

Political Selections.

CHAS. BROWNING HIS TRUE COLORS.

Our quondam friend, the ex-speaker, was happy to say, has at last reached a point which seems to inspire him with new life and zeal from his congeniality and appropriateness of the associations.

The Missouri Democrat, since the election, has been a curiosity. We can hardly realize that it is edited by the same man who endeavored to procure from the Harrisburg Convention an endorsement of the course of Gov. Reader, and reprobation of the outrages of the Missouri ruffians.

Yet it is the same sheet, that has roared so loudly in times past, of the aggressions of Slavery, and talked so boldly and defiantly, that it almost seemed the very champion of freedom.

To show how the tone of that paper has changed, we propose to make a few extracts from its columns, all appearing editorially within the last year.

From the Missouri Democrat of Nov. 30, 1851: "So far as we are concerned, our position was long ago taken, and this movement will not alter our mind. There will be no election previous to the Presidential election."

From the Missouri Democrat of Oct. 25, 1851: "Who will be the standard bearer of this party? We cannot see a more desirable candidate than the convention will assemble all who have had an agency in bringing this unhappy agitation of the slavery question upon the country, and will elect a Statesman of the highest character and soundest views of the conservative school."

What a falling off here! From Benton to Buchanan at one plunge! It is with no emotions of satisfaction that we thus place side by side the evidences of Chase's perfidy and vacillation.

From the Columbia Times.

A bill entitled "A bill to provide for the relief of certain cases, and for other purposes," and introduced as a measure of retaliation on abolition States, has just been introduced into the Georgia House of Representatives.

The bill, after promising that the citizens of the State of Georgia have been wronged and injured in their property by the failure of certain States to comply with the terms of the Fugitive Slave Law, provides that whenever a slave shall escape from service, or be carried into another State, and upon demand being made for the rendition of such slave upon the Governor of said State by the owner of said fugitive, his agent or attorney, in fact, the slave shall not have been delivered up at the expiration of the thirty days next following the making of such demand.

Second section provides that upon the happening of these contingencies, and the non-appearance of the fugitive within the time specified, the owner may appear and make affidavit accordingly before any officer authorized by law to administer oaths, (said affidavit also to contain a description of the slave and the value of his services) that thereupon the affidavit shall be filed and a summary issued against any person, persons, or bodies corporate mentioned in the affidavit to appear at the next session of the Supreme Court, from which they shall have emanated, to answer in what suits they may be indebted to any person or body corporate residing in the State to which such slave shall have fled.

Section third, after providing pains and penalties for the non-appearance of said parties, within twenty days after citation by the Sheriff, provides that upon acknowledgment of such indebtedness on the part of the garnishee, a jury of twelve men shall be empaneled, who shall assess the value of the slave, and that thereupon the Court shall render a judgment against said garnishee for the amount so assessed; provided said indebtedness does not exceed the amount of indebtedness limited by law.

Section fourth provides that in case the garnishee shall deny said indebtedness, nor admit sufficient amount to cover the value of the slave, then execution shall issue for the amount admitted to be due.

In plain words, the bill proposes to confiscate the property of the owners of fugitive slaves, if they do not appear in person, or by their attorneys, to answer to the summons of the Court, within twenty days after citation by the Sheriff, provided that upon acknowledgment of such indebtedness on the part of the garnishee, a jury of twelve men shall be empaneled, who shall assess the value of the slave, and that thereupon the Court shall render a judgment against said garnishee for the amount so assessed.

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The Independent Republican.

C. P. READ & R. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS. MONROE, PA. Thursday, December 3, 1852.

Saving the Union. The millions of Slavery, North and South, are attempting to raise the periodical President-making alarm for the safety of the Union.

But what originally gave the Union its value? For what purpose was it formed? Was it not to secure us in the enjoyment of our liberties? To take these away, and of what value is the Union? If the government of the Union sanctions such outrages on the right of personal liberty as the Missouri williamson suffered, and such violations of the rights of the citizens of Kansas, as are committed by the Legislature of Kansas, we must learn to distinguish between the Union and the government of the Union, or we shall soon lose all respect for both.

When our ancestors met in solemn convention to form a nation, their object was the promotion of Slavery in America; and that the government of the country has been directed to such a purpose is attested by the fact that the Legislature of Kansas, to be distributed solely to its having fallen under the control of a few men whose interest or ambition leads to desire such a perversion of the government.

The Republicans answer this question differently. They say, freedom must be preserved at all hazards, and the Union must also be preserved; and they hold that the surest way to preserve the Union is to preserve our liberties intact. With these views, they propose to take the government of the country out of the hands of those who are perverting it, and to restore it to its original position, as a free representative of the feelings of a free people.

DEER HUNTING.—Mr. Hiram Cook, of Chocoma township, in this County, about two miles from Bear Swamp in that township, recently shot a deer. He had become scarce in Susquehanna County, and it is rarely that we hear of one being killed here now.

THE TONGA AGITATOR is right in supposing that Wilcox is more popular than ever with the people of Susquehanna County, and that the occasional spasmodic outbreaks of the Missouri Democrat are no index to the state of public sentiment here.

THE POWER OF THE PRESS.—A correspondent of the National Era, writing from Albany, N. Y., says that wherever in that State there was a large circulation of Republican papers and documents, the Republican cause triumphed—that three or four counties were won by the N. Y. Herald, Journal of Commerce, Albany Register, Troy Herald, and such kind of pro-Slavery papers are chiefly read, save 200,000 copies against the Republicans, while the rest of the counties of the State gave 10,000 majority in their favor.

Court Proceedings.

Commonwealth vs. Augustus Quick. The defendant, with others, was indicted for larceny of pork and bacon from the store of D. L. Kluber in Susquehanna Depot. Defendant pleads guilty and prays the mercy of the Court. Sent to the House of Refuge.

Commonwealth vs. Amos Deane. Indictment for assault and battery. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar to the Commonwealth for the use of the county, pay the costs of prosecution, and be committed till the sentence be complied with.

Commonwealth vs. W. H. Sherwood. Indictment for keeping a gaming house. Verdict, not guilty. John S. Parsons vs. Patrick Gallagher and others. Debtors' Bill. Judgment, note, by confession. On motion and affidavit of defendant, a rule was granted, June 16th, 1852, on plaintiff to show cause why judgment should not be opened and defendant let in to a defence. August 27th, 1852, rule made absolute. Nov. 24th, 1852, Jury find for the defendant. On appeal of plaintiff's attorney, a rule is granted to show cause why a new trial should not be granted.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.—The vote on the first ballot for Speaker of the House of Representatives will be found elsewhere in this paper. The pro-Slavery or Democratic cause nominated advocates of the Nebraska bill throughout. Richardson, of Illinois, their candidate for the Speakership, was the leader in forcing that measure through the House—Douglas's lieutenant. He is supported by a portion of the Southern Know-Nothing, and is expected that most of them will eventually vote for him, so, as far as possible, to defeat the Free-Soil candidate, Greeley telegraphs to the Tribune that the Free-Soil vote is estimated at 100,000.

POSTAGE TO BE PREPAID BY STAMPS.—The Postoffice Department notifies public that from the first day of Jan'y next, all letters (not free) must be prepaid by stamps, and Postmasters are required to have stamps on hand, so that all who desire may obtain them. The evidence of pre-payment of postage will then be the stamp only, and where not affixed by the parties sending letters, the Postmasters must put them on. The intention of the law is that the postage shall be paid by the party sending the letter, and the provision for having it done by the Postmaster is intended to remedy cases of accidental omission, on the part of the sender.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS, (reprint of Dix & Edwards, New York) for December, comprises the most miscellaneous foreign and excellent publication. It is a new and more than any other work of the kind, and is a most valuable addition to the library of every family. It is a most valuable addition to the library of every family.

A KANSAS CORRESPONDENT of the St. Louis Democrat, says he has recently conversed with one Williams, a prominent citizen of Salt Lake City, who declared that when Utah applies for admission to the Union, she will seek to be enrolled as a Slave State. He said that he carried a note, that all the apostles did, and that polygamy Brigham Young owns several negroes. This statement, although at variance with previous accounts of it in Utah, is undoubtedly true.

NEWS AND NOTIONS.

The Indians of Oregon are continuing their depredations on an extensive scale. Louis Philippe's widow, Queen Marie Amelie, has gone to Genoa, accompanied by the Duke de Nemours.

The amount of coal produced in Pennsylvania this year is estimated at six millions of tons, which is nearly ten times as much as was produced in the year 1840. It is even said that the plan of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

At Medina, N. Y., a youth of twenty-one years, who had been deaf and dumb since his ninth year, was taken with violent spasms of the chest a short time ago, and after throwing up a small quantity of blood, found that his hearing and power of speech were entirely restored.

Col. A. K. McClure, late editor of the Chambersburg Repository and Whig, has purchased an interest in the Morning Herald, the organ of the State Administration, and will be associated with Stephen Miller, in its management. J. J. Clyde, Esq., retires from the establishment.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH gives the following "Round up an Oliver": "The Patriot and Union wish up a very abusive article against us by saying, 'he' played on a harp of a thousand strings—springs of just men made perfect." When Andrew Hopkins gets justice, he will play upon an instrument of one string, with the bridge down.

A CURIOUS PROSECUTION. The New Haven Courier gives an account of an aggravated case which was recently tried before the Superior Court. It was an action brought by Mr. Blakeley at Waterbury Ct., against a Catholic priest named O'Neil.

THE PAPER-MAKERS failed to supply us with paper in the usual manner, which must account for the non-appearance of our paper last week. It is the first time such a case has occurred with us, and we trust it will be the last.

From Washington.

Washington, Nov. 25, 1852. The danger of a collision between the Federal Government and the Free State Government of Kansas is imminent. The Free State Convention have adopted a constitution which is to be approved by the Anti-Slavery voters on the 15th of December, and put in operation in January.

Block Island is so isolated from the rest of the world that the intermarriage of those nearly related by blood is more common than elsewhere. The consequences have been very unfavorable to the physical condition of the inhabitants. The Providence Journal mentions the death, at that place, of Mrs. Nancy Dolge, wife of John F. Dolge, leaving three deaf and dumb sons.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL, a Democratic paper, is violently opposed to the nomination of Pierce for President, which is being urged principally by office-holders under the general government, in different parts of the country. The Journal thinks there would not be a particle of harm in carrying Pennsylvania for him, and that he would be ingloriously defeated, as a general and deep-seated conviction of his want of nerve, his want of honesty, and his want of ability pervades the whole people, and no amount of effort could effect it.

THEY HAD HORRIBLE DOINGS in China, growing out of the rebellion in that country, and the government, in endeavoring to check the rebellion, practice all sorts of atrocities. At Canton alone, 50,000 men, women and children have been beheaded within the last six months.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE argues very justly that the re-election of Governor Gardner in Massachusetts on a platform quite as strong anti-Slavery as that of the Republicans, can afford no reasonable cause of gratification to the Union-saving democrats, although they show a disposition to rejoice over it.

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Mysterious Affairs—Probable Murder.

On Saturday night, James W. Weed, one of the most prominent citizens of this County, was crossing the field, a few rods from the house of Veiengruber, when he was suddenly seized by a man who had been lurking in the edge of the woods, which had been blown over by the wind, and immediately under the roots of which, had been a hole dug and filled partly with straw.

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