



The Independent Republican.

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

MONROE PA. Thursday, September 25, 1856.

REPUBLICAN TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM L. DAYTON. STATE TICKET. FOR CAVAL COMMISSIONER, THOMAS E. COCHRAN.

FOR CONGRESS, GALUSHA A. GROW. OF Susquehanna County.

FOR SENATOR, E. REED MYER. OF Bradford County.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES, SIMEON B. CHASE. OF Susquehanna Co.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES, CHARLES F. READ. OF Montrose.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, URBANE BURROWS. OF Gibson.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, PEBBIN WELLS. OF Bridgewater.

and with expressive mottoes and devices, but which we are unable now to particularize.

Notwithstanding the number of persons living on the New-Milford road by which it entered Montrose, that as many carriages had passed over the road into town in the forenoon before its entrance as it contained.

A speakers' stand had been erected and seats arranged on the green nearly opposite the Universalist church. Here the meeting convened at about two o'clock and was organized by electing Judge Jessup Chairman.

The Presidents of the different Republican Associations and Fremont Clubs in the county Vice President; and Wm. J. Turrell, B. S. Bentley, Wm. L. Post, and H. H. Frazier Secretaries.

Judge Jessup first addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent speech, and concluded by introducing General Bayless, of Broome county, N. Y., who has spent some time in Kansas, and who in a plain, straightforward, manly and effective manner narrated occurrences that had come under his own observation in that oppressed Territory.

When General Bayless concluded, there were loud calls for "Grow," and our faithful Representative came forward upon the stand, and was warmly greeted by the assembled multitude of his constituents.

Mr. Grow having spoken for several hours almost every day for more than two weeks, thereby taxing his powers of endurance to the utmost, was hoarse and exhausted, and ought not to have spoken at all; still he made one of his most effective and eloquent speeches, showing, among other things, most distinctly, that he has maintained the integrity of his principles, but that it is those who formerly supported and now oppose him that have changed, by finally deserting the principles of Jefferson and succumbing to the Slave Power against which he and they so long together battled.

300-300-ISM. Among the many low tricks resorted to by the Border Ruffian party to retain possession of the Government, the one indicated above is not the least.

"Oh! The Union! The Union! Oh! The Union! The Union!" they shout, and what will become of us? Timid souls! As though the Union was only formed to enable fifty thousand slaveholders to lord it over twenty millions of Freemen. Such is the plain English of this proposition—a proposition that makes up the principal stock in all the Buchanan speeches and tracts which are circulated between the St. Lawrence and the Potomac.

Who, let us ask, are preaching this doctrine? Those who would say to the Moloch, Slavery, "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther?" or those who are moving both Heaven and earth to extend it over all our national domain? Those who believe, in the language of the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention at Pittsburg, in 1849, "that it formed no part of the compromises of the Constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the advancing column of our territorial progress?"

But why resort to such low demagoguism—why the mean, jesuitical fabrication? Why this ignoble appeal to the timidity dwelling only with ignorance—with the lesser passions and the shallow brain? What terrible mind will be entrapped by it? None! The trick is too transparent, and has been too often resorted to, to deceive any longer.

So great is the odium attached in this region, to the administration of Franklin Pierce, to Douglas, and the other principal movers in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, that the party leaders labor desperately to convince the people that the party is not responsible for the acts of these traitors to freedom and the North.

The following resolutions constitute two of the planks of the Platform on which the nominees of that party for state offices now stand: Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise act and the passage of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from any and all restrictions, the late Congress PERFORMED A WORK OF PATRIOTIC SACRIFICE in meeting the demands of sectional expediency by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

principles, though to do so has led to their ostracism from the party. His vote may be relied on to count one every time for freedom.

Alfred Hine, of Tunkhannock, nominated with S. B. Chase as Representatives from this district, is also a staunch Republican, and like Mr. Chase is laboring zealously in the cause of freedom.

The County ticket has already had our commendation, and we believe it has been received with very general approbation by the Republicans of the County.

We close by repeating that—not content with the easy victory before us in this County—we should feel that the fate of the Country rests upon us, and that it is our SOLEMN DUTY TO BRING OUT EVERY REPUBLICAN VOTE AT THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

The Missouri Compromise.—The Buchanan orators who have lately swarmed over Susquehanna county in a vain effort to weaken the position of the "Gibralter of Freedom," assure their hearers that the passage of the Missouri Compromise in 1820, was a great triumph of the North.

It is a significant fact that at the principal political meetings held by the Buchanan party at the North, most of the speakers are Southern Slaveholders, and many of them old Southern Whigs. Toombs, Howell Cobb, C. C. Clay, Stevens, &c., all Southerners and half of them Whigs till 1854, also furnish most of the speeches that are now thought worthy of a place in the columns of Northern doughface newspapers.

Both Sides of the Question.—While our Border Ruffian friends appear to be so strenuously exercised to exercise the rights of freemen, and with unfeigned earnestness denounce the outrages perpetrated in Kansas under the name of "Democracy" and "Popular Sovereignty," we think it would be no more than fair to take a look at both sides of the question.

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THE HOUSE OF AARON. Hon. W. H. WAITE, after addressing the Morristown Buchanan Club, declined the challenge of Rev. SAMUEL AARON to a discussion, giving the following as his reason: "A proper respect for my character as a Democratic member of the Legislature, who had deserted the party, and soiled the sacred robes of party office, by engaging in the sly policy of party politics, proved himself a traitor to his God, his country, and his Constitution."

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A LETTER FROM GOVERNOR REEDE. To the Editors of the Evening Post: DEAR SIR:—The letter of your correspondent, and your editorial comments upon it of the 16th inst., seem in common courtesy to demand a reply.

I repeat that I have been forced to these conclusions after no slight struggle with my feelings and opinions. Should Mr. Buchanan be elected, his administration be different from what my judgment compels me to believe, I shall give it my support, and will feel that I have done my duty to my country.

BUCHANAN ON FREMONT. We have caught the old rat at last! We have him secured in the square jaws of that big trap with a firm, stiff spring, so that he cannot get away. He would glide out of his trap, or gnaw off a corner of it, but all that held him. But, fortunately, the jaws are closed, fixedly around his neck, and the old rat cannot get away.

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