

Reduction of Terms!

THE "GAZETTE" FURNISHED TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR \$1.50, IF PAID IN ADVANCE!

In accordance with the general wish of our subscribers we have concluded to reduce the price of our paper to \$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.

All of our present subscribers who will make payment before the first day of January next, shall receive the Gazette at the above named rate of \$1.50 per annum, in advance, and those who have already paid us \$2.00 for the present volume, shall have a credit of 50 cents on the next.

The fast bow of the Abolitionists.

Finding themselves driven to the wall by the sober reason of the people, and knowing well that their party cannot exist without that peculiar nourishment which can be drawn only from excitement and fanaticism, the Abolitionists are again endeavoring to inflame the prejudices of the Northern people against the Democratic party, hoping that by so doing, they may once more present the sectional front which the friends of Buchanan and Nationality broke down in 1856.

Common Schools.

As almost every person in the county feels more or less interested in our common schools, perhaps it will be very acceptable to most of your readers, to have some statistics and facts in reference to their (the schools) progress of the present winter; and if you will please give me a little corner in your paper, occasionally, I will present such matters, from time to time, concerning the schools, as may come under my observation and be thought interesting to all.

On the 28th of September last, I started on a tour through the county, to visit the different school districts to examine teachers and to give such encouragement and explanation in school matters as might seem necessary and proper. The tour was a pleasant one, for in most of the districts were found active and energetic men as directors. And in every district, with one exception, there was an active interest shown by the people in behalf of the schools.

The number of people coming out to the public examinations, was not as large as it should have been. Many seemed to think and say too, that the Superintendent is bound to grant an examination to any person, at any time and in any place, and therefore they would hold back for a private opportunity, to be, as they expressed it, "spelled through in two minutes." If this were allowable, neither the directors nor the schools would have the necessary protection.

But it is a mistake; it is not allowable. The instructions from the department of Common Schools, scarcely allow a private examination at all. They cannot be granted excepting for special reasons. The following is an extract from the instructions touching this point. It is plain and positive and speaks for itself.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS. HARRISBURG, SEPTEMBER, 1857. "Private Examinations: These have been tolerated heretofore to an injurious extent, and have consumed the time and seriously crippled the movements of Superintendents.—The regularly appointed public examinations are open to all applicants, and it is their duty to present themselves in their proper districts. Superintendents should refuse to make private examinations, excepting for special reasons, and not unless applicants bring a written request from at least three members of the board of directors who desire to employ them."

One hundred and fifty-eight teachers, in all have presented themselves for examination, up to this time. One hundred and six publicly, and fifty-two privately. Some of those who came privately, assigned special and satisfactory reasons for not attending publicly. Others brought written requests from the boards of directors who desired to employ them. Besides those there were some who presented themselves privately without having any thing at all to show why they should be examined, or perhaps having a mere private or individual recommendation, and when refused carried back with them such reports as best suited their convenience.

There are one hundred and eighty-five schools in the county, and if all the teachers who were examined are now employed, there is a want of twenty-seven.

About fifty of those now engaged in teaching are employed from necessity and from choice. Forty-two have never taught before and fifty-one have taught less than twelve months. Sixty-seven are not competent to teach English grammar—seventy-four are not competent to teach geography and a large per centage is very deficient in arithmetic. One hundred and thirty-one have never read any professional work on teaching, and but a very small number have ever attended a teacher's institute.—Only seventy-four follow teaching as a business. All but thirty-seven profess to read a portion of the Sacred Scriptures as an opening exercise of the school in the morning.

Thirty-four teachers are under twenty years of age. Eighty-seven are from twenty to thirty. Fifteen from thirty to forty, and twenty-two from forty to sixty-seven. One hundred and twenty-one are natives of Bedford county, three foreigners, and most of the others from other parts of Pennsylvania.

These last figures show to what a large extent the county is dependent upon its own population for a supply of teachers for its common schools, and by referring above we can see how inadequate the supply is. There are only five first class certificates in force in the county.—Just one hundred and one teachers have pursued no studies either public or private during the past year.

Though the interest of the schools has been advancing during the past few years, yet how much remains to be done!

END OF THE TRAITORS.—Lebo, Wagonsler and Mearns, who committed treason against the Democratic party by voting for Simon Cameron, the K. N. candidate for U. S. Senator, have all been left at home, and true Democrats returned to the Legislature in their places. Thus ended the career of the traitors. They go to their political graves, "except, unhonored and unsung."

voted upon by the citizens of Kansas. Such hypocrisy smells to heaven! Such political knavery has not its parallel in all the past.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

On Monday next, Congress will meet and we may, then, expect some stirring scenes in the arena of politics. We believe there will be more talent in the Lower House, in the next Congress, than there has been in that body for some years. One thing we are sure of, and that is that the wholesale fraud and speculation which characterized the last Congress will not disgrace the present one. There is, however, a sufficient sprinkling of Abolitionists in it, still, to taint it with corruption, and unless they are closely watched, the end of the session will find some of them well qualified to be "kicked out."

The Democrats have a decisive majority in both Houses and nothing but the manoeuvres of ambitious, or unscrupulous factionists, can take from them the government of either body. We see nothing, so far as principles are concerned, that should, in any measure, distract, or divide the Democratic strength in Congress. On the other hand, the broad platform of Democratic doctrines, framed by the Cincinnati Convention, is large and strong enough to bear every Congressman through his legislative career, who believes in the policy of the only National party in existence.

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Read!

We give below the schedule of the Constitution of Kansas, prepared by the Convention of Lecompton. It will be seen by reference to Section 11, that the Constitution is to be submitted to all the white male residents of the Territory, for approval or disapproval, before it shall be sent to Congress. The people of the Territory are to decide for themselves, whether they will have a Constitution permitting slavery or not. Therefore, it is so-called Free State men of Kansas, desire a Constitution without a pro-slavery clause in it, they can have it by going to the polls on the 21st of December, and voting for it. They outnumber the pro-slavery men by great odds and they can gain whatever end they wish. With them and their Abolition dictators, will rest the responsibility, if Kansas presents a Constitution to the next Congress, permitting slavery within her borders.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a Territorial to a permanent State government; it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims, and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, except the bill incorporating banks, by the last Territorial Legislature, shall continue as if no such change had taken place, and all processes which may have issued under the authority of the Territory of Kansas shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Kansas, shall continue and be of force until altered, amended or repealed by the Legislature assembled by the provisions of this Constitution.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Kansas shall inure to the use of the State of Kansas.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken shall pass to, and be prosecuted in the name of the State of Kansas; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or Court, in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor and corresponding officers of the State authority, and their successors in office, and for the use therein expressed; and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estates or property, real, personal, or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, cases in action, and claims or debts of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Kansas, shall inure to and vest in the State of Kansas, and be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent that the same could have been by the Territory of Kansas.

SEC. 5. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen before the change from a territorial to a State Government and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment in the name of the State of Kansas; all actions at law in suits in equity which may be pending in the Courts of the Territory of Kansas at the time of the change from a territorial to a State Government may be continued and transferred to any Court of the State which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SEC. 6. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices under the authority of the Territory of Kansas, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the State.

SEC. 7.—This Constitution shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, at its next ensuing session; and as soon as official information has been received that it is approved by the name, by the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the sovereign States of the United States, the President of this Convention shall issue his proclamation to convene the State Legislature at the seat of government, within thirty days after publication. Should any vacancy occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, in the Legislature or other office, he shall order an election to fill such vacancy: Provided however, in case of refusal, absence or disability of the President of this Convention to discharge the duties herein imposed on him, the President pro tempore of this Convention shall perform said duties; and in case of absence, refusal, or disability of the President pro tempore, a committee consisting of seven, or a majority of them, shall discharge the duties required of the President of this Convention.

SEC. 8. The Governor and all other officers shall enter upon the discharge of their respective duties as soon after the admission of the State of Kansas as one of the independent and sovereign States of the Union as may be convenient.

SEC. 9. Oaths of office may be administered by any judge, justice of the peace, or any judge of any court of record of the Territory or State of Kansas, until the Legislature of the State may otherwise direct.

SEC. 10. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter, and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election two thirds of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling of a convention; and if it appears that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the house of representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors, that choose the representative; said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election for the purpose of amending, revising, or changing the Constitution.

SEC. 11. Before this Constitution shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State, it shall be submitted to all the white male inhabitants of this Territory for approval or disapproval, as follows: The President of this Convention shall, by proclamation, declare that on the 21st day of December, 1857, at the different election precincts now established by law, or which may be established as herein provided in the Territory of Kansas, an election shall be held, over which shall preside three Judges, or a majority of three, to be appointed as follows: The President of this Convention shall appoint three Commissioners in each county in the Territory, whose duty it shall be to appoint three Judges of election in the several precincts of their respective counties, at which election the Constitution framed by this Convention shall be

submitted to all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas in the said Territory upon that day, and over the age of twenty-one years, for ratification or rejection in the following manner and form: The voting shall be by ballot. The judges of said election shall cause to be kept two poll-books by two clerks, by them appointed. The ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "Constitution with slavery," and "Constitution with no slavery." One of the said poll books shall be returned within eight days to the President of this Convention, and the other shall be retained by the judges of election, and kept open for inspection. The President, with two or more members of this Convention, shall examine said poll-books; and if it shall appear upon said examination, that a majority of the legal vote cast at said election be in favor of the Constitution with slavery, he shall immediately cause the same to be transmitted to the Congress of the United States as hereinbefore provided. But, upon such examination of said poll-books, if it shall appear that a majority of the legal vote cast at said election be in favor of the "Constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the Constitution by the President of this Convention and no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves as in this Territory shall in no manner be transferred, with and shall have transmitted the Constitution so ratified to the Congress of the United States, as hereinbefore provided. In case of the failure of the President of this Convention to perform the duties, by reason of death, resignation, or otherwise, the same duties shall devolve upon the President pro tem.

SEC. 12. All officers appointed to carry into execution the provisions of the foregoing sections, shall, before entering upon their duties, be sworn to faithfully perform the duties of their offices; and, on failure thereof, shall be subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like case under the territorial laws.

SEC. 13. The officers provided for in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given to officers for performing similar duties under the territorial laws.

SEC. 14. Every person offering to vote at the above-said election upon said Constitution shall, if challenged, take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and to support this Constitution, if adopted, under the penalties of perjury under the territorial laws.

SEC. 15. There shall be a general election upon the first Monday in January, 1858, at which election shall be chosen a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, State Treasurer, and members of the Legislature, and also a member of Congress.

SEC. 16. Until the Legislature elected in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution shall otherwise direct, the salary of the Governor shall be three thousand dollars per annum; and the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor shall be double the pay of a State Senator; and the pay of members of the Legislature shall be five dollars per diem until otherwise provided by the first Legislature, which shall fix the salaries of all officers other than those elected by the people at the first election.

SEC. 17. This Constitution shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification by the people, as hereinafter provided.

COMFORT FOR TARIFF MEN.—The N. Y. Tribune is utterly opposed to a re-organization of the old Whig party. It says: "We deem an attempt to revive the Whig party as preposterous as would be an effort to revive the Anti-Jackson party of 1832, or the Clintonian party of 1812 or '20. The revival of the Whig party means, if it means anything, a new party struggle for a National bank and a Protective Tariff in the face of a hostile Executive, Judiciary and Congress—an attack on Gibraltar by a flotilla of gun boats. This is sheer lunacy. A bank established by the triumph of one party over the other is a doomed institution—experience and common sense combine to assure this. The best constituted and best managed bank could do no real good, could not maintain its own solvency, without the great national parties warring upon it and eager for its overthrow. So a Protective Tariff, erected as the fruit of a party triumph, and therefore regarded with disfavor by the vanquished party, would be so essentially unstable and precarious that no solid good could be rationally expected from it. Withdraw these topics altogether from the arena of party controversy and contentions, allow time for old wounds to heal and old rancors to be forgotten, and it is quite possible that some beneficent modification of the policy now dominant will be silently and gradually effected. To make Bank and Tariff party shibboleths, is to destroy the last chance of any favorable action on either."

The Constitution of Kansas. An effort is being made to prejudice the Democracy of this State against the new Constitution of Kansas, by stating that as framed it is irreparable for seven years, by its express terms. The plain answer to this point is stated by the New York Times. The language of the schedule upon this point is this: "SEC. 10. After the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, whenever the Legislature shall think it necessary to amend, alter, and change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors at the next general election two thirds of the members of each house concurring, to vote for or against the calling of a convention; and if it appears that a majority of all the citizens of the State have voted for a convention, to consist of as many members as there may be in the house of representatives at the time, to be chosen in the same manner, at the same place, and by the same electors, that choose the representative; said delegates so chosen shall meet within three months after said election for the purpose of amending, revising, or changing the Constitution."

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STUPENDOUS FRAUDS IN BALTIMORE.—The stupendous frauds which were perpetrated by the Plug Uglies of Baltimore City at the recent election are now coming to light, and the impression is gaining ground that in consequence of them, and the informality of the returns, the Governor ought not, and will not, grant commissions to those returned as elected by the vote of Baltimore City.

Brevities.

—During the gale of Wednesday night, a brakeman, named Cushman, in the employ of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, was blown from his stand on the platform of a freight car, while running at full speed, the wheels passing over him, killing him instantly.

—An old gentleman named Joseph Woodman from Boston, stopping at the City Hotel, London, C. W., got up after retiring to bed on Tuesday night, and in the dark fell down stairs and broke his neck. He died almost immediately.

—The Texas Legislature has been organized by the selection of W. S. Taylor as Speaker of the House; H. H. Hayne, Chief Clerk; and Wm. Johnson, Secretary of the Senate. The editor of the Austin Gazette was chosen State printer.

—The schooner Howard, of and from Newbern, N. C., arrived at St. Martins, W. I., October 28th, in charge of the mate, Capt. Walter Powers had fallen overboard from the schooner and was drowned, October 24th.

—Mr. G. P. Putnam, formerly of Warren, Pennsylvania, was recently killed by a hotel keeper, in St. Paul, Minnesota, because he took a glass of liquor, and asked to be "trussed." The murderer was admitted to bail.

—The Dalton divorce case has been by mutual consent discontinued, and discharged from the docket of the Supreme Judicial Court, in Boston.

—Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, of the U. S. Navy, died on Monday, aged 78 years.

—George Richards, Esq., has been elected a Director of the Bank of Pittstown, in place of James Rittenhouse, resigned.

—Mr. G. P. Putnam, of New-York, has in press a volume of travels in Northern Europe, from the pen of Mr. Bayard Taylor.

—Col. James P. Barr, editor of the Morning Post, is a candidate for the Pittsburg Postmastership, and we hope he may get it.

—The Hon. William Strong will take his seat upon the Supreme Bench on the first Monday (the 7th) of December. His term of office is fifteen years.

—Professor Calvin Stowe, a leading theologian of Andover, and husband of Mrs. Stowe, it is thought will run for Congress in the district now represented by Speaker Banks.

—R. v. Mr. Kallach, of Boston, was at Lecompton, Kansas, last week, and the fact of his having a lady with him, caused the gossips of that village a great deal of concern.

—Gen. W. S. Haskell, of Tennessee, who was placed in the Kentucky Insane Asylum a few weeks ago, has been restored, and was announced to lecture in the Odd-Fellows Hall, at Lexington, Kentucky.

—Brigham Young, who defies the government and threatens the arms of the United States, is a native of Whitehaven, Vermont, and is fifty-six years of age.

—A penny paper called the Courier, has been started at Wheeling.

—Michael Cangemi has been convicted of the murder of policeman Anderson, in New York.

—The Opera will not bear the rubs kicks of Wall street. The New York Academy of Music is about closing.

—The Jersey Shore Bank commenced operations on Monday last. It does not accept the relief law, but will pay specie.

—Edwin Booth is playing with great success at Baltimore.

—James Rogers, recently convicted of the murder of John Swanton, in New York, was, on Saturday last, sentenced to be hung on Friday, January 13, 1858.

—Wood is selling at \$5 per cord in Philadelphia.

—The total number of persons in the Philadelphia Almshouse at the present time is 2,593.

—Bachan, late President of the Lancaster Bank, has been acquitted, but the jury said he should pay the costs.

—Letters have been received from Mr. Ailbourn, which he expresses a determination to return immediately home, to meet the serious accusations against him as President of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

—Families decline as do empires; each succeeding day some part of life's ancient honors are lost; the descent that leads to adversity is precipitate and rapid.

—The Boston city government has granted an annuity of \$253 per annum, for five years to the widow of Ezekiel W. Hobson, who was shot in East Boston, while in the discharge of his duty as policeman.

—The first camp meeting held in the United States was held in Kentucky fifty years ago. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Baptists united on that occasion. How widely apart they have stood ever since.

—It is said that a lady once asked Lord Brougham, the great English orator and author who was the best debater in the House of Lords. His lordship replied, "Lord Stanley is the second best madam."

—Thackeray, the novelist, has given £1000 to the India relief fund. One hundred thousand pounds have been raised for this charity, and of the sum, King Otho, of Greece, subscribed ten thousand francs.

—Dr. Read, of Terre Haute, Indiana, says that this season has been the most healthy one known in that city and vicinity for fourteen years. In a population of 10,000, there were only five interments in the month of July.

—A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for another who was suffering, and needed pecuniary assistance, dryly asked him: "Friend, had thou felt in thy pocket for him?"

—The receipts into the State Treasury of Ohio from the canals, for the current year, were \$314,778, and the expenditures \$339,072.

—At Paterson, N. J., a man lately drank two quarts of whiskey, on a wager. One of the journals of that place says that when he had finished the second quart he was senseless. We should say that he was senseless before he commenced the first.

—The largest piece of copper ever shipped, was taken from the Minnesota mineral Rock for Superior City. It weighed nine thousand five hundred and sixty-two pounds.

—The best quality of bread is sold in Albany at three cents a pound.

—The Siamese Twins are in Chicago.

FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Glasgow was in a very exciting state, immediately before the news of the suspension of the Charter act was received there, and military precautions had been taken by government against riot.

The Bombay mail had reached [London with papers to the 17th of October, and telegraphic advices from India, dated at Calcutta on the 9th and Madras on the 14th of October, had been received there. There was little additional news; and the chief point of it was the situation of the English at Lucknow. General Outram reported that their sick and wounded could not be moved to Cawnpore, in the face of the enemy, without the aid of more than two thousand soldiers, which was the entire force at his command. He was consequently again besieged. The numbers were very numerous at Oule, and all Central India was greatly disturbed. No more British troops had arrived; but it was hoped that large reinforcements would pour in during the month of October. General Wilson had treated Queen Victoria's health in the palace of the Great Mogul, in Delhi.

Our advices from China are dated at Shanghai 10th, and Hong-Kong, 25th of September. A violent typhoon had destroyed a large number of vessels in the China seas, and done much damage in and around Foo-Choo. The Russian plenipotentiary was awaiting an official reply from Peking to the notification of his mission to the Emperor. The tea market of Shanghai was firm, and silks were quiet.

From Australia we have news dated at Sydney, 11th, and Melbourne, 17th of September. All was quiet at the gold fields. A prolific mine had been discovered at Aarant, 120 miles from Melbourne. The wool market was very firm, and contracts were taken at a high rate. The coming clip was expected to be less than the last. Money tight. There have been great floods in New South Wales, and considerable destruction of property on the Hunter, Paterson and other rivers. Some prolific gold fields had been discovered at Nelson, in New Zealand; 1,500 ounces had arrived thence at Sydney.

We have news from South America. The dates are Buenos Ayres 24, Montevideo 5th, Rio Janeiro 15th, Bahia 19th, and Pernambuco 22d of October. The Bahia sugar market had declined, and sales were dull. Coffee was in small demand, and freights nominal. In the Rio market sugars were unchanged, but coffee had fallen slightly. Exchange on London, 27s 2d. At Pernambuco silks were lower. Cottons had advanced. The political news from Buenos Ayres is not important. There was a report of an intended invasion of the State on the south side, in which Callicura was to be aided by the Chilian Indians. News had been received of an Indian invasion on the northwest side, but the details are not given.

A Reverend shlylock. The Chicago Press gives an account of a note shaving clergyman in that city and vouchers for the correctness of its assertions—otherwise they would be deemed almost impossible in a Christian land.

An excellent and worthy man, a mechanic, whose own hard hands had laid the foundation of his moderate fortune, had raised the sum of \$3,000 on securities, even in the present depressed condition of prices, with three times that sum. The security given was in a form to cut off all redemption. The note matured in an evil hour, present crisis, when the debtor found himself unable to meet his obligations. His creditor, a Connecticut clergyman, (understood to be seeking a location both as a preacher and a money lender in the West, where, as he has said, "it pays better,") was in the city. He was importuned to "extend the note, if only for a short time. He was offered four per cent, a month