born liberty, but it would come in shorn of its lustre, and casting its darkening shadows over the receding glories of the Republic. The fatal example never could be erased. We could never recall the past; we could never retrace our footsteps. But onward, still onward, and downward, our movements would be toward the destiny which must ever attend outrage, crimes, and injustice. And why should we encounter these dreadful hazards? What is unjust can never be expedient. Expediency has been the plea of tyrants in every age and country. It has placed and retained the crown upon the monarch's brow. It has governed the world by swords and bayonets. It has covered the earth with violence, fraud, and injustice. May my country avoid the retributive penalties which, in the righteous providence of God sooner or later are sure to follow the perpetration of wrong or injustice! Let us do what is right, and we may look with assured confidence to a speedy and happy exit from all our difficulties. Let the great principle of State and popular sovereignty be maintained, and they will carry us safely through all our difficulties, strengthened and purified by all the trials through which we shall have passed, standing out a bright example of public virtue and intelligence, and still recommending by an augmented moral power our institutions for adoption to progressive and enfranchised humanity.

The Democracy of Ohio present now a proud example for imitation by her sister States. You stand on the solid granite of the Constitution; your hands are upon the holy altar of public virtue, justice, and morality. Your conscience is free from reproach; unterrified by menace, unshocked by power or patronage, you adhere to the great principles of State and popular sovereignty.

Ohio entered the Union a sovereign State; there she stands in that proud attitude, cheered by the glad voices of more than two millions of freeman, and she intends that in like manner Kansas shall come into the Confederacy, by the free will only of a majority of her people. Ohio will not sanction the violation of the elective franchise. She will not stain her bright escutcheon by the approval of frauds or forgeries. She will commit no spoilation upon those most sacred rights for which her fathers fought and conquered in the days of the Revolution, but will transmit the priceless heritage of self-government, in all its original brightness and entirety, to her remotest posterity.—Go on, then, noble Democracy of Ohio, in the cause of truth, of justice, and of

freedom, and a glorious victory awaits your efforts. Most respectfully, your fellow citizen. R. J. WALKER.

A True Western Apology.

We have been favored with a copy of the Cedar Valley News, a paper published in Bradford, Iowa, and among the editorials we find the following: A SORT OF APOLOGY.—Last week we had no paper and issued no NEWS.—This week we've had a blasted toothache that has raised thunder with our jaw, and a severe attack of the "shorts" has kept us busy writing don't care-a-continental answers to the crabb'd dunning letters that the greenhorns who were foolish enough to trust us, have favored us with, for the past month. Besides we've had a bloody row in our family; and we've had a bloody row with a gentleman who blowed us sky high because we wouldn't be paid in rascid butter at thirty cents per pound. Oh crackly! what a pickle we've been in for the past ten days! we have been out of flour and out of meat; out of money and out of credit; out at the elbows and out of patience. The world wogs on, heedless of our misery. The devil is after us with a sharp stick, and so are our creditors, but we don't care a pewter copper! let 'em brindle! The world wasn't made in a minute, and we shan't fret our gizzard just for trifles, and not by considerable of a long shot. We haven't much news this week, because M. O. Walker has hauled off the mails and left us nothing but females for matter and they ain't regular. The Post-master is huffy, and so are we, and so is every body else for aught we know or care, but we won't apologize, we haven't time, for we've got to mend our breeches while the devil puts this in type.

Another Lottery Swindle.

Another lottery swindle has been brought to light by the New authorities, equal in magnitude to the celebrated Todd & Co. "sell." It appears that a Mr. Charles Miller is agent for an alleged German lottery and policy concern, known as the Grand Duke, or Baden State Lottery, of Frankfurt, Germany. Hundreds of persons have been induced to take chances, without any fortunate result; and upon investigation of its affairs, upon complaint of parties who were duped, it was shown to be a rascally hog as concern Miller, the agent, offered the officer \$500 at the time of his arrest, if he would allow him to escape. The times are decidedly unpropitious for lottery and gift enterprises; and people are ceasing to be so easily gulled as they have been. A few more developments in the lottery swindles will completely destroy the mania for this species of gambling.

There are some twenty-seven prayer meetings now held daily in New York and Brooklyn. In Newark a proportionate number are daily held. The same may be said of Philadelphia, and most of the cities in the Middle, Eastern and Western states. The revival of religion now in progress, is the most remarkable in the history of America, alike for its extent, the multitude of converts made, and the absence of everything that partakes of the character of fanatical excitement.

Among the notices of remarkable conversions in various parts of the country, the following is very striking:— A noted gambler at Uxbridge, Mass., while sitting at the table with the cards in his hand, was smitten almost like Saul of Tarsus. He could neither hold his cards, nor play the game. His companions urged him to take another glass of liquor to quiet his nerves. He refused; and, leaving them at their game, he started at once for home, and found no peace until he felt an inward evidence of forgiveness.

Henrietta Smith's domestic affairs are slightly "out of gear." She prints the following card:— "STRAYED.—An individual whom I find an unguarded moment of loneliness, was thoughtless enough to adopt as my husband. He is a good-looking, feeble individual, knowing enough, however, to go in when it rains, unless some good-looking girl offers him her umbrella. Answers to the name of Jim. Was last seen with Julia Harris, walking with his arm around her waist, up the plank road, looking more like a fool, if possible, than ever. Anybody who will catch the poor fellow, and bring him carefully back, so that I can chastise him for running away, will be asked to stop to tea by HENRIETTA SMITH.

Within the past twenty years, and only twenty-five years since the extinction of the Indian title, Iowa has grown up from nothing to a population of 600,000 free whites, and this is 200,000 more population than Pennsylvania reached in 133 years, and her increase was then reckoned enormous.

The Best Hit of the Season. Col. Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, made a speech to the Republicans up at St. Joseph the other day; in which he said "that the Buchanan men had abandoned the Cincinnati platform, to stand upon the Cincinnati Directory."

Potatoes in large quantities, have lately been brought to Boston over the Concord and Montreal Railroad. On the line of the Passumpsic Railroad, Vt., they are selling at 35 to 40 cts. per bushel.

Adopted—by the Massachusetts Legislature, an amendment to the Constitution, providing that a foreigner shall reside in the State two years after naturalization before he can be made a voter.

A farmer in Summit county, having a thousand bushels of wheat would not sell it last fall, at \$1.40; he insisted on \$1.50. He has the wheat now, and if he can sell it at all, cannot get over about 80 cents.