

INQUIRER AND CHRONICLE.



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 28, 1856

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

FOR PRESIDENT:

MILLARD FILLMORE, OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Hurra for Bedford County!

We have the extreme gratification to announce to our friends everywhere, that Bedford County, is sound in the core on the American question. We never knew the Locofoeos to make a more desperate effort at a Spring Election, than they did in Bedford Borough and Township, on last Friday, and we learn that this was the case all over the County. They expected to carry the American party sleeping and carry the County, and then they would have had a grand jubilee—but poor fellows, they had not even this poor gratification. The Americans elected a large majority of the officers in the different Townships, and on the vote for Judge, the test question, they have 127 MAJORITY. If our friends had known the Iron Heads had intended to make the exertion they did, we would have beaten them about 500: as it is, however, 127 majority in Bedford County, at this trial, is enough for all useful purposes. Hurra for Bedford County!

UNION TOWNSHIP.—Our friends in Union did nobly last Friday, electing the whole American ticket by an average majority of about 40. It will be recollected that in this Township the Locofoeos contested the election for Justice of the Peace, and our friend John Cessna, advised the Judge to have it held on the 8th of January, and they would gain a Jackson victory—the election was held, and the Jackson victory gained by the election of the American candidate by 19 majority. They now give 40, and next fall will no doubt roll up from 50 to 60!

ST. CLAIR TOWNSHIP.—Our friends in St. Clair Township deserve much credit for the manner in which they acquitted themselves at the election, last Friday; notwithstanding the bad roads which were almost impassable, they carried the whole ticket by an average majority of over 60! A number of old line Whigs and Democrats came up to the mark manfully, and supported the whole American ticket. They deserve great credit. Our friends there confidently predict a majority of 120 for the American ticket next fall. They will give it.

Several articles intended for this paper have been crowded out.

Cor. Inquirer and Chronicle.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—But little of any consequence has transpired here since my last letter. The committee of conference on the liquor bill disagreed; and as the bill was thus about to fall, or as was supposed, had fallen, a resolution passed both houses, authorizing the appointment of two additional members to each committee. Messrs. Hill and Edinger were appointed by the House, and Messrs. Bucklew and Flenick by the Senate, so that the committee now consists of ten members. Of these the House committee are all democrats but one and the Senate committee is composed of three democrats and two Americans. It is therefore a good sound democratic committee, composed of seven democrats and three Americans, and the result of their labors will, it is presumed, be democratic. The committee met to-night, and all the members were present; but whether any bill will be agreed upon is yet uncertain.

The Rev. John Chambers lectured here this evening on the subject of temperance. He is becoming very communicative upon this subject, as he lectures occasionally, and writes letters quite frequently. He wields the pen of a ready writer, and talks strong; and he is giving the democracy much anxiety and tribulation by his radical course on the subject. He lashes them without stint or mercy, and will not permit any one with impunity to question his democracy. He boldly proclaims prohibition as the real democratic legislation, but in this the great democratic oracle will I fear be heard with at least some misgivings by the democracy of your county. It is greatly to be feared that there is a slight difference of opinion among the harmonious democracy on this same subject of temperance.

Several years ago the present Auditor General established a general mode of settlement between the banks and the State, greatly in favor of the banks, and to the prejudice of the Commonwealth. This was acquiesced in however, until our present in-

telligent and efficient State Treasurer, Eli Sifer, came into office. He objected to the whole arrangement, and at last succeeded in getting the matter brought to issue by a trial in court before Judge Pearson of this district. The trial was had here yesterday in one of the cases, and with the South-west Bank of Philadelphia. The result was a verdict for the State for some 7,000 dollars over and above what the Auditor General had demanded from the Bank—This case is mainly important, however, because it involves the same principles as all the other suits with the banks, and of course the result in all must be the same. The whole amount claimed by the State is \$186,000, and the result of the action yesterday shows pretty clearly, if not certainly, that the State will recover the whole sum. This is about as pretty a specimen of democratic financing, and as good a practical illustration of democratic hostility to banks as has occurred for many a day. By a false construction of the law they were about to deprive the State of one hundred and eighty-six thousand dollars, justly and legally due from the banks, and were only prevented from consummating the wrong by the activity and zeal for the interests of the State manifested by the American and Whig State Treasurer. This is but another illustration of the great difference between democratic professions and democratic practices, on the two important subjects of economy and hostility to banks.

The indications are that the Convention here on the 25th, will be well attended.

In great haste,

Yours, truly,

SPECTATOR.

HARRISBURG, March 24, 1856.

MR. EDITOR:—Some time since the House of Representatives passed some resolutions calling upon the State Treasurer for certain information in that department. A reply was made in due form, a copy of which I forwarded you some days ago; and by which it appears that one John M. Bickel, Esq., the democratic State Treasurer for the years 1852 and 1853 has been largely indebted to the State ever since his term of office expired. It is stated that said ex-treasurer on the 23d of Nov. last, paid into the State Treasury \$10,000, and on the 20th of December following, \$26,502 23. Whether these payments were in full is not stated, and whether these are the only payments made since the expiration of his office I cannot say, but it is very manifest that this official dignitary had retained in his hands the funds of the Commonwealth for several years, and to an amount not less than \$36,502 23. As he has always been recognized as an orthodox democrat, it is best perhaps to say but little about it. I more than suspect the House got more information than they wanted in reply to their resolutions.

The case of another defaulting democratic officer named Strickler, and late collector at Columbia, is now undergoing investigation before the Senate committee of finance, and in some future letter I will give you some items in relation to his shortcomings, and their effect on the Treasury.

I regret to inform you that the liquor law is yet undisposed of. It has been thought that the enlarged conference committee would agree, and it is understood they did come together on most points of difference. It seems, however, there is yet one stubborn one undecided, and in consequence of it the bill is in imminent danger of falling after all the labor and pains taken to save it.

Senator Bucklew, the leading democrat of the Senate, on Friday last introduced a bill to prohibit law judges from making political speeches, or taking part in political meetings, under penalty of \$500 for the first offence, and removal from office for the second one. The bill was immediately called up, but after some discussion, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary. The chairman of the committee reported it favorably to-day, but a minority report was presented by the Senator from your district, signed by himself and Mr. Price of the city, reviewing the whole matter. I will forward you a copy as soon as it is printed, and it will speak for itself. It is the general belief here that the bill had its origin in a feeling of hostility to Judge Wilnot, who for years past has been causing great tribulation in the ranks of the democracy. The power of the State is to be invoked to stop his mouth, but the thing yet remains to be done.

The Convention promises to be full.

SPECTATOR.

Interest on the State Debt.

It is some months since we called attention to some recommendations which appeared in the State Treasurer's annual report, looking to a prepayment of the interests on the State Debt, in moneys that might be lying idle in the treasury, and thus saving the premium from loan holders, who might receive their moneys before they were due. Mr. Jordan has introduced a bill for this purpose in the Legislature, grounded upon the State Treasurer's recommendation. Said bill can not be better explained than by some sentences which Mr. J. read from the Treasurer's report, in accordance with which this bill had been framed:

The Treasurer says, "there is only a semi-annual disbursement of one half the re-

ceipts, being the payment of interest on the public debt, payable at stated periods. The Legislature should, if possible, devise some plan by which this money—a large balance—could be made to yield some return to the State. The only feasible plan which has suggested itself to my mind, by which the Treasury might be benefitted by this surplus fund, is by anticipating the payment of the interest on the public debt, and requiring from the loan-holders a premium for such prepayment, at the rate of say four per cent. per annum. At the end of each month, the balance remaining in the treasury, after paying the ordinary expenses of the month, might be deposited with the agent selected by the commonwealth for the payment of the interest, giving notice to the loan-holders of the amount in his hands applicable to that purpose." He concluded his suggestions by saying that should they be carried out, he was of opinion they would result in a clear saving to the treasury of at least \$40,000 annually.—Pittsburg Journal.

SPRING ELECTION.

Bedford Borough.

- Judge of Election.—A. J. Baylor (American.) 57 V. Steeklan Fusion. 57 Inspector Henry Mower, A. 87 John Cessna, Esq., F. 58 School Directors, P. H. Shires, A. 89 John Taylor, A. 86 Wm. Keiser, A. 85 Alex. King, F. 57 S. L. Russell, F. 61 Wm. T. Daugherty, F. 55 Constable, George Stiffler, A. 92 John J. Cessna, F. 92 Assessor, James McMullen, A. 90 John Boor, F. 53 Supervisors, Joseph Clear, A. 88 Henry Sellers, A. 81 Town Clerk, Wilson P. Mower, A. 90 Job M. Shoemaker, F. 56 Chief Burgess, Fr. Jordan, A. 75 Law. Taliaferro, F. 49 Assisstant Burgess, Jacob Smith, A. 76 Wm. Bowles, F. 49 Council, Elwood Harner, A. 77 John G. Minnick, A. 76 Wm. M. Hall, F. 48 J. A. Nowry, F. 50 High Constable, Levi Agnew, A. 77 Samuel Stahl, F. 43

- Bedford Township, Constable, Daniel Zimers, A. 140 Daniel Helzel, L. 139 Judge, Andrew Dibert, A. 188 Wm. Leary, L. 127 Broadtop, Constable, Sam'l Flick, no op. 39 Judge, J. A. Osborne, A. 26 Wm. Rogers, L. 24 Cumberland Valley, Constable, George Bennett, L. 63 Michel Boor, L. 67 John Mook, Judge, H. Hemming, L. 9 George Elliott, L. 40 Fr. Brant, A. 9 Colerain, Judge, George James, A. 116 Jno. Koons, L. 115 Constable, Jno. Rossler, A. 107 A. J. Pennell, L. 124 Hopewell, Justice of the Peace, Wm. A. Fluck, L. 54 Wm. A. Young, A. 47 Judge, Thos. Fredrigill, A. no op. 42 Constable, John Gates, A. no op. 42

- In this Township there was no opposition to the American candidates except for Justice of the Peace, who on account of local causes, was defeated by the Locofoeo candidate. Our average majority there is 42. Junata, Justice of the Peace, Joseph Dull, A. 108 Peter F. Lehman, L. 112 Judge, John Riley, Jr. A. 105 Jas. W. Frazer, L. 117 Constable, Joseph Nichodenus, A. 101 Henry Otto, L. 110 Liberty, Constable, John Long, A. 48 Jacob Kensingler, L. 29 Judge, Lewis Putt, A. 60 E. A. Fockler, L. 15 Dr. H. A. Dorsey, 1 Harrison, Constable, H. Wertz, A. 74 Wm. Powell, L. 63 Judge, J. E. Miller, A. 66 Jona. Feightner, L. 69 Monroe, Justice of the Peace, Jabez Hixon, A. 103 B. Fletcher, L. 80 Judge, Philip Fulton, A. 96 Jonathan Snyder, L. 79 Constable, James Carnell, A. 102 Perry Diehl, L. 85

- Southampton, Judge, Emanuel Johnson, A. 46 Jona. Owens, L. 117 Constable, David Walter, no op. 124 East Providence, Justice of the Peace, Jesse Akers, A. 86 J. C. Black, L. 21 Nelson Farquar, A. 2 Judge, Wm. Ritcher, A. 68 C. McLaughlin, A. 37 Constable, J. R. Whitfield, A. 104 Wm. Mellon, L. 6 West Providence, Justice of the Peace, M. M. Peables, A. 123 Sam'l Bender, L. 55 Judge, Philip Chamberlin, A. 138 Geo. Baughman, L. 53 Constable, Wm. Sparks, A. 129 S. R. Bottonfield, A. 60 J. F. Deyarmin, A. 2 Schellsburg Borough, Judge, Thomas Mansfield, L. no op. 44 Constable, Wm. J. Rock, L. no op. 46 In Schellsburg our friends made no opposition. The Locofoeo majority there is about 16. St. Clair, Judge, Isaac Over, A. 151 Henry Kauffman, L. 86 Constable, Sam'l Blackburn, A. 154 H. B. Mook, L. 86 Union, Judge, Thos. J. Croyle, A. 135 C. M. Cam, L. 97 Constable, George H. Ickes, A. 139 Wm. W. Lamburne, L. 96 Middle Woodbury, Judge, R. Hoover, L. 120 W. B. Blake, A. 68 Constable, Henry Fluck, L. 127 J. L. Tobias, A. 69 South Woodbery, Judge, David F. Buck, A. 78 W. S. Fluck, L. 79 Constable, Thos. Watson, A. 75 Aaron Reed, L. 81

- Napier, Judge, Robert M. Taylor, A. 117 John Whitstone, L. 117 Constable, Wm. Hall, A. 110 S. W. Miller, L. 116

In this Township the American party carried nearly the whole of their ticket, but local causes operated on the two offices above.

- Londonderry, Justice of the Peace, David Evans, A. 74 James Logue, op. 22 Constable, Jacob Carpenter, J. J. Baalis, 8 A. W. Leroy, 13 Sam'l Wilt, 2 Judge, H. Raley, 52 Jesse Lowry, 24 Jacob Carpenter, 31

We cannot tell the politics of these gentlemen, but are under the impression that the officers are about equally divided.

- Justice of the Peace, M. M. Peables, A. 123 Sam'l Bender, L. 55 Judge, Philip Chamberlin, A. 138 Geo. Baughman, L. 53 Constable, Wm. Sparks, A. 129 S. R. Bottonfield, A. 60 J. F. Deyarmin, A. 2 Schellsburg Borough, Judge, Thomas Mansfield, L. no op. 44 Constable, Wm. J. Rock, L. no op. 46

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RECAPITULATION. American. Loco. maj. Bedford Borough 30 maj. 1 Bedford Township 2 Bedford Borough 2 Cumh. Valley 1 Hopewell 42 Junata 45 Liberty 45 Harrison 17 Napier, do 2 Londonderry 20 Schellsburg Boro. 20 Southampton 71 Providence East 185 Providence, West 85 St. Clair 65 Union 38 Woodbury, Middle 62 Woodbery South 6 Amer. maj. in the co. 127

We have been as careful in making out this list from the official returns as possible. We have taken the vote for Judge as the test, that being generally considered the party vote. In strong Locofoeo townships where there were more than one Locofoeo running for this office, we added them all together, and counted them all for that party—we did the same for the American Townships. In Londonderry, we do not know the politics of any of the candidates, except Mr. Evans, an American, who is elected Justice of the Peace by 62 majority. The Township last fall gave the Locofoeos 4 majority, we allow them 20 above. In Schellsburg Borough our friends did not run a ticket. The Locofoeos last fall had 16 majority in that Borough, we allow them in the above 20 and this is more than they can get at a contested election. It will be seen from this fair and impartial calculation that the American majority in the County is ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN! At a fair contest we can beat them at least 500 in Bedford county!

Answer to the Resolutions of the House.

Light upon Certain Financial Acts of his Predecessors.

TRASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNA. HARRISBURG, February, 1856.

Hon. R. L. Wright, Speaker House of Representatives.

DEAR SIR: In answer to the resolutions of the House of Representatives, passed on the 25th ult, to wit:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives a copy of his receipt for public money given to Joseph Baily, Esq., late State Treasurer, on his induction into office in May last.

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to inform the House of representatives whether he received from his immediate predecessor, as cash, or otherwise, any check, note, draft bill, or other evidence, of or security for, indebtedness to the Treasury; and if so to communicate to the House of Representatives the name of such officer, together with the name of the drawer and endorser of any such paper, the aggregate amount of such indebtedness, and the date when the whole or any part of said debt was paid.

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be requested to inform the House of Representatives if any irregularities exist or have existed during the last six years, in the accounts of any State Treasurer, and if so, to communicate the facts connected therewith to the House of Representatives, in order that such action may be taken as the circumstances of the case shall require.

I have the honor to reply that I have given the different items embraced therein a careful investigation. In compliance with the requirements of the first resolution I transmit a copy of my receipt as given to Mr. Baily, my predecessor. The items, as stated in that receipt, will in a great measure answer the inquiries of the second resolution. The balances as there reported to be in the several banks were found correct, with the exception of that in the Girard Bank and in the banking house of Bell, Jack & Co. The nature and amount of these discrepancies are set forth in my answer to the third resolution. The cash in vault was reported at \$18,182 19. Of this amount \$1,502 was in depreciated and counterfeit money, and \$8,424 10 in vouchers for work done and material furnished on the Portage Railroad.

These vouchers appear to have been paid by the State Treasurer in anticipation of an appropriation for the same. These claims however, were by some oversight not provided for in the appropriation bill. Immediately notice of that fact was given to the parties interested, who promptly refunded \$7,422 33 to the treasury; the sum of \$981 75 which had been advanced to the Commonwealth Insurance Company, is still unpaid. The amount in drawer was represented to be \$10,996 04; of this amount \$7,414 84 was in checks of the Commissioners of the Internal Improvement Fund, advanced by the Treasurer to them prior to the passage of the appropriation bill, and \$300 drawn from the treasury by Gov. Bigler, for some expenditure connected with the Franklin Canal Company. His receipt for that amount is still held and treated as cash in the treasury. The balance of the amount received for was made up of money advanced to officers of the Government, and to members and officers of the Legislature, and no part of the balance from Mr. Baily was in notes or drafts either for money due or over drawn from the treasury.

In answer to the third resolution, I transmit a statement (No. 2) left on file in the Accounting Department by Jos. Baily, Esq., late Treasurer, relative to discrepancies in the account with the Girard Bank. On further investigation it was found that the deficiency in that Bank was a fraction larger than given in that statement amounting altogether to \$13,149 79. The only irregularities discovered in addition to those alluded to in statement marked No. 2, "during the last six years in the account of any State Treasurer," may be stated as follows:

- In Girard Bank, as above stated, \$13,149 79 In Bank of Middletown, Jan. 1851, 186 94 In Banking House Bell, Jack & Co. date not ascertained, 806 73 Cumberland Valley Railroad paid July 27, 1852, and omitted to be reported, 5,502 17

The Lancaster Bank, in its re-issues of relief Notes, credited to the Commonwealth with \$25,000 00 as follows, which amount was not taken into the account of the re-issues of Relief Notes:

Table with columns: Date, Amount. 1850, December 20, \$2,000; " " 24, 2,000; " " 30, 2,000; 1851, January 11, 1,000; " " 13, 1,000; " " 17, 1,000; " " 21, 1,000; " May 24, 6,000; " August 2, 5,000; " " 16, 5,000; Total: 25,000 00

The above deficiencies were made good to the Treasury within the last year; as follows to wit: By balance in Lancaster Bank, \$3,989 16 " " Farmers Bank of Lancaster, 89 74 Credit on Coupon account, Girard Bank, 4,075 00 Cash paid by Mr. Bickel, Nov. 23, 1855, 10,000 00 " " Dec. 20, 1856, 26,502 23 Total: \$44,655 63 The fact that several of the balances in

favor of the Treasury above referred to were discovered by the books of the bank, and not from the records of this Department, as also the fact that the Coupons which have been regularly paid by the Treasurer but not credited to him would indicate that the irregularities and discrepancies may be contributed as much to the careless and negligent manner in which the accounts of this Department were kept, as to any other cause. The irregularities thus far stated appear to have occurred during the official term of General Bickel. In referring to an irregularity occurring during the term of my immediate predecessor it is due him to state that his accounts with that exception appear to have been uniformly regular. The one irregularity referred to appears on the 6th and 8th of Sept. 1854 the Bank of Middletown paid into the State Treasury \$50,000 of reissues of relief notes. These notes do not appear to have gone into the account of relief notes reissued. To wipe out this additional amount of relief notes from circulation, nothing appears to have been done till the 3d of May, 1855 when an equal amount were cancelled by him without claiming a credit in the regular account of such cancellation, and in this way balancing the account. By referring to the papers signed at the time of the said cancellation, I find it is claimed that the said re-issue was contracted for by the former State Treasurer, General Bickel, under the Act of 19th April, 1849. That law, however requires that for all new issues made and received at the Treasury there shall be an immediate cancellation by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, of the same amount of torn and defaced notes, in lieu of such re-issue. In this instance such cancellation does not appear to have taken place until about eight months after the new re-issues were received, and that they never entered into the relief note account.

The great press of business that usually devolves upon the State Treasurer on the last days of January and the first of February, and the very considerable labor imposed by the resolutions themselves, I trust will be regarded by the members of the House as a sufficient apology for the apparent delay in answering their inquiries.

I am very respectfully, yours,

ELI SIFER, State Treasurer.

JUDICIAL SALARIES.

The proposition to increase the salaries of our Judges is made annually in our legislature. It has been attempted several times already without success, and the present legislature has not escaped the usual struggle to enrich our judicial officers. It is urged that the position of Supreme Judge should command the best judicial talent of the State, that it imposes the severest labors upon the incumbents, and that the present compensation is entirely inadequate. It is true that the highest order of capacity should be secured for our court of final resort, and for ought we know the labor of our supreme Judges absorb most of their time; but we think that there must be some strange misapprehension existing as to the amount of pay they receive. Until within a short time, the Governor of the State received but \$3,000, and now he receives but \$3,500; the Secretary of the Commonwealth, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Surveyor General Canal Commissioners, receive but \$1,700 each, and it is not denied that men of unquestioned qualifications regularly compete for all these positions. Our Supreme Judges receive about \$3,000 each—the very highest salaries paid to any State officers with the single exception of the Chief Executive, and we submit whether, with the ardent professions of the Democracy in favor of economy, they can advocate the increase of pay to the class of officials who receive the most generous consideration at the hands of the State. The following statement exhibits the pay received by each of the supreme Judges during the last year:

Table with columns: Name, Salary, Days, Amt. received. Lewis, \$2,200 315 \$3,186 00 Knox, 2,000 331 2,993 00 Woodward, 2,000 305 2,915 00 Lowrie, 2,000 327 2,981 00 Black, 2,000 302 2,906 00

SUPREME COURT.

Table with columns: Name, Salary, Days, Amt. received. Lewis, \$2,200 315 \$3,186 00 Knox, 2,000 331 2,993 00 Woodward, 2,000 305 2,915 00 Lowrie, 2,000 327 2,981 00 Black, 2,000 302 2,906 00

By this it will be seen that we pay our Chief Justice a stated salary of \$2,200 per annum and each of the associates \$2,000. In addition to the salary, they are allowed \$3 per day for each day actually employed in hearing or determining cases, and a glance at the figures shows how perfectly familiar our Supreme Judges are with some of the simpler rules of Arithmetic. It is the generally received opinion that there are 365 days in a year, less 52 Sundays, which would leave 313 days for work. Of these 313, the present Chief Justice was (we are bound to believe) actually employed just 312, leaving but one day for recreation, while Judge Knox has been most wickedly worked every secular day in the year and 18 Sundays besides. So of Judge Lowrie; they have—doubtless at great cost to his conscience—compelled him to hear the dry arguments of lawyers and pore over musty authorities every working day in the year, and 14 Sundays—leaving him but 35 Sundays for devotion and rest. Judges WOODWARD and BLACK have fared rather better—provided they have settled their accounts for the whole year—as they have escaped 52 Sundays and enjoyed several week days of leisure, whether

Chief Justice Lewis will work exactly 314 days this year, devote the additional day afforded by leap year to pleasure, account of course be determined until his account is settled; but we beg of him not to make his associates work the extra day and Sundays besides. Seriously, our Supreme Judges have made the most of their chances at the Treasury, and are better paid than they had any reason to expect when they accepted the position. No one believed, when the law was enacted allowing them three dollars per day, in addition to their salary, for each day devoted to hearing or determining cases, that they would wriggle in every secular day in the year, and occasionally a few Sundays; but such is the construction they put upon the law, and they consequently pocket the highest salaries paid by the State to any but the Governor. It will not avail to urge that the present compensation will not command the best jurists of the State. It has done so, and will ever do so. The first judicial ticket presented to the people for their suffrages boasted the names of GIBSON, of COULTER, of MEREDITH, of BLACK, of CHAMBERS and of JESSE; and since then there has been no lack of the same eminent legal capacity in the list of men willing to accept a seat in the highest judicial tribunal of the Commonwealth. Upon what grounds then are these salaries to be increased?

The District Judges in Philadelphia receive \$2,500 each, and those of Pittsburgh \$2,200. We are not familiar with their labors, but we do know that such men as SHANESWOOD, SPAULD and HAMPTON met with active competition in the ranks of first class lawyers for their stations. Our Common Pleas Judges, with few exceptions, are more than paid for the labor they perform. They receive from \$2,500 to \$1,600 each, averaging probably \$1,800, and a large majority of them are not employed one-half of their time. We do not believe that they should receive less than they do now, but they should have more work. We could safely reduce the number of judicial districts fully one-fourth, and we know that many of the Common Pleas Judges would gladly consent to enlarged districts if the compensation could thereby be increased. But to pass over the great inequality of labor in the different districts and increase the pay indiscriminately, would be clearly wrong and extravagant. One-half of the Judges now presiding in this State never earned their present salary at the bar, and a number never could do so. It is true that some could command much more in the practice; but such have generally accepted the bench to avoid the anxiety and labor of the bar, and with the full knowledge of the amount of their compensation. For the satisfaction of our readers, and especially for the edification of the legislature, we append the compensation of each judge in the State:

COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

Table with columns: District, Name, Salary. 1 District—Thompson \$2,500 00 2 " Long 1,600 00 3 " Hays 1,600 00 4 " McCarney 1,650 40 5 " White 1,722 40 6 " McGiere 2,200 00 7 " Galloway 2,286 40 8 " Snyder 1,880 70 9 " Jordan 1,692 10 10 " Graham 1,751 00 11 " Washington 1,450 30 12 " Cunningham 1,930 80 13 " Pearson 2,140 00 14 " Wilcox 1,705 00 15 " Gilmore 1,674 00 16 " Haines 1,650 40 17 " Kinnell 1,780 00 18 " Agnew 1,926 70 19 " McCalmont 1,904 05 20 " Fisher 1,745 00 21 " Wilson 1,833 60 22 " Hegins 1,630 00 23 " Barrett 436 00 24 " Jones 1,625 00 25 " Taylor 1,781 50 25 " Burnside 1,822 50

"New Judges, received but 1 quarter salary."

We submit whether, in view of these facts the increase of judicial salaries would not be wrong and dangerous—wrong to the other officers of the State, and dangerous because it would be but the entering wedge for a general stampede upon the treasury.

Harrisburg Telegraph.

For the Inquirer and Chronicle.

TO GEN. G. W. BOWMAN.

SIR:—Permit your old friend to address a few lines to you, in the way of correction, and congratulation of the events at our recent democratic meeting in the Court House in Bedford, on your part, and my humble position at that meeting. In doing so, I make a few quotations from the Gazette of Feb. 15th, 1856. Please excuse my prostration:

"It is due to Judge Schell to say that he opposed the resolution for the repeal of the Jug Law, but in this he stood solitary and alone."

Not so, General, my motion to strike out the Jug resolution was fairly seconded, but the President hesitatingly decided, "that the motion was not seconded."

I did not stand quite as solitary and alone as did the hero of Dallas' memory at a Buchanan meeting not a hundred miles from Bedford, when and where our hero bawled out lustily, "Buchanan!" "psaw!" I was not compelled to shout for whiskey. When you fling stones look out for rocks.

Notwithstanding your exulting notice of my loneliness, General, I have the pleasure of doing you the justice to say that you did not "stand solitary and alone" in that august meeting, when you rose and said, "I am a better temperance man than Judge Schell." Oh, what shouts! It seemed that all the spirits from the nether regions shouted "Bowman! Bowman! Bowman!" and behold, when I got out in the