



The Jeffersonian.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1858.

We refer our readers to Advertisement of Novelty Sewing Machine Company.

Gov. Packer has appointed Hon. Gaylord Church, of Crawford county, to be a judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Hon. Wm. A. Porter, resigned.

OUR TAXES.

There is scarcely any subject that so deeply touches the interest,—principal and all,—of the people as that of taxation. It is an old sore,—an annoying corn on the public toe, of which the patient is exceedingly tender. Nevertheless the wound must be probed and the nature and extent of the injury known, before a remedy can be applied; and the subject of taxation must be violently agitated, before Monroe county will collect her taxes, and the Borough of Stroudsburg pay her debts.

That there is something wrong somewhere, must be evident to all. When we know that not a cent of money ever reaches the Treasury,—that fresh debts are accumulating faster than old ones are cancelled,—that taxes which are assessed are not collected,—that there are men of property in this county who have not paid a tax for the last five years,—that the school in this Borough which should be open ten months, is now open but four,—what are we led to conclude from all these facts? Why that somebody is remiss in the discharge of his duty,—that there is something "rotten in the state of Denmark."

Now we do not wish to charge this fault upon any one man, or set of men; we only state facts, and leave our readers to draw their own conclusions therefrom. We know that all men are subject to the weaknesses and infirmities of human nature, (we have a prominent example of this in the chief magistrate of the Nation) and we should not therefore expect to find County and Township collectors exempt therefrom. If the integrity of the head of this great nation,—the President of these United States, is not proof against the seductions of office and of power, how can we look for anything better elsewhere? On the contrary it is extremely natural for a collector, who is desirous of re-election, to be very careful whose toes he treads upon,—whom he offends; just as it is extremely natural for a President who is anxious to secure a re-election, to kiss the dust in servile submission to his Southern masters, and to say to his overseers—"do with Kansas as you will."

Hence, although there is a law upon the Statute book giving to Collectors the power of seizing upon, and selling property, giving ten days public notice of the same, if the owner refuses or neglects to pay his taxes, for thirty days after being called upon,—yet we cannot reasonably expect a prudent collector, and one who has his own self interest in view, rather than the performance of his duty,—we cannot, I say, expect him to do an act so fatal to his popularity, unless he is by law compelled to do so,—because forsooth, it would make an enemy, and enemies are decidedly inconvenient institutions to a candidate on election day. So with all these considerations before us, we can easily enough account for an empty Treasury, and an inundation of Borough Checks.

Now for the remedy. And as the main object appears to be to make the patient bleed, I would recommend a strong dose of collectors who are not afraid to do their duty, promiscuously and perseveringly applied, and if the leeches fail to bring the blood (or the dough) I would take the lancet of the law.

Really this financial embarrassment is getting to be a serious thing, and if no better way can be devised for relief, a law should be passed, or the statute as it stands at present altered, so as to give the collector not only the power, but compel him to use that power of seizing and selling property to the amount of the taxes, and costs accruing, when they can be obtained in no other way.

But a better way still would be to dispense with the office of collector entirely, and let the treasurer appoint a certain day on which he will meet the tax payers of such and such districts at such a place.—Let all who choose to meet the Treasurer at the appointed time and place, and pay their taxes, be entitled to an abatement of say five per cent therefrom; and then let the Treasurer be by law compelled to issue notices to all delinquents who fail to make such payment at such time and place, giving them ten days in which to leave the money at his office, in default whereof, at the expiration of the ten days, let property to the amount of the taxes and costs be promptly

attached and sold; and if property to the amount of said taxes and costs cannot be found, belonging to the delinquent, let him be deposited in the county Jail, there to remain, until the full amount of his indebtedness shall be discharged. The Law on the point is, we believe, somewhat similar at present, to the outline here given, and might answer very well if it could only be enforced, but we despair of finding a man to enforce it unless he is himself forced.

The only material alteration I would make in the law, is the dispensing of collectors. People can just as well pay their taxes directly into the hands of the Treasurer, and thus save the collector's percentage, as to give a man five per cent for—leaving the work undone. We have thus thrown out a few hasty and unpremeditated suggestions in regard to this important subject. We have given a faint outline of a system, that would, we think, be an improvement on the one now in vogue. We would like to see this subject agitated, and public attention called to the public wants; it is the only way in which reform can ever be expected. Let us hear from others on this subject.

CIVIL.

Letter of Hon. Archibald Dixon in reply to Hon. H. S. Foot.

LOUISVILLE, October 1, 1858.

My DEAR SIR:—However unexpected was such a communication as that which you have done the honor to send me, yet, as it relates to a matter concerning which my views have been ever of a clear and decided character, and as the questions propounded by you stand connected with public interests dear to every patriot, I do not feel at liberty to refuse a prompt and explicit response to them. I shall not answer them specifically, but make such general statements of facts and opinions as I hope will meet your wishes. I have watched the progress of the senatorial contest in Illinois with the most intense solicitude, and shall continue to do so until its result shall be made known. I consider the success of Mr. Douglas essential alike to the peace of the Union and the safety of the South; and the unblushing and profligate attempt to break him down by the corrupt and unprincipled use of Federal official patronage and executive influence, I regard as eminently disgraceful to all concerned therein.—Mr. Douglas, in his present position, is, in my judgment, entitled to the sympathy of every honest patriot in the land, and I venture to predict that the time will speedily come when an overwhelming majority of honest and enlightened freemen in the slaveholding States of the South will recognize him as their bold and fearless champion, and the eloquent vindicator of their right and safety. There are points which have arisen in the contest between Messrs. Douglas and Lincoln in relation to which I do not entirely concur with either of them; but, in reference to everything deemed by me at all material, my views are in perfect harmony with those expressed by the former. The exposition made by Judge Douglas last winter, in the national Senate, (and yet adhered to by him,) of the true intent and meaning of the Kansas Nebraska act has always received my hearty sanction; and for reasons unnecessary to be here particularized, I condemn, as strongly as can be, the course of the President's message of last winter in relation to the Leecompton Constitution, and that the monstrous legislative abortion known as the English bill. The changeful and vacillating course pursued on this subject by Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet has awakened my strongest disgust; and I hold the insidious intermeddling which they are now practising in Illinois to be vicious and censurable in the extreme, supplying a precedent, which if hereafter respected and acted on, will be inevitably fatal to everything which is valuable in our civil institutions.

I have heretofore freely denounced, and shall hereafter take the liberty of denouncing in language of unmistakable plainness, the conduct of the Administration for some months past, in their efforts to defeat and put down a meritorious and accomplished statesman by such means as have never been heretofore, to the same extent at least, resorted to, because he was not willing to prostitute his own conscience in obedience to Executive behests, and I have charged, as I shall continue to charge, Mr. Buchanan and his constitutional advisers with having shown themselves alike unfaithful to the best interests of the Southern States of the Confederacy, and to the vital principles of popular freedom everywhere. I charge them with having trampled under foot all the essential principles of republican government in the scheme projected by them for the establishment of a written Constitution over a portion of the American people, over whom it was to be supreme in its operation, which so-called Constitution not only did not embody the will of the people among whom it was to bear control, but to which every reasonable man on the continent knew them to be utterly opposed. I accuse this Administration of having attempted to revive the main distinguishing feature of the Missouri Compromise; for it is most evident to my mind that if the Federal Government with its confessedly limited powers, has authority virtually to ordain a State Constitution shall in terms provide for the establishment and maintenance of slavery, the same Government can also, at its pleasure, cease to be promulgated, and put in execution, a Constitution prohibiting the introduction or continued existence of slavery altogether; and, by doing so, to render the act repealing the Missouri restriction altogether null and ineffective. I hold this Administration responsible for daring to proclaim, in a grave official document, marked with the fullest deliberation, the dangerous, heretical, and truly anti-republican doctrine, that a bare

majority of the voters may, at their discretion, change, modify, or overthrow the sacred organic law, in violation of all its own forms and restrictions, which absurd, anarchical, and mob-justifying theory, if carried into practical operation, would prove fatal to Southern institutions, and the institutions of the whole country. I denounce this most blundering and mischievous Administration on account of the cordial sanction which it has given to the alarming principle embodied in the English bill, that a sovereign State may be admitted into the Union with a population less than the ratio of representation established by Congress; for if this principle be carried into effect, (with the certainty existing that there will be twenty free States hereafter applying for admission to one slave State,) it is clear that all such new States would be admitted, with the advantage of being allowed a representation in the two Houses of the National Legislature with a population however inconsiderable in numbers, whilst the other States of the Union, heretofore admitted, would be required to have a population far more numerous.

I disapprove in the fullest manner the conduct of the Administration in bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and regard its course in this matter as an anti-Democratic, arbitrary, and unconstitutional. The whole course of opposition to Judge Douglas and his political friends in Illinois, so far as Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are concerned, I regard as illiberal, unjust, and impolitic, deeply disgraceful to those concerned in it, and dangerous to the Republic itself. The wrongs that have led to a course so vile and mischievous are not at all difficult of detection. He is recognized as an aspirant to the Presidential station, and it is hoped that if he can be put down in Illinois, there will be an end of his claim to the Presidential dignity. His whole aim, letting his own adversaries be his judges, is that he has nobly remained steadfast in the support of his own long cherished principles, whilst others, pledged in every way to their maintenance, have meanly shrunk from their support. It is presently to be seen whether the American people will permit such a course of heartless atrocity to succeed; whether they will allow genius and moral worth, and high accomplishments, and statesman-like wisdom, and true moral courage, and illustrious deservings every way, to be crushed by imbecility, and unscrupulous ambition, and corruption clad in official robes, and faction organized for great public mischief, and political trickery backed and sustained by the accursed spoils of office.

Touching another grave and interesting matter to which you have done me the honor of calling my attention, I will offer a few suggestions. I agree with you that there is no party organization now existing capable (in itself, or by the aid of other organizations heretofore hostile through the instrumentality of any process of fusion yet projected) of remedying existing evils. The people themselves must achieve their own redemption from party thralldom by their own noble energies. The people must arm against the monster caucus. The people must cleanse the Augean stable, and weed away the plants of corruption. A spirit is abroad which promises great and speedy reform; and a man not closely connected for several years past with any party organization, I am prepared to do all in my power as a true patriot and a lover of freedom in cooperation with such others as may be found willing to enlist in the fierce and vital struggle now at hand, to free the land from oppression and dishonor, and renew the felicity and the glories of our past history.

Of Judge Douglas personally, I have a few words to utter which I could not withhold, without greatly wronging my own conscience. When I entered the United States Senate a few years since, I found him a decided favorite with the political party then dominant both in the Senate and the country. My mind had been greatly prejudiced against him, and I felt disposed to whatever to sympathize or corroborate with him. It soon became apparent to me, as to others, that he was, upon the whole, far the ablest Democratic member of the body. In the progress of time my respect for him, both as a gentleman and a statesman, greatly increased. I found him sociable, affable, and in the highest degree entertaining and instructive in social intercourse. His power, as a debater, seemed to me unequalled in the Senate. He was industrious, energetic, bold, and skillful in the management of the concerns of his party. He was the acknowledged leader of the Democratic party in the Senate, and, to confess the truth, seemed to me to bear the honors which were conferred upon him with sufficient meekness.—Such was the palmy state of his reputation and popularity on the day that he reported to the Senate his celebrated Kansas and Nebraska bill.

On examining that bill, it struck me that it was deficient in one material respect; it did not in terms repeal the restrictive provision in regard to slavery embodied in the Missouri Compromise.—This, to me, was a deficiency that I thought it imperiously necessary to supply. Accordingly I offered an amendment to that effect. My amendment seemed to take the Senate by surprise, and no one appeared to be more startled than Judge Douglas himself. He immediately came to my seat and courteously remonstrated against my amendment, suggesting that the bill he had introduced was almost in the words of the Territorial acts for the organization of Utah and New Mexico; that they being a part of the compromise measure of 1850, he had hoped that I, a known and zealous friend of the wise and patriotic adjustment which had then taken place, would not be inclined to do anything to call that adjustment in question or weaken it before the country.

I replied that it was precisely because I had been, and was, a zealous friend of the Missouri restriction, that I felt bound to persist in the movement which I had originated; that I was well satisfied that the Missouri restriction, if not expressly

repealed, would continue to operate in the Territory to which it had been applied, thus negating the great and salutary principle of non-intervention, which constituted the most prominent and essential feature of the plan of settlement of 1850. We talked for some time amicably, and separated. Some days afterwards Judge Douglas came to my lodgings, whilst I was confined by physical indisposition, and urged me to get up and take a ride with him in his carriage. I accepted his invitation and rode out with him. During our short excursion we talked on the subject of my proposed amendment, and Judge Douglas, to my high gratification, proposed to me that I should allow him to take charge of the amendment and engrave it on his Territorial bill. I acceded to the proposition at once, whereupon a most interesting interchange occurred between us.

On this occasion, Judge Douglas spoke to me in substance thus: "I have become perfectly satisfied that it is my duty, as a fair-minded national statesman, to cooperate with you as proposed in securing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise restriction. It is due to the South; it is due to the Constitution, heretofore palpably infringed; it is due to that character for consistency which I have heretofore labored to maintain. The repeal, if we can effect it will produce much stir and commotion in the free States of the Union for a season. I shall be assailed by demagogues and fanatics there, without stint or moderation. Every opprobrious epithet will be applied to me. I shall be, probably, bung in effigy in many places. It is more than probable that I may become permanently odious among those whose friendship and esteem I have heretofore possessed. This proceeding may end my political career. But, acting under the sense of the duty which animates me, I am prepared to make the sacrifice. I will do it."

He spoke in the most earnest and touching manner, and I confess that I was deeply affected. I said to him in reply: "Sir, I once recognized you as a demagogue, a mere party manager, selfish, and intriguing. I now find you a warm-hearted and sterling patriot. Go forward in the pathway of duty as you propose, and though all the world desert you, I never will."

The subsequent course of this extraordinary personage is now before the country. His great speeches on this subject in the Senate and elsewhere, have since been made. As a true national statesman—as an inflexible and unflinching advocate and defender of the Constitution of his country—as an enlightened, fair-minded, and high-souled patriot, he has fearlessly battled for principle; he has with singular consistency pursued the course which he promised to pursue when we talked together in Washington, neither turning to the right nor to the left.—Though sometimes reviled and ridiculed by those most benefited by his labors, he has never been heard to complain.—Persecuted by the leading men of the party he had so long served and sustained, he has demeaned himself, on all occasions, with moderation and dignity; though he has been ever earnest in the performance of duty, energetic in combating and overcoming the obstacles which have so strangely beset his pathway, and always ready to meet and to overthrow such adversaries as have ventured to encounter him. He has been faithful to his pledge; he has been true to the South and to the Union, and I intend to be faithful to my own pledge. I am sincerely grateful for his public services. I feel the highest admiration for all his noble qualities and high achievements, and I regard his reputation as part of the moral treasures of the nation itself.

And now in conclusion, permit me to say that the Southern people cannot enter into unholy alliance for the destruction of Judge Douglas, if they are true to themselves, for he has made more sacrifice to sustain Southern institutions than any man now living. Southern men may and doubtless have, met the enemies of the South in the councils of the nation, and sustained by their votes and their speeches, her inalienable rights under the Constitution of our common country; Northern men may have voted that those rights should not be wrested from us; but it has remained for Judge Douglas alone, Northern man as he is, to throw himself "into the deadly imminent breach," and like the steadfast and everlasting rock of the ocean, to withstand the fierce tide of fanaticism, and drive back those angry billows which threatened to engulf his country's happiness.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully and cordially, your friend and fellow-citizen,

ARCH. DIXON.

Denver Dissected.

Gov. Denver of Kansas has found occasion—it seems to us but a flimsy pretext—for addressing us a letter, which we print herewith, asking for not only his statements but its animus a very careful attention. If we do not make the writer and his client regret its production, their case is better than we had supposed it.

Gov. Denver is a partisan and beneficiary of the present Administration, and left a very good permanent office which it gave him in order to accept temporarily the governorship of Kansas, vacated by the repudiation of Gov. Walker and the outright removal of Secretary Stanton. Why were Walker and Stanton discarded by Buchanan, as Reeder and Geary had been turned off before them? Does Gov. Denver suppose that he can efface the facts from the public mind? Why but because the Democratic appointees of the White House had incurred the hatred of the Pro-Slavery faction in Kansas by failing to serve its purposes and beginning to defend and uphold the oppressed, outraged Free-State majority against their machinations? Why was it necessary that the same authority which had successively chosen those chief magistrates of Kansas should, each in his turn, repudiate and stigmatize them?—What is it that has made Kansas "a graveyard of Governors?" The intelligence

public knows what it is, and it is not in the power of Governor Denver to confuse its perception of the truth. He repels our surmise that he in his turn was becoming obnoxious to the Slavery Propaganda and would probably be removed, and he gives ample reason for this when he states that all hope of making Kansas a Slave State has at length been abandoned. Hence no more gigantic villanous are enacted—the polls of Kansas are no longer usurped by Missouri ruffians voting fifteen or twenty times each—there is no more call for a change of Governors, and he might serve a dozen years without provoking any urgent demand for his removal. He is coming away so soon as he may, simply because he has had enough of Kansas, and likes his Washington office better than the Governorship.

Mr. Denver, as in duty bound, gives his master a general and sweeping certificate of good character. Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet have been always anxious for the peace and happiness of Kansas, and always desirous that her people should enjoy the fairest opportunity for settling all questions vitally concerning them at the ballot-box. Governor! this will not go down! The notorious facts connected with the repudiation of Walker and dismissal of Stanton prove it untrue. What your superiors may have said or written to you, may indeed be fair, as talk is apt to be; but their acts refute your eager inference. Had your masters really purposed to treat Kansas justly, you never need have gone thither. Walker and Stanton did just right in rejecting the impudently fraudulent returns trumped up at Oxford, Kickapoo, &c., last October to secure a Pro-Slavery Legislature—they would have been recreant to every principle had they failed to do so.—All through the struggle of 1856—you know it, Gen. Denver! for you were a Member of the last Congress—the cry of your party was, "Why didn't Gov. Reeder reject all the fraudulent returns—! such there were—of the election of March 30, 1855?" The late Administration held blameless in the premises, because one who was then their Democratic appointee, but is now a Republican, did not nullify election frauds of which he appears to have had no reasonable notice. Well; Walker and Stanton did, upon ample evidence, what your party said Reeder should have done, evidence or no evidence; and they were repudiated and superseded therefor. Do you think you can obscure these facts?

Then came the Leecompton fraud, in all its hideous proportions. One of Mr. Buchanan's office-holders bossed that job—was he removed for it, as Walker and Stanton had been? True, he has lately been supplanted; but is there the least intimation given to the public that the bogus Election frauds and candle-box returns were a cause moving thereto? Did not the President adopt that monstrous fraud, by trying to force it through Congress by the most desperate abuse of power and patronage? Why did the concoctors of the Leecompton Constitution so carefully preclude its submission to the People? Why was not the Presidential influence put forth to secure its submission, rather than its adoption by Congress after it had been emphatically rejected by Kansas? Do you think the People do not see that your superiors are always potent when a flagrant wrong to Kansas is to be commuted or glazed over—impotent only when such wrong is to be redressed or prevented?

Mr. Denver is mistaken in asserting that the destruction of a ballot-box at Sugar Mound by Capt. Montgomery was suppressed by the Free-State journals.—It has been repeatedly alluded to in these columns, though it was no case of fraud at all—no case of wrong or injustice to Mr. D's party. The case was substantially this: An election had been ordered by a Constitutional Convention which the Free-State men considered bogus and usurping. The Free-State party held a Convention and decided to take no part in that election, not wishing to recognize its callers as vested with any sort of authority. A minority of the Free-State Convention seceded, repudiated the decision of the majority, and nominated a ticket. A division of the Free-State party necessarily followed. One fraction persisted in not voting, the other voted. While the election was going on at Sugar Mound, Capt. Montgomery and his party came thither, and, considering that the votes cast there (entirely by Free-State men) were cast under a misapprehension of the facts, stopped the poll and destroyed the ballots, without resistance (or so far as we know) objection from any one. We never justified this act; but it was quite other than a deliberate fraud.—But the vital question is not—"Have frauds and outrages been committed by both parties or only by one?" but "Has the Federal Administration winked at and shielded the frauds of the Pro-Slavery party, and of that party alone?" Does Gov. D. plead to the indictment? Has the present Federal Executive ever put one active, earnest Free-State man—barely one—into office in Kansas? Has it turned out a single Pro-Slavery man because of frauds and outrages committed under his eye and with his connivance? Has it not conferred office on several of the most notorious and abominable Pro-Slavery ruffians—on Whitfield, the bogus Delegate—on Clark, who killed Barber, an inoffensive, unarmed Free-State man, near Lawrence, in December, 1855—on Emory, who led the Pro-Slavery banditti who ravaged Leavenworth, drove out all known Free-State men, and killed William Phillips in his own house, Oct. 1st, 1856—and on Samuel J. Jones (Sheriff Jones) who led the ruffian banditti who sacked Lawrence during the summer of that year? Do you hear, Governor?

Gov. D. thinks we have represented Kansas as more quietly and orderly under his rule than the facts will warrant—but perhaps he has not read THE TRIBUNE, so carefully as some other journals, which habitually ignore at once and bleed Kansas as a politician's fable. To all that he says and insinuates as to

outrages having been committed by Free-State men, we make answer—Mr. Denver! you are Governor of Kansas, and as such appointed and paid to preserve order and punish crime. You have the Federal Judges, Marshals, &c., at your back, with the Army close at hand to be used in enforcing your dictates. Your Judges and Marshals could find a Grand Jury to present the Free State hotel and printing-offices in Lawrence as nuisances and decree their destruction—surely they can find one to indict robbers, rioters, bruisers and assassins. If, then, crimes have been committed in Kansas—no matter by which party—since you have become her Governor, and you have not offered rewards for their perpetrators, had them indicted and brought to trial, you are guilty by confession of gross neglect of duty. All your charges against Free-State men, therefore, come home, with crushing effect to yourself. Why are you not now trying to indict the offenders to justice instead of seeking to make party capital out of them by letters to the journals? No matter who have done wrong, let them be arrested, convicted and punished. Your fling at hired reporters of Eastern newspapers," passes by us, since we have had no hired reporter in Kansas for months; but when you say "perpetrators [of criminal outrages] are running at large without an effort to arrest them," you compel us to say that you seem to have a very imperfect notion of your duties, and to be dubiously earning your salary. But, Mr. Denver! your account of last Winter's outrages in Southern Kansas is essentially dishonest and tricky. You speak of the acts of Montgomery and his band, as if they were unprovoked, when you cannot help knowing that the contrary is the fact. Montgomery, born and reared in a Slave State, went to Kansas to help make her a Free State.—For this—only this—he and others like him, were habitually plundered and grossly abused by the Border Ruffians.—They lived for months in daily fear of death. This violence at length drove them to violence in turn—they were impelled to spoil their spoilers—until the latter were compelled to cry, "Enough!" We do not justify their course—we only state the facts which you dishonestly suppress. The game of speculation and outrage in Kansas was deliberately begun by your party—that whose cause you pettoize with those interests you fully identify yourself. They had it all their own way for a while, but Sharp's rifles and Northern immigration at length turned the tables upon them, and they are now back in Missouri or have passed on to Arizona and Sonora. They did not make expense at horse-stealing and house-breaking during the last year of their Kansas experience, and we are not sorry for it. But for you, Gov. Denver! to hold up Capt. Montgomery and his doings as the provocation if not an excuse for the cowardly seizure and murder of several unoffending Free-State men while peacefully at work on the Marias Des Cygnes last Spring, is what we could not have expected, even from a satrap of James Buchanan. And when you speak of the outrages at the South as occurring "in counties where the Free-State men have all the local officers," you are guilty of the grossest pervariation. Bourbon County did not have a Free-State Sheriff till late last Spring—as you know very well, for you appointed him—and as to Lin, where the cowardly murders of the Marias Des Cygnes were perpetrated, you know that the murderers were hiding in Missouri within two hours after their butchery was perpetrated, and before the scattered pioneers could hear of their crime and gather on their track. You, J. W. Denver! ought to have followed and tracked out those assassins! You should have called on your political cronies, the Governor of Missouri, to help you—why have you not done it? Why are you writing apologies for the miscreants whom you should be bringing to justice?

You say, Sir, that we make another "complaint of the President"—that he has twice postponed the land sales in Kansas. No, Sir! nothing like it! We complain that he makes such top-sneer an act of clemency and favor toward the pioneers, when it is one of simple and obvious justice. We complain that he and his satellites are trying to make party capital out of it, as your letter bears witness. We complain that the President's partisans in Congress last Session defeated Mr. Grow's beneficent bill, allowing ten years to elapse after the survey of each tract of the Public Lands before it shall be forced into market—a bill which would, if passed, shield the settlers from those premature and disastrous sales of the lands on which they have squatted, by which they are too frequently driven into the clutches of remorseless usurers. Pass Grow's bill, and there will be no more occasion for Presidents to make an insulting parade of clemency toward settlers on the Public Lands, nor for Governors to try to coin those settlers' apprehensions and their sense of relief into dirty party capital.

This is our position, Gov. Denver! If you will read THE TRIBUNE more carefully, you will not be able to misapprehend, however eager to pervert it.—Tribune.

MARRIED.

In Stroudsburg, Oct. 23d, 1858, by the Rev. J. E. Miller, Mr. Daniel H. Staples, and Miss Ellen Kiser.

Administration Notice:
Estate of Dr. SAMUEL STOKES, late of Stroudsburg, Monroe county, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration upon the above named estate have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Monroe County.—Therefore all persons indebted to the said estate will please make immediate payment, and persons having demands will please present them to the undersigned for settlement.

ANNA MARIA STOKES,
RACHEL S. STOKES,
Administratrixes.

Stroudsburg, Oct. 21, 1858.