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The report of the Republican Meeting has crowded out some articles which will probably appear next week.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A Republican meeting was held at the Court House, in Montrose, on Monday evening last, April 10th. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers: Hon. CHARLES TINKLEY, of Harford, President; G. B. R. Wade, of New Milford, G. C. Wright, of Middletown, Amos Williams, of Springville, J. C. Bushnell, of Arden, Urbane Smith, of Dimock, Thomas Adams, of Auburn, G. Z. Dimock, of Montrose, and Summers, of New Milford, and P. L. Nelson, of Harmony, Vice Presidents; and B. Eldred and H. H. Frazier, Secretaries.

Judge Wilnot, being loudly called for, came forward and made one of those bold, eloquent, and patriotic appeals in behalf of the cause of Freedom, to which the people listen with delight. He commenced by saying that it always afforded him pleasure to be permitted to discuss high questions of principle connected with government, before the people of Susquehanna County, and to be free of any other people. He deemed it the duty of every citizen to be earnest and vigilant in these days of peril to our country.

An attempt was now making to subvert the government, to give it a direction contrary to that intended by its founders, and subversive of the best interests of freedom. Some of the danger from our quarter, and some from another. He saw the greatest danger in the rapid encroachments of Slavery in our country. In our country, we have ever been true to the principles of freedom—impossible for it to be otherwise. Let every triumph, let it attain the power at which it grasps, and it must trample down freedom, for the two are antagonistic and cannot flourish together.

Many thought the Nebraska bill the last outrage that Slavery would commit, but later events have destroyed that fallacious hope. Freedom and Slavery are in constant conflict, and must so continue as long as there is any of the principle of freedom remaining on the land. During the pendency of the Nebraska bill—that act whereby the Slave Power, as it were in the night time, violated a solemn compact of thirty years duration, made in a time of extreme peril to the country—he was called upon to address again.

There is a party in this country who are not for freedom. Judge ye who they are. There are attachments in the hearts of some, stronger than those for freedom.

We are told that the country is in great danger from Know-Nothingism. But what is it done? The hue and cry of this subject is raised to hide the real danger. The real danger is from Slavery. We must not suffer our attention to be diverted from this great question, by false issues. Here is our peril. Suppose a man approaching a precipice, which threatens to dash him to pieces; what should we think of an adviser who should counsel him, to keep his eye on a distant cloud and walk backwards toward the precipice, telling him, 'your real danger is there?' The danger of the subversion of the principles of freedom in our government is from the Slave Power. That Power is no longer content to rest within the States where it exists. It pervades and controls every department of the national government. The Supreme Court of the United States is under pro-slavery influences. There is not a man on that bench or in any place under government who dares express himself in favor of freedom.

But we must let this subject alone. Although Slavery is making war on the constitution, this is a dangerous subject for us to meddle with, and we must keep still. He would not keep still. To any organization, public or private, that favors Slavery, he was opposed.

The organization that has aided it in its recent aggressions, is the organization that made Franklin Pierce President—that supports Douglas, Cass, Buchanan, Soule, and Atchison. Does Slavery give any indications of pausing in its guilty career? What is the history of its aggressions within the last three months? It has attempted to introduce the slave code of the South—the laws of South Carolina—into the Free States; to establish the rule that whenever a man is claimed as a slave he must be delivered up. The courts of the Free States have always held that a slave brought voluntarily into free territory by his master, becomes free. The constitution provides for the rendition of fugitive slaves, but that a slave brought into a Free State, may still be held as a slave. This distinction is attempted to be done away with—the effect of which would be the practical introduction of Slavery into every part of the Union, whenever slaveholders might choose to bring their slaves here. The Lenson slave case in New York is one of those in which the South demanded that the law as settled by the uniform decisions of the Courts, should be reversed, and pronounced the decision of the New York tribunal, which declared the slaves free, an aggression on Southern rights. The recent case in Ohio in which a Rev. Mr. Denison claimed a light mulatto girl as his slave, was similar. She was brought into Ohio by a friend of the reverend gentleman who was taking her to Virginia at his request. Ohio it has always been understood that no person standing on the soil of that

State, except fugitive slaves, escaping from a Slave State, is free. The girl was brought before a Judge or habeas corpus, and set free; and as she was under age, a guardian was appointed for her. Denison then gets a warrant under the Fugitive slave law, and has her arrested in Cincinnati. She is again brought up on habeas corpus, and again set free. Again she was seized and again rescued—rescued by indignant men. The sequel he did not know.

In the settled purpose of Slavery to trample on the laws, as evidenced in the Lenson case and the Cincinnati case, lips our great danger. But is this all that they have attempted? Not by any means. A bill passed the Senate near the close of the last session—passed in the night time, which seems to be seized upon by Slavery as the fittest season to do its work—the effect of which would be to strip every citizen of a Free State of his right to be tried by the laws of his State. This law, great as is the usurpation involved in it, would have passed the House, if there had been time. That was the same House that passed the Nebraska bill, and it would have passed this which is subversive of the established laws of the land and of the rights of the States under the Constitution. It would have given great additional power to the national government which is now and has long been the great concentrated instrument of Slavery. By that law, any man bearing the process of the general government, could commit any outrage, and not be answerable to the laws of the state. This would change our whole system, and deprive the people of their dearest rights. Slavery is quiet, is it? Slavery makes no aggressions! Look not on its acts. In Know-Nothingism is the danger—some great hidden danger. Do not look at the doings of Congress, nor the outrages in Kansas; leave these things to go on quietly; let slavery continue whatever outrages it may, while we cover up its doings by raising a smoke over the K.N.'s. When Know-Nothingism has committed one twelfth part of the aggressions on the Constitution that Slavery has, he would unite in putting it down. Slavery may force itself into Kansas by pistol and knife, but it must be let alone, for it has to learn to learn the nation. We see how signify that was to decide the slavery question in Kansas. Armed and organized bands of Missourians march forth to conquer new territory for slavery, control the elections in Kansas, and then return like the Romans of old in triumphal processions. But the Washington Union says nothing about this outrage, and there are some other presses near home that say little about it. No, they do not see the danger in that direction. According to them, he was going to overturn the government? If he was guilty of those things charged against him he was liable to an impeachment, and would be likely to be impeached, for he was not a favorite. He was apt to be refractory, when the harness galls. He would not be kept in the traces; he would speak his sentiments.

The speaker and his friends are now united among the Nations. The South is weak and rotten, as with her insatiable, she must ever be! The weakness and danger that belong to the social system at the South, may be an apology for a man's keeping silence there, but here there is no such apology. The greatest aggression remains to be mentioned. Our Ministers in Europe held a Congress at Ostend, not long since, and engaged in grave consultation on the state of Europe, and the relations of our government with the several European governments. For what purpose was that meeting held? Not to promote our commercial or any other interests, but simply to devise ways and means by which this country could Cuba. Mr. Buchanan, our Minister to England, Mr. Mason, our Minister to France, and Mr. Soule, who went out to Spain for the express purpose of plunging this country into a war to strengthen the Slave power by the annexation of Cuba, with her 500,000 slaves, to this Union, were there. A State paper was prepared, the purport of which was that this country should go into a war to maintain slavery in Cuba, rather than permit Spain to manumit her slaves!

All this slavery done and attempted within the last three months. Slavery remain quiet! It is folly ever to expect it; while the two antagonistic principles of freedom and slavery exist in the country, there can be no peace; and whenever slavery shall become permanently dominant in the country, freedom will be destroyed.

He might be expected to say something about himself—to defend himself from attacks that have been made on him. He would merely say that ruffianism is not confined to bullies. There is a ruffianism that wears broadcloth, and wields the pen. In the ruffian that brows in the street, and dares all to combat, that is one redeeming trait, he has the courage to stand forward and meet the consequences of his acts. But he who cowardly retires behind his pen, and sends forth from thence his foul and false attacks upon the characters of others, lacks this redeeming quality. It was no new thing for him to be assailed in the public prints; his position on the slavery question had made him peculiarly liable to such assaults. The Washington Union, the Pennsylvania, and kindred prints, commenced their attacks on him long ago. He had learned to bring philosophy to his aid, in meeting things of this kind. His philosophy was that that eventually the truth will become manifest—that lies will die, while the truth will live forever.

Judge Wilnot was frequently and enthusiastically cheered during his speech, and on his taking his seat, Judge Jessup was called for.

Judge Jessup said he came into this meeting to hear and not to speak. He had been very much engaged in business for several months past, and had no time to devote to politics. Still, though he had looked only on the surface of events, he had perceived that great changes were taking place. It is evident that the National Administration has received the seal of public condemnation—that

it has been repudiated by the people as never administration was before. The political character of Congress has been almost entirely changed, so far as the people could effect it. There is scarcely a corporal's guard left to the administration. A friend of the administration in speaking of him of this change, had said it was all caused by Know-Nothingism. But he had replied to this man, how comes it the masses who have long been honestly attached to the Democratic party, have forsaken President Pierce and his administration? It will not do to accuse these men of forsaking their principles, or of deserting their party ties without a cause. That would be an anomaly.

The Massachusetts election, he was told, would prove to be a pro-slavery triumph. But what did that State do? Why, one of the first acts of the Legislature was to elect Henry Wilson, a radical Free-Soil man, to the United States Senate. Any man who pretended that anything but the pro-slaveryism of the government and the anti-slavery feelings of the people had produced these great results, was deceiving or deceived. He did not know whether the Know-Nothings had ever done anything to show that they are pro-slavery. If the men in this country who are accused of Know-Nothingism, are to be taken as samples, the order is certainly not pro-slavery; for most of these men have been for many years known as slavery's uncompromising foes.

The people have triumphed, not merely over the Administration, but also over the Silver Gray Whigs and the Hunker-Democrats. They are destroyed—gone forever! It is a triumph of true Northern men over doughfaces and doughface principles. This is the great event to be rejoiced over to-night. The North has been driven to her true position, and will maintain it. The more moderate of the Southern papers take this view of things. One such paper takes the ground that the Fugitive Slave Law was unwise, injurious to the South, and should be repealed, and the old law restored. Another paper advocates the doctrine that fugitive slaves should be returned, like fugitives from justice, on application from the executive of one State to that of another. This indicates a consciousness that they have gone too far.

He predicted that in the next Congress, the Southern hot-heads will be wonderfully cool. He thought there was no danger that slavery would control the next Congress. There would be too many true men there. What he apprehended was that before Congress assembled, the Executive might involve us in a war, and then would inform that, as did one of his predecessors, that 'war exists!' And we would then go on, for in case of a fight, our side is always right.

He congratulated the chairman that the party to which he (the speaker) had been opposed to belong, the Whig party, was destroyed, and that that other great party, to which the chairman had belonged, if not wholly destroyed, is tottering with weakness, lacking the support of the people; and they were now enabled to stand together on the same ground. There we will stand and labor till freedom shall be fully secured to the North and the Territories.

It had been reported that W. H. Seward had said he would vote to admit Kansas as a slave State. He did not believe this. He had good authority for saying that Mr. Seward had been misrepresented in this matter. If the question of the repeal of the obnoxious portion of the Nebraska-Kansas bill should come up in the next Congress, he doubted not that Seward would be found battling in favor of repeal.

He knew Gov. Reeder of Kansas. He knew him as an uncompromising Democrat, he believed him to be an honest man. Although he was rather what might be called an old Hunker in politics, he believed he would try to do his duty as Governor. But what has he been able to do? Atchison and Cass have swept away all before them, and Kansas is doomed to slavery. Popular Sovereignty has received a beautiful explanation. What will Gen. Cass and those who went with him, say upon their favorite squatter sovereignty proving to be a pistol and bowie-knife sovereignty? All the assurances that were made to induce acquiescence in the Nebraska bill, had been falsified. Slaveholders carry their slaves there and claim the right to hold them. Slavery was still following up its object.

He would apologize for occupying so much time, for, as he said in the beginning he had not recently devoted much time to politics, and he feared he had been exemplifying the saying, that when one has not much to tell it takes him a good while to tell it.

When Judge Jessup concluded, the following resolutions, recently adopted by a Republican State Convention in Maine, were read and adopted:

- 1. That the Constitution of the United States was designed by the people who adopted it to be a law of impartial liberty, to the full extent to the powers granted of the Federal Government.
- 2. That, by the Constitution, Congress is made the special guardian of the people inhabiting the District of Columbia and the Territory of the United States; and until it shall abolish Slavery in the former, and forever prohibit it in the latter, it remains false to the solemn trust committed to its charge.
- 3. That the Constitution while it prohibits the several States from enacting any law or regulation that shall deprive any citizen of the rights of life, liberty, and property, confers no power whatever upon Congress to legislate on this subject. The act of 1850, called the Fugitive Slave Law, is, therefore, not only unconstitutional, but unconstitutional, and should be immediately and unconditionally repealed.
- 4. That it is the right and duty of Congress, in all acts for the admission of new States into the Union, to prohibit forever the introduction of Slavery therein.
- Resolved, That in the Ordinance of 1787, coeval with the Constitution, and freely acquiesced in both North and South, for more than half a century, we have a practical assertion of the right, by Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories. We now reassert that right, and demand the discharge of that duty.
- Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by Congress and the present National Administration, has been accomplished in violation of the pledged faith of the South, for the sole purpose of extending Slavery over the regions of the North-west, and strengthening the power of slaveholders over our Government; and those Northern men who voted for that measure, basely betrayed the rights of the people whom they were chosen to represent.
- Resolved, That the inhabitants of this State, without distinction of color, are at all times entitled to their rights, and that to deprive any one of his liberty, without due process of law, embracing a jury trial, under whatever disguise it may be attempted, is a

manifest violation of right, and should therefore be made a penal offence. Much enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed at the meeting; the peculiarly happy efforts of the speakers (quite imperfectly reported above) were received, with frequent bursts of applause; and the meeting adjourned, leaving the friends of the Republican organization well satisfied with the position and prospects of the party in Susquehanna county.

Liquor Bill Passed.

On Wednesday last, week the House concurred in the Senate amendments of the 'Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors,' by a vote of 57 to 27, and the act has received the approval of Gov. Pollock and become a law. A copy of the Act will be found in another column. It passed the Senate by a vote of 15 yeas to 14 nays; Messrs. Brown, Cabb, Darsie, Flenniken, Fraser, Hamilton, Hogg, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Platt, Price, Quiggle, Teggart, and Wherry voting in the affirmative. The vote in the House was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allegood, Avery, Baker, Ball, Boal, Bowman, Caldwell, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Clapp, Glover, Criswell, Cummings, (Phila. Co.), Cummins, (Somerset), Downing, Eyster, Fearon, Fletcher, Foster, Foust, Free, Guy, Gwinther, Harrison, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hubbs, Kirkpatrick, Kropps, Lane, Laporte, Lathrop, Leary, Lott, McCalmont, McCann, McCune, McCullough, Maddock, Morris, Morrison, Muse, Palmer, Pennypacker, Powell, Ross, Simpson, Smith, (Allegheny), Smith, (Blair), Smith, (Phila. City), Steel, Stewart, Sturdevant, Thorn, Waterhouse, Wood and Strong, Speaker—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Barry, Bush, Craig, Crawford, Daugherty, Donaldson, Dunning, Frailey, Franklin, Fry, Gross, Herr, Linderman, McConeky, Mengle, North, Orr, Reese, Rittenhouse, Sallada, Sherer, Stetley, Wickcrsham, Witmer, Wright and Zeigler—27.

The Know-Nothing and Mr. Watson's Exposure.

The Know-Nothing question has vexed and puzzled the people beyond all precedent. It goes off so much in the 'more you see it and understand it, the more you don't understand it.' The mysterious order is seen 'doing things,' but how and why or for what purpose nobody knows. If we are to believe all that is said of it, we must believe that it has more principles, more measures, more objects and more designs than all other orders and parties put together. These designs and principles are said to consist of all the various shades and degrees that can possibly be conceived to exist between the extremes of good and 'bad,' liberal and 'proscriptive,' patriotic and 'treasonable,' righteous and 'unrighteous,' holy and 'pious.' It questions a man as to his birth-place, his parentage and his marriage relations. It inquires of him whether he drinks, or buys, or sells, or keeps, or gives away intoxicating beverages. It requires him both to confess and deny the right of man to hold human flesh in bondage, to be a citizen of the United States, and to be a federal government. It is not content to learn of a man his birth-place, and parentage, and marriage relations, and political opinions, but comes ruthlessly upon him in his private devotions, and demands of him his religious belief and the manner in which his conscience directs him to worship his God. In its inquisition into the minds and consciences of men, it shrinks from public discussion and hides itself in 'secret gatherings.' In its attack upon the political and social rights of men, it dares not to meet its opponents in a fair conflict at the ballot box, but carries its designs by the aid of 'midnight conspiracies.' In its attempt to carry out its principles it abandons truth and justice, and takes refuge in 'falseness, lies and deception.'

Such is the history that has been written, not by the friends but by the enemies of a secret order which is said to have swept, like a prairie fire, over the whole country, leaving nothing but blackness and desolation in its track. Now, when the great political parties of the day have been consumed by it like dry grass, and when the political power of Slavery stands upon the country, like the western oak, charred and burned, but not felled, and when the demon of alcohol shrinks down before a fire hotter than his own, there comes up from a back township an obscure and iniquitous of this all-consuming power, with the expectation that his puny arm is to stay its progress.

The exposure is seized and read with avidity. The first conviction that comes upon the reader is Mr. Watson's utter destitution of all sense of honor. He betrays the confidence reposed in him by a friend, and totally disregards his word and honor freely and voluntarily pledged to a neighbor. He declares that he voluntarily placed his hand upon the Bible and solemnly took an oath that he would never reveal any of the signs and secrets of the order. This solemn oath he confesses to have willfully violated. How ever bad the order may be, however pernicious its principles and treasonable its designs, a knowledge of its signs, grips and pass-words can be of no possible benefit to community. A revelation of them can in no way injure the order, for it can change them all in a day. Mr. Watson is therefore left without the least particle of an excuse for violating his oath not to reveal the workings of the order. This part of his exposure can have only one effect, that is, to convince the world that Mr. Watson disregards the obligation of an oath, and to prove him to be a perjurer and a traitor to his God.

Although there cannot be found a sign, grip and pass-words of the order, Mr. Watson might be justified in violating his oath, if by doing so, he could reveal principles or designs that conflict with the laws of the State or the Nation, or the rights of individuals, or even with that 'higher law' to which all good men are accustomed to look. He attempts to give two reasons in justification of his crime, because he 'took an oath to tell a falsehood' and an oath 'to do wrong.'

He has published the oath which he took, and by a reference to them it will be seen that he took no 'oath to tell a falsehood.'—Nothing of that nature is contained in them. He makes a statement, and publishes the proof that it is false.

His second reason is that he 'took an oath to do wrong.' Let us examine the oath of the first degree. Aside from the obligation of secrecy, there are but two principles contained in it. The first is contained in the following language: 'I promise to comply with the will of the majority, when expressed in a lawful manner, so long as it does not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor of the State in which he resides.' He is not to comply with the will of any one man, nor any set of men, nor of any committee, nor of any caucus, nor of any Convention. But he is to comply with the will of the majority, 'when expressed in a lawful manner.' Here is Democracy in the broadest and fullest acceptance of the term. No dictation from party leaders, no intrigue and wire pulling in County Conventions, no trucking to southern domination in Baltimore Conventions, but a simple compliance with a full and free expression made by the whole order. That is purely democratic, and if Mr. Watson had published what he has stated verbally, that any member will be granted an honorable dismissal from the order by simply asking for it, without even giving his reason, he would have developed the most perfect Democratic organization that ever existed in the country. But as it is, there is no wrong in being governed by the will of the majority, 'so long as it shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor of the State in which he resides.' This clause cuts off all possibility of a man's being required by his oath to do anything 'treasonable,' anything 'indefensible,' or anything in 'violation of the rights of conscience,' or anything 'wrong.' The right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience is guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and not questioned by any oath revealed by Mr. Watson. It makes no difference to the politician whether a man confesses to God, the priest, or the devil, or whether he worships the Virgin, the Saints, or Mammon, so long as he 'believes in the existence of a Supreme God, who is the author of all our mercies, and whose influence and his political power only that is considered. The exposure of Mr. Watson sets at rest the charge that the order is opposed to the free exercise of the rights of conscience and proves that so far, he has taken no 'oath to do wrong.'

The second principle contained in this oath is this, 'I will not vote, nor give my influence, for any man for any office in the gift of the people unless he be an American born citizen, in favor of American born citizens ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic.' This principle will not justify Mr. Watson's violation of his oath, because it has been freely talked, written and printed ever since the order was started without any attempt at secrecy. The workings of the order and its members have been kept secret, but not its every man's mouth for a long time, and is not a secret revealed by Mr. Watson. 'Americans to rule America' is a principle derived directly from the Constitution of the United States, which forbids that a foreigner should ever be permitted to fill the Presidential chair. What better right has a foreigner to be a Governor than to be President—what better right to rule a State than to rule the nation? None, as I understand it. 'Nor, if he be a Roman Catholic' is added, because the Roman Catholic Church is believed to be a great political as well as ecclesiastical power, because it assumes and exercises the right to govern in temporal as well as in spiritual affairs. This belief is derived from history. Upon this question men are not asked to take assertions or opinions, but hear reasons or discussions. They are quietly directed to history, which settles the question without discussion.

Catholics are proscribed on account of their political opinions and influence, the same as Democrats are proscribed by Whigs, and as Whigs are proscribed by Democrats, but in no other way. Whether this be right or wrong, men are left to judge for themselves. If a man believes that Americans, brought up and educated under American laws and American institutions, are better qualified to rule America than are foreigners who are brought up and educated under foreign laws and foreign institutions, and if he believes that Catholicism is inconsistent with Republicanism, then he is a Know-Nothing in principle, according to the exposure of Mr. Watson.

son was induced to sign an expose which bore the evidence of falsity upon its face is a matter of conjecture. All that is known about it is that Chase had just returned from Harrisburg where he had been electioneering for Cameron, and was 'flush,' and Mr. Watson was poor.

If the expose is correct as to principles, then all we have to say is, all the charges made by the Democrat against the Know-Nothing are by the Democrat proved to be untrue. The Democrat press continues to be, as heretofore, the only efficient means of disseminating Know-Nothing principles thro' the great mass of Democratic voters, and of disproving any false statements made in relation to its objects and designs. For the publication of this expose I am permitted to say to Mr. Chase, 'I thank thee, Jew.'

ONE OF 'EM.

For the Republican.

What a great noise the Democrat makes about another screw loose. Why, man, such small screws would not be missed if a dozen of them should get loose. How much time did ex-Speaker Chase and his gentlemanly associates lately spend, in a private way, about a certain horse-barn, attached to an Irish whiskey tavern in New Milford, hunting up this loose screw, and getting up a communication and endeavoring to palm it off as a production of a Mr. Smith? The attempt is vain, for all who know Mr. Smith, are well aware of his incompetence to write such a thing. Mr. Smith, according to his own story, breaks his own solemn obligation, in what he calls an exposition of Know-Nothingism, and asks to be believed; and in order to help the thing along, gets nine very respectable gentlemen to sign a 'certificate setting forth, that said Smith is a man of truth and veracity.' These nine very respectable gentlemen undoubtedly read the communication signed by Edmund Smith, and consequently must have seen and understood that he had broken his solemn obligation, by his own showing, and therefore could not honestly claim a character for truth and veracity. Do they suppose their own characters are so high in the estimation of the public, that they may sign what seems to me, at least, to be a lie upon its very face, and not have their own integrity questioned? Surely, there must be trouble in the camp, when gentlemen condescend to such acts of meanness, promising office or preferment to such a man as Smith, who poor soul knows no better than to believe them, and is therefore to be pitied. I can assure you, gentlemen, that so far from the American party growing less or being on the decay in New Milford, we are in good condition, very prosperous, and at the next election will show you that our numbers are equal to our wants. In another article of the same paper, this able editor seems seriously to be calling the attention of American citizens as to whether they are really capable or fit for Jurymen, or Judges, or whether, in fact, the American people are any longer to be entrusted with self-government. I know of nothing that should induce a sensible man to use such language; disappointed ambition, or a desire to get the better of his neighbor, or the feelings of a disappointed politician are bitter beyond all things else. This may account for the constant overflow from that illicious fountain, but for meanness, hypocrisy, and outrageous insult, it caps the climax. Would it not be well for this sagacious man to gather about him his advisers, and seriously consider the matter, and if they really find the American people incompetent for self-government, to forthwith import from the Emerald Isle a sufficient number, so that the Judge's Bench may have its numbers full, and enough left for competent Jurymen, and by so doing gain voters enough to carry all elections, and themselves into the fittest of offices? Would not that be nice?

AN AMERICAN.

New Milford, April 16, 1855.

For the Independent Republican.

Correction.

Messrs. Editors: In your last week's paper you published an anecdote copied from the Ohio Organ, entitled "SCRIPTURE WELL APPLIED," in which the characters are Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, and the Rev. Mr. Perkins, also an Episcopal Clergyman. The incident is well told, but like many other good stories, lacks one essential feature, viz: truth. A personal acquaintance with both parties enables me to set the matter right.

The anecdote is an old one, having first appeared about ten years since, at which time I was pursuing my studies under the direction of Bishop Doane, at Burlington, N. J.—It was first published, I believe, in an English paper, under the title of "The Jolly Bishop and the Temperance Priest," and soon found its way into some of the American journals. Inquiries to ascertain the truth of the story were immediately made by friends of the parties, and the result was that a card from the Rev. Mr. Perkins appeared in the Burlington (N.J.) Gazette, pronouncing it to be utterly false, and stating that he had never dined with Bishop Doane in his life. The character of the Rev. Mr. P. (who is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Wm. D. Cope, of this Co.) is a sufficient guarantee for the truth of his statement. The Organ must have found the anecdote in some old paper, or copied it from an authority that derived it from such a source, as it is identical with that published in 1845 or 1846.

By giving the above an insertion you will serve the cause of truth, and oblige

Yours &c.,

DEWITT C. BYLLESBY.

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ONE OF 'EM.

For the Republican.

What a great noise the Democrat makes about another screw loose. Why, man, such small screws would not be missed if a dozen of them should get loose. How much time did ex-Speaker Chase and his gentlemanly associates lately spend, in a private way, about a certain horse-barn, attached to an Irish whiskey tavern in New Milford, hunting up this loose screw, and getting up a communication and endeavoring to palm it off as a production of a Mr. Smith? The attempt is vain, for all who know Mr. Smith, are well aware of his incompetence to write such a thing. Mr. Smith, according to his own story, breaks his own solemn obligation, in what he calls an exposition of Know-Nothingism, and asks to be believed; and in order to help the thing along, gets nine very respectable gentlemen to sign a 'certificate setting forth, that said Smith is a man of truth and veracity.' These nine very respectable gentlemen undoubtedly read the communication signed by Edmund Smith, and consequently must have seen and understood that he had broken his solemn obligation, by his own showing, and therefore could not honestly claim a character for truth and veracity. Do they suppose their own characters are so high in the estimation of the public, that they may sign what seems to me, at least, to be a lie upon its very face, and not have their own integrity questioned? Surely, there must be trouble in the camp, when gentlemen condescend to such acts of meanness, promising office or preferment to such a man as Smith, who poor soul knows no better than to believe them, and is therefore to be pitied. I can assure you, gentlemen, that so far from the American party growing less or being on the decay in New Milford, we are in good condition, very prosperous, and at the next election will show you that our numbers are equal to our wants. In another article of the same paper, this able editor seems seriously to be calling the attention of American citizens as to whether they are really capable or fit for Jurymen, or Judges, or whether, in fact, the American people are any longer to be entrusted with self-government. I know of nothing that should induce a sensible man to use such language; disappointed ambition, or a desire to get the better of his neighbor, or the feelings of a disappointed politician are bitter beyond all things else. This may account for the constant overflow from that illicious fountain, but for meanness, hypocrisy, and outrageous insult, it caps the climax. Would it not be well for this sagacious man to gather about him his advisers, and seriously consider the matter, and if they really find the American people incompetent for self-government, to forthwith import from the Emerald Isle a sufficient number, so that the Judge's Bench may have its numbers full, and enough left for competent Jurymen, and by so doing gain voters enough to carry all elections, and themselves into the fittest of offices? Would not that be nice?

AN AMERICAN.

New Milford, April 16, 1855.

For the Independent Republican.

Correction.

Messrs. Editors: In your last week's paper you published an anecdote copied from the Ohio Organ, entitled "SCRIPTURE WELL APPLIED," in which the characters are Bishop Doane, of New Jersey, and the Rev. Mr. Perkins, also an Episcopal Clergyman. The incident is well told, but like many other good stories, lacks one essential feature, viz: truth. A personal acquaintance with both parties enables me to set the matter right.

The anecdote is an old one, having first appeared about ten years since, at which time I was pursuing my studies under the direction of Bishop Doane, at Burlington, N. J.—It was first published, I believe, in an English paper, under the title of "The Jolly Bishop and the Temperance Priest," and soon found its way into some of the American journals. Inquiries to ascertain the truth of the story were immediately made by friends of the parties, and the result was that a card from the Rev. Mr. Perkins appeared in the Burlington (N.J.) Gazette, pronouncing it to be utterly false, and stating that he had never dined with Bishop Doane in his life. The character of the Rev. Mr. P. (who is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Wm. D. Cope, of this Co.) is a sufficient guarantee for the truth of his statement. The Organ must have found the anecdote in some old paper, or copied it from an authority that derived it from such a source, as it is identical with that published in 1845 or 1846.

By giving the above an insertion you will serve the cause of truth, and oblige

Yours &c.,

DEWITT C. BYLLESBY.

An Act to Restrain the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the 1st day of October next, it shall be unlawful to keep or maintain any house, room or place where any spirituous, malted or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold and drank, except as hereinafter provided; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Section 2. That if any person or persons within this Commonwealth shall keep for sale and sell, or in connection with any other business or trade, any spirituous, malted or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, at a price, profit or advantage, by any measure whatever, and at the same time voluntarily afford a place, or any other convenience or inducement by which the same may be used as a beverage, any spirituous, malted or brewed liquor, or any admixture thereof, he, she or they, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding one month, and for a second or any subsequent offence, shall pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and undergo imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Section 3. That if any two or more persons conspire, or act together, by which one may sell, and the other provide a place or other convenience for drinking, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, each one offending, upon conviction, shall be punished as provided in the second section of this act.

Section 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or keep for sale any spirituous, malted or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, in a quantity not herebefore prohibited, in a less quantity than that required without license granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, on petition presented for that purpose, to be advertised according to the first section of the act of the twenty-ninth of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, supplementary to the various acts relating to tavern licenses; and no such license shall be granted to other than citizens of the United States of temperate habits and good repute for honesty. Provided that no certificate shall be required or published as mentioned in the act herein referred to: Provided that no license for the sale of liquors as aforesaid, shall be granted to the keeper of any hotel, inn, tavern, restaurant, eating-house, oyster-house, or cellar, theater or other places of entertainment, amusement or refreshment.

Section 5. That the said courts, by their rules, shall fix a time at which applications for said licenses shall be received, and all persons making objections shall be heard. Section 6. That it shall not be lawful for the clerk of said court to issue any license as aforesaid, until the applicant shall have filed the bond hereinafter required, and the certificate of the city receiver, or county treasurer, that the license fee has been paid to him.

Section 7. That the appraisers of licenses under this act shall be appointed as provided by existing laws, except in the city of Philadelphia, where, on the 1st day of October, and thereafter at the beginning of every year, three reputable and temperate persons shall be appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to appraise dealers in spirituous, malted or brewed liquors aforesaid, and of distillers and brewers, and to do and perform all duties now enjoined by law not inconsistent herewith; and said appraisers shall be citizens of the United States, in no manner connected with or interested in the liquor business, and shall be compensated as now provided by law.

Section 8. That no license shall be granted without the payment to the receiver of taxes of the city of Philadelphia, or to the treasurers of the other counties or the State, for the use of the Commonwealth, three times the amount now fixed by law to be paid by vendors of spirituous, malted, or brewed liquors, or distillers: Provided that no license shall be granted for a less sum than thirty dollars.

Section 9. That the bond required to be taken of all persons who shall receive a license to sell spirituous, malted, or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, shall be in one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws of this Commonwealth relating to the business of vending such liquors, with two sufficient sureties, and warrant of attorney to confess judgment, which bond shall be approved by one of the judges of the