



The Independent Republican

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.

MONROSE PA. Thursday, July 21st, 1856.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

STATE TICKET.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN. OF York County. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, DARWIN PHELPS. OF Armstrong County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE. OF Bradford County.

We ask the intelligent freedmen of Susquehanna County, of all parties, carefully to read and compare the Republican platform and that of the sham Democracy, published on our first page, and decide for themselves which is best and most Democratic. There can be but one answer.

NORMAL SCHOOL.—It will be seen by a notice in another column, that a Normal School will be opened at Harford, on the 27th of August. The movement is a very commendable one, and we trust will receive the attention from Teachers which its importance demands. The system of universal education in the common school, founded by our early New England ancestors, lies at the very foundation and forms the chief basis of our free institutions, and it is alike the interest of teachers and of the people at large, to render that system as complete as possible. Therefore, let teachers thoroughly qualify themselves for their noble vocation, and let the people see that their services are liberally recompensed.

Mr. Buchanan writes to the "Tammany Society, or Columbian Order," a secret political society in New York city which supports him for the Presidency, that "the National Democracy of the country are everywhere rallying to defend the Constitution and the Union against the sectional party who would cut off fifteen of our sister States from the Confederacy." From the manner in which Free State men are treated in Kansas, where they ought to be under the protection of the United States Government, we should say that sixteen States have been already outlawed. Or does the man who was once James Buchanan mean that if the Republicans succeed in carrying out the principle of Slavery-restriction advocated by both Thomas Jefferson and James Buchanan, while they lived, fifteen States will secede from the Union? Evidently the poor, worn-out old man of Wheatland is no more himself, and talks as wide of the mark as King Lear.

A SINGULAR MISTAKE.—Douglas's majority in Kansas is a very lengthy document in which the little traitor pettifogger the cause of Border Ruffianism to the best of his ability by omitting many facts and distorting others, has recently been published at full length in the Montrose Democrat, which cannot find room for any of the evidence taken by the Investigating Committee sent out to the Territory by the House, or for any account of the outrages continually committed on the Free State settlers. It is a singular fact, not very complimentary to the intelligence of those concerned, that many of the Democrat's readers mistake Douglas's report for the report of the Investigating Committee, and aver that the Missourians have never been over into Kansas to vote, and that no outrages have been committed on the Free State settlers, because they find no statement of such occurrences in Douglas's report. If the editor did not feel that the interests of the party require the suppression of the truth, they would be better informed, and not liable to make such ridiculous mistakes. As the House has ordered 100,000 copies of the report of the Investigating Committee to be printed, perhaps the benighted readers of the Democrat may yet have an opportunity to read it. They will find that all the worst crimes alleged against the Border Ruffians, are abundantly substantiated by the oaths of both Free Soilers and pro-Slavery men.

END OF THE HERRING CASE.—Herbert, member of Congress from California, who has been on trial at Washington for the murder of the Irishman Keating, was on Friday last acquitted by the jury. That is as we predicted. Shall a Southern gentleman and Democrat be punished for shooting a poor Irishman? The Democrat in Congress say "No." And so says a Washington jury under the one-sided charge of a Democratic Judge. This is in accordance with the doctrine of the Southern Democracy—who rule the Northern Democracy—that a laboring man, whether white or black, is no better than a slave, and deserves to be treated as a slave are treated.

In another column will be found a letter from B. Glidden Esq., of Friendsville, well known as one of the influential Democrats in the western part of the County, announcing his determination to go for Freedom and Fremont. There are many other such Free Soil Democrats in the county that we might name, who are coming up to the support of the Republican nominees. Since Mr. Buchanan has merged his individuality in the Free-Soil platform, Free Soil men must seek to vote for any grounds on which to give him their support.

Our Doughface Senators.

When Toombs's Kansas bill was before the Senate, our Pennsylvania Senators showed their position on the Kansas question very distinctly. Toombs's bill, it will be remembered, amule and renders void two or three of the infamous provisions of the code of laws made by Missourians for that Territory, but leaves the great body of those laws still in force. Knowing that the bill would probably pass the Senate, and might pass the House, some of the Free Soil Senators attempted to amend it, so as to rid the settlers of still more of the unjust and oppressive enactments which the military power of the United States is now enforcing against them. As an example, and to show how utterly all manliness and sense of justice has been crushed out of our doughface Senators, we give the amendment offered by Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, and the vote thereon. Mr. Foster offered an amendment declaring void the following two sections of the existing so-called laws of Kansas, viz:

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such persons shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

Sec. 13. No person who is espiciuously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror on the trial of any prosecution for the violation of any of the sections of this act.

This amendment was negatived by the following votes: YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Bell of New Hampshire, Clayton, Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—13.

So it will be seen that one Southern Senator, Clayton of Delaware, voted for the amendment, while our two doughfaces voted against it. It is proper to add that some Senators claimed that an amendment previously offered by Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, and adopted, which provided that "no law shall be made or have effect in said Territory, which shall restrain or prohibit free discussion on any law or subject of legislation in said Territory, or the free expression of opinion thereon by the people of said Territory," covers the same ground as Mr. Foster's amendment, and renders it unnecessary.—But it will be observed that Mr. Geyer's amendment is vague and general in its terms, and that its meaning will depend upon the decision of the question whether Slavery is a "subject of legislation in the Territory," during its territorial condition, that being a question on which the oracles of Democracy are divided, and which will no doubt be in the end decided whichever way will most conduce to advance the Slavery interest in the Territory. Mr. Foster's amendment, on the other hand, decided the points at which it was aimed, definitely and indisputably, leaving no chance for evasion by a pro-Slavery interpretation, by Judge Leconte, and therefore Brodhead and Bigler voted against it.

Immediately after the defeat of Mr. Foster's amendment, Mr. Collamer offered an amendment, which, with the proceedings thereon, being calculated to throw some light on the position of parties on this question of Slavery in the Territories, and on the motives of Senators, we copy from the reported proceedings, in the Globe, as follows:

Mr. COLLAMER. I desire to offer the following amendment as an additional section to the bill: Be it further enacted, That until the people of said Territory shall form a constitution and State government, and be admitted into the Union under the provisions of this act, there shall be neither slavery or involuntary servitude in said Territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided always, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

I have but a word to say on this amendment. It has been frequently said, and much enlarged upon, that the object of this measure, in relation to these Territories, was to enable the people to exercise freely their opinions on the subject of slavery in the formation of a State constitution, and that was really the whole great purpose. It has been said that the object was to enable the people to decide the question in the formation of a State constitution, and not to regulate the subject in the mean time, and, as some say, to their Legislature, and others say, not leaving it to their Legislature. There is doubt on that point. Now, their Legislature, such as it was, has treated the matter as if slavery was already established there, and, in fact, existed. Nothing, then, is to be hoped from this Legislature as to the state of slavery in the mean time. I wish, therefore, to have the question decided, whether Congress means that during the territorial condition of Kansas there shall be, or shall not be, slavery. I call for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered; and, following taken, resulted—yeas 10, nays 35; as follows: YEAS.—Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire, Collamer, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Seward, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—10. NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Clayton, Crittenden, Dodge, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Geyer, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Pratt, Pugh, Reid, Sebastian, Sillid, Stuart, Thompson of Kentucky, Toombs, Toocoy, Weller, Wright, and Yulee—35.

So the amendment was not agreed to. The National Era states distinctly in answer to an "Enquirer," that Fremont is not a slaveholder, and never was; that his wife is not a slaveholder, and never was; and that he is not a Catholic, and never was. The pertinacity with which the Buchananites and Fillmoreites persist in circulating falsehoods concerning him, shows how badly they are frightened at his great popularity and prospects of success.

That New Milford Letter.

Some few days since, there appeared in the New York Tribune a letter purporting to have been written in New Milford, by "M. of the New Milford Fremont Club." Only a portion of the letter was published, but enough to show the Republicans that it was written by an enemy—evidently one of the Border Ruffians. The Tribune containing the letter had scarcely been received at the New Milford Postoffice, before, as if by previous concert, the whole crew of Buchanan's sent up one united shout of delight. They said the letter was a lie, and that it was "but a specimen of all the letters published in the Tribune." The same cry was repeated simultaneously here and at other places, by the leading Buchananites, which led most persons to suppose that they knew more of the origin of the "New Milford letter" than by whom it was professedly written. The Republicans of New Milford at once wrote to the editor of the Tribune, exposing the fraud, and procured a return of the original letter, when the whole thing explained itself, the letter being in the hand writing of one of the most bitter and Jesuitical Border Ruffians in the whole County. The letter has been examined by several who are well acquainted with the handwriting of its author, and although there was an evident attempt at disguising the hand, still the resemblance was too clear to leave a doubt in the mind of any one who had ever seen the Buchanan write. That our readers may see a specimen of the game that is now being played by the Southern nigger-diviners, and their doughface allies, we publish the letter in full; and also inform our readers that the original is in the hands of S. H. Morse Esq., of New Milford, where any one desirous of seeing the honesty and morality of Border Ruffianism, can call and see it, and satisfy himself as to its author. The letter in full is as follows:

New Milford, Susq. Co., Pa., July 12, 1856.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune: Sir: Observing letters lately published in your widely circulated Journal from different parts of the country respecting the prospects of Freedom's Standard, bearing the approaching Presidential election reminded me of the importance of making public these communications as well as others of like character, begging through that channel posted up to the real state of feeling existing throughout the entire North. Our former fears of the result of the impending struggle has left us. We are inspired with new zeal. We feel that we have nothing to do but gird on our armor, and fight the right, the true, great and blessed cause of freedom and victory is ours. In this town the very bulwark of Slavery Democracy heretofore in this County where Pierce received his (but little less than) 100 majority—where Border Ruffianism has had more trucking servants than most any other place of its size in this Congressional District—Stringfellowism will now scarcely find a supporter. We are satisfied that we can make this banner town, that Col. John C. Fremont will take the entire vote except three, two of whom (however) are in doubt and we have faith to believe can (without any undue exertion) be made to see the recklessness and perfidy of the party with which they are connected, therefore leaving but one sure vote for J. Buchanan. We want Democrats, we want organization all over the County, while with us and the energy we appoint no more from the demoralizing course of this border ruffian Pierce Dynasty with which our blessed country has been cursed for the last three years.

Respectfully yours, M. Of the New Milford Fremont Club. P. S. Make such use of the foregoing as you deem best. S. H. MORSE.

Had the Tribune published the whole letter, Clergy and all, (for the remark about the Clergy was omitted by the Tribune,) what a howl you should have heard on the impropriety of the Clergy interfering in politics, and mingling politics and religion. The writer of that letter knows very well that all the clerical interference in party politics ever used in this County, has been on the side of the so-called Democratic party, and that all the priestly dictation has been and will continue to be on the part of those who believe that the mind as well as the body should be enslaved.

Clingman, M. C. from North Carolina, in arguing before the House that no notice ought to be taken of the assault of Brooks on Senator Sumner, appealed to precedents, and related a number of cases in which attacks had been made by members, and no notice taken of them. He states that during his second term in Congress, a Georgia and a Tennessee member had a fight on the floor of the House; that in the same session, while the House was sitting late at night, an Alabama member struck a member from the North West over the head with a cane and cut it so that it bled freely; that on the same night, while a Pennsylvania Senator was making a speech in the Senate, a Senator from Mississippi, not liking his speech, went up and struck him in the face, or attempted to; that in the next Congress two South Carolinians had a collision in the House; and two Mississippians in the Congress of 1852; and on another occasion two Tennesseans.

From this statement it seems that the assaults in all these cases were from Slave States—Southern Chivalry—and in the one other case that he mentions where "a gentleman from Maine had a fight with some gentleman from the West," no particulars are given, probably an Arkansas member struck the Maine man with a bludgeon, or some such trifle.

Clingman, being a Southern man, thinks these precedents have established the right of Southern members to get up a fight in the House whenever they please, without being called to account, except by the "duello," which he seems to recognize as one of the institutions of the country. In the course of this speech this Southern "Democrat" declared himself in favor of cudgel law and dueling, and said that shooting a man in a duel, is like a thunder storm, a good thing now and then, as it purifies the moral atmosphere!

For the Republican.

FRIENDSVILLE, July 25, 1856: MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE REPUBLICAN: Gentlemen:—I have been a resident of this County 32 years. The last 18 years I have taken part and acted in the political contests that have past; and with the exception of two elections I have always marched under what was called the Democratic Banner. At Gov. Johnston's first election, the issue between him and Mr. Longstreath was whether the State should make appropriations to complete our public works. Johnston was for their completion, Longstreath was opposed to the policy. I believed Johnston's election would promote the interests of Northern Pennsylvania. I voted and labored for him, and have never regretted it. The other time of which I speak was the well known contest to return Col. Lusk to the House of Representatives. I have never regretted the part I took in that contest. My only regret was and is now that the Colonel did not receive four votes more: he was beaten by three majority. My associations, my heart, and my best wishes, have been with the Democratic party of the country. Like all other political parties they have some wrongs to contend with in their own midst, but they were of no great magnitude until about the year 1848, when this country had acquired large possessions from Mexico. This opened to the Slave interests of the South, if they could only establish Slavery there, boundless wealth, together with the entire control of this Government.

To complete the arrangement with Mexico for with this vast Territory, this Government had to raise a large sum of money.—A bill was brought before Congress for this object. Mr. Wilmot was then the Representative in Congress from this District; he saw the danger. If this Territory was turned into Slave plantations, the Free States of the North would be shorn of all political power in the General Government—that the white laborers of the North would receive none of the benefits derived from the cultivation, growth, and prosperity of this Territory.—Every one knows that free labor can never sustain itself in a Slave community, where the institution of Slavery is established by law. Mr. Wilmot, seeing and knowing all this, offered in the form of an amendment the proviso; that is, he offered to vote for the bill to raise the money, providing Slavery should never be established in this territory. At that time, the free States concurred most heartily. Mr. Wilmot was applauded from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The Legislature of every free State but one voted instructions to their members in Congress and to their Senators to vote for the Wilmot Proviso. Not only so, but Mr. Buchanan presided at a large Meeting and resolved that the proviso be sustained in Congress. But soon a strange drama came over the spirits of our great men. The South took this question up in high dudgeon; they threatened to tear this Government in pieces if Congress passed the Wilmot Proviso. Says a Slaveholding Member of Congress in his Speech: "Pass the Wilmot Proviso, Sir, and we commence in this Hall. We will not leave alive members enough on this floor to form a quorum, then we will go home and hand it over to the hands of our people." We common men would suppose such threats would have little effect upon such men as Cass, Webster, Buchanan and the like, but, strange to tell, one by one of these champions stepped out.

But the Democracy of Susquehanna yet stood true to this principle. They rallied and sustained their Representative, Mr. Wilmot; they affirmed and reaffirmed, year after year, their adherence to the Free Soil doctrine; their press in this county advocated those doctrines with an ability unexcelled by any press in the State, until it became apparent that James Buchanan would receive the nomination at the Cincinnati Convention for the Presidency. Of the course of that press since that time, I have nothing to say; the editor is his own keeper, (as you and I ought to be our own.)

But to conclude I wish to say one word to my Democratic Free Soil friends. Have you changed your free soil principles? If you are a free soiler, you answer No. Do you believe yourself a constituent part of this Government? Do you believe that the happiness, peace, and prosperity, of our country will be greatly enhanced by the universal spread of freedom and of free labor? You will readily answer that you do. Then I would ask you again, Do you believe the policy pursued by President Pierce, his cabinet, and Douglas, best calculated to promote your principles? If you do, then vote for James Buchanan electors for President, for he stands on their platform, and publicly declares that he heartily endorses their administration. I cannot vote for James Buchanan Electors, for this reason:—if he is an honest man, he will do as he has pledged himself to do, viz: sustain the policy of Pierce and Douglas; and I believe that policy will carry Slavery into every part of our Territories, by which the Slave Power will, in time, control the entire destinies of this Republic, and at last crush out the last spark of liberty in the free States. God being my helper, I shall vote for Fremont Ticket. Respectfully, B. GLIDDEN.

A Moral Return.

A Circular Prospectus having been issued from the office of the New York Express, and directed to the Sheriff of Susquehanna County, requesting that he would get up a club of subscribers to that unprincipled sheet, or, in case he should lack time or inclination to do so, that he would hand over the Prospectus to some active Fillmore and Donaldson man for that purpose, the Sheriff sent back the document with the following "return" endorsed thereon:

To the Hon. J. and E. Brooks, editors of the New York Express, within named: I certify that by virtue of the within writ, and search, I have made diligent inquiry and search, but I have been unable to find a Fillmore man or Donaldson man in my bailwick. Be answered, F. P. HARRISON, Sheriff.

For the Republican.

FRIENDSVILLE, July 21, 1856. To the Editors of the Republican: Dear Sirs:—I have been intending for some time back to write you information about the political prospects in this part of the County.—The Hon. J. Glancy Jones, however, having taken the matter in hand in the following circular, sent under his frank to the Postmaster here, I transmit to you the result of the inquiry, as furnished by a Democrat, and request its publication, fearing that Mr. Jones may neglect to give it publicity. The circular is as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS.

"Pennsylvania Buchanan and Breckenridge Club." WASHINGTON, July 4, 1856. "DEAR SIR: Confiding in your political integrity and attachment to the cherished principles of the Democratic Party, we cordially invite you to cooperate with the 'Pennsylvania Buchanan and Breckenridge Club,' of this city, in the use of the most efficient means within your power to secure the continued triumph of our measures of National policy, by the election of our noble standard bearer to the two highest offices in the gift of the American people.

It is the primary object of our association to distribute, gratuitously, useful and interesting political documents in Pennsylvania, during this Presidential campaign; and you are respectfully requested to fill up the blank forms herewith enclosed, in the manner indicated, and return them immediately, with such additional items of a political character as you may regard advantageous to our common cause. In case you are not sufficiently acquainted with the citizens of your county to furnish the desired information, you can procure the assistance of reliable Democrats who may be conversant with the politics and political men of your district. Perhaps the last poll books, on file in the Clerk's Office, may enable you to obtain the names of suitable persons more certainly. Let each name be preceded by its proper initials, and accompanied by the Post Office address of each individual.

We also request you to mail all communications and papers designed for this association, to the address of the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, President of the 'Pennsylvania Buchanan and Breckenridge Club,' Washington City, D. C.

Yours, respectfully, S. T. SHUGERT, JOHN OAKFORD, DAVID CRAWFORD, Corresponding Secretaries.

The matters of inquiry and remarks in reply are appended, viz: "1. Names of twenty active and influential Democrats."

There are but two, viz:—and they cannot change the present aspect. "2. Names of ten prominent and reading Democrats in your town."

We are all reading men in Friendsville. "3. Names of all doubtful and vacillating voters, whether Democrats or anti-Democrats."

Nine, all formerly Democrats. There are also sixteen, formerly Democrats, now for Fremont and Dayton.

"4. Names of prominent old-line Whigs who are not allied with the K. N. or Black Republican parties."

There are none who are not Republicans; and the entire County, with few exceptions, is politically like Friendsville.

Every Postmaster in the State undoubtedly has received a similar circular, and it is to be hoped that all are able to give as good a report. REPUBLICAN.

BROOKS SHOWING THE WHITE FEATHER.

Brooks, of South Carolina, showed himself a coward when he assailed Senator Sumner, and now he has given new evidence of cowardice, by backing out from a duel with Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, after having challenged him! Mr. Burlingame, in a speech in the House said that Brooks "stole into the Senate Chamber and struck Senator Sumner as Cain smote his brother." For this language Brooks sent Burlingame a challenge which he promptly accepted and named Canada, near the Clifton House, as the place of meeting. Burlingame, who by the way is known to be a dead shot with the rifle, left Washington immediately after accepting the challenge, and proceeded on his way to Canada; but Brooks, without objecting to the place to Burlingame's friend, (L. D. Campbell, of Ohio, who fixed the place of meeting) published a card in the "Union," after Burlingame had left Washington, stating that on account of the great distance to Canada, and the route thither "running through the enemies' country," he declined to go there to meet Mr. Burlingame. Thus the blustering boaster, who seemed so anxious for a fight, and in his farewell speech to the House dared "the whole Black Republican host" to combat, shows himself afraid to face Burlingame's rifle. The chivalry will probably grow less loudly, hereafter. They are willing enough to see Free Soilers' blood flow, but not their own.

GERRIT SMITH AND FREMONT.

Gerrit Smith stopped in this city yesterday on his way to the great Kansas meeting at Buffalo. While here the following colloquy occurred between him and another gentleman:

"Are you acquainted with Mr. Fremont, Mr. Smith?" "Very well—he dined with me several times at Washington, and he is a great favorite in my family."

"What kind of a man is he?" "He is the most modest man I ever knew—he rarely speaks unless spoken to, a man of talents, generous impulses, and an accomplished scholar."

"Is he firm—has he decision of character—is he reliable, in case he is elected President?" "Perfectly—if Mr. Fremont is President, he will carry out his convictions promptly, and with unflinching firmness."

"Is he a slaveholder?" "No, never—until lately he has been very poor, and in no condition to be a slaveholder—besides, he is anti-slavery!" "Well, what do you think of Jesse?" "He is beautiful, highly educated, and accomplished. Her mother is the daughter of Gov. McDowell, of Virginia, (an abolitionist) Mrs. Fremont told me her mother taught her to hate Slavery, and she did hate it. She said she would never own a slave, nor permit one to do her work. She did her own work. It is a shrewd choice, the election of Fremont."—Syracuse paper.

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LADY'S BOOK.—With Mr. Godey's invari-

able promptness, comes the August number of his indispensable "Lady's Book," full of over of the ornamental, the useful, and the entertaining. The fashion plates, patterns for divers articles of female adornment with "modern Greek" names, lessons in needle-work, &c., the ladies are a great deal better qualified to appreciate than we are, and their eagerness to get possession of the "Book" shows their favorable estimate of those departments; but to the excellence of many of the recipes in the line of cookery, we feel qualified experimentally (not as cooks, but as consumers) to bear our humble testimony.—This July and August numbers contain "all the recipes upon the subject of preserving fruits &c.," which Mr. Godey says are alone worth \$20, and we believe him. The 53d volume of the Lady's Book commenced with the July number, and by sending three dollars to Mr. L. A. Godey, at Philadelphia, you will get the magazine for one year from that time, or by sending three dollars and a half to the editors of the Republican at Montrose, you will get the Lady's Book and the Republican both for one year—thus saving a dollar by getting the two together.

Mr. Buchanan, under Polk's administration, offered two hundred millions of dollars to Spain for Cuba, so anxious were the slaveholders who controlled the administration to augment the Slave Power in the Union, by bringing in half a million more slaves to be represented in Congress, and so ready was Mr. Buchanan to be their instrument for such a purpose. Afterwards, in October 1854, Mr. Buchanan, in the Ostend Manifesto, recommended that another attempt be made to purchase the Island, and, in case Spain should refuse to sell, and there should be danger (as the Manifesto expresses it) "that Cuba would become Africanized," that is, that Slavery would be abolished there, then Mr. Buchanan says, "we shall be justified, by every law, human and divine, in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power." We know by bitter experience that the Slave Power never lack pretexts for any crime they choose to commit; and only let them elect Buchanan President, and they will at once discover that Cuba is about "to become a second St. Domingo," and will therefore call on Buchanan to redeem his pledge, by commencing war against Spain to wrest the island from her.

We are not such "nigger-worshippers," as to be willing to pay two hundred millions, or go to war, for the sake of adding to the Union an Island peopled mostly with blacks and mulattoes.

B. Rush Bradford, late American candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, is out for Fremont, and an officer of a Fremont Club in Beaver County. Benjamin Wilder, late Democratic candidate for Senator, and A. Robinson, late Whig Senator, are members of the same Club. The Fremont men claim 1,000 to 1,500 majority in Beaver.

PORTRAITS OF CANDIDATES.—The New York Life Illustrated, a literary paper, unconnected with party politics, has some of hand sketches of the demagogue types of the candidates for President and Vice President, from which we extract the following:

JAMES BUCHANAN.—Buchanan looks old, very old. A large-boned, heavy old man, with a massive head quite grey, a forehead all puckered between the eyes, and the skin drawn tightly over a large livid face. He looks like a dead man—a dead old man.—His mouth shows age in every line. It is a mouth that looks unused to smiling; an irregular, jagged hole in the face. An unhappy old man who threw away all good of life in scheming for place, and now, laboring on the brink of the grave, indomitably sets the price for which he lost his soul, approach him only to glide forever from his grasp! Stand before that picture, young politician, and see what the scheming partisan becomes! "Not that the face is a bad face. It is an unhappy face, an uneasy face, an un-noise face, an old, old, but not pleasant, intelligent, benevolent face. It is the face of a man who has missed the true good and joy of life, and who is willing to sacrifice the tranquility of his last years for the sake of that which an old man has no excuse for valuing. It is the face of a man who is willing, at three-score years and ten, to cease to be James Buchanan, and to become only the representative and tool of certain office-seekers, commonly called "the democratic party."

In the county of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which Mr. Buchanan resides, the Express, Whig, an American paper, and the Examiner, an old line whig paper, as if he called it self, all of which stood aloof until after the Presidential nominations were placed in the field, now support Fremont and Darrow with all their zeal.

The Madison County Reflector, heretofore a democratic organ, is out on the republican platform.

The Rhinebeck Mechanic, heretofore devoted to Amefganism, has hoisted the flag of Fremont and Darrow.

Notice.

The Republican Association of Montrose and Bridgewater will meet at the old Court House, on Monday evening next, August 4th.

Fire Fire.

The Montrose Fire Co. No. 2 will meet at their Engine House, Monday August 4th at 7 o'clock for parade and drill (weather permitting). S. M. WILSON, Secy.

Notice.

A meeting will be held at the old Court House in Montrose on Friday evening next August 1st for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Fremont Club. The young Fremonters of Montrose will be on hand, of course.

Notice.

A meeting of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society will be held at the old Court House in Montrose on Tuesday August 19th. The report of the Committee on Fremont Location of the Fair and other important business will be discussed. SAMUEL F. GARNALL, Sec. Socy.