The Independent Republican.

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

MONTROSE PA.

Thursday, January 8, 1857.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

THE INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN FOR 1857.

The Third Volume of the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN will commence in January, 1857. The paper, which has already acquired a large circulation and become established on a permanent basis, will receive the increased attention of the Editors during the ensuing year, and their endeavor will be to improve it in every department, so that, if it has heretofore deserved the commendations of the press and of its subscribers, it will hereafter still better deserve them.

The circumstances under which the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN was established were these: The rapid and daring encroachments of the Slave Power had culminated in the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas Act, thereby exciting the most intense indignation among freedom-loving citizens of all parties; and all in whom patriotism predominated over partisanship felt that the time for a union of freemen to resist the aggressions of Slavery had arrived. In the Autumn of 1854, the freemen of Susquehanna County, without distinction of party, met and organized the Republican party, (being the first organization of the kind in this State,) for the purpose of maintaining those principles of liberty transmitted to us by the fathers of the Republic, in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. How the party has increased in magnitude and power since that time, the history of the country can tell. On its first trial of strength on the national arena, it has almost overthrown the once invincible and fully organized cohorts of the Slave Democracy, exhibiting such a vigor and expansiveness, as to fill our opponents with dismay at their future prospects, and to awaken in the hearts of the friends of freedom well grounded hopes of the speedy triumph of the principles of freedom, justice, and humanity. In January succeeding the organization of the Republican party in this County, the publication of our paper was commenced, to advocate the principles of that party. It met with a generous welcome, and we trust was not without its influence in aiding to build up the noble organization which carried the Wilmot District for Fremont by more than nine thousand majority, and returned Galusha A. Grow to that seat in the House which he fills with such high honor to himself and his constituents. To the support of that organization, while it remains true to the cause of freedom, we shall continue to devote our best energies; and we are convinced that it is only required to have the Republican principles fully understood by all, to give the party greatly increased strength among the masses of the people; for the voter who casts his ballot for no purpose of selfish aggrandizement, but for his country's good alone, needs only to be convinced, to vote right; and with such a cause as ours, with reason and justice, and all the better instincts of the human heart on our side, we must be derelict of duty if we do not win increased support to the cause of freedom.

It is indisputable that the press exerts a great influence, for good or evil, over the opinions of the people. Had the old organ of the Democratic party in this County taken the same stand for freedom that the organ of that party, the *Bradford Reporter*, did in Bradford County,—as, to retain its consistency as a paper professing free soil principles, it should have done—the Republican party would have carried almost the entire vote of Susquehanna County, except that class of voters whom no arguments or considerations of right could reach. To counteract the mischievous influence of papers teaching a perverted morality, and advocating the cause of Slavery aggression, and to enlighten those who love the cause freedom at heart, to secure an extensive circulation of Republican papers. We have to acknowledge the generous exertions of many friends in the different Townships, in increasing the list of subscribers to the INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN. But it is an undoubted fact that there still remain hundreds in the County, that the interests of the Republican party—as well as our own—require should become subscribers, and who might be procured by a little systematic effort. As an additional inducement to such of our friends as may choose to interest themselves in this matter, *for a club of six new subscribers, paying for one year in advance, we will send an extra number for one year to the getter up of the club, as some compensation for his trouble.*

Our readers will bear us witness that we give a much greater amount of reading matter in our columns than country papers in general; and while our first object is to sustain the principles of the Republican party, we aim to give such a variety, consisting of poetry, tales, sketches, agricultural articles, correspondence, news items, &c., as will make the REPUBLICAN an interesting and useful family paper.

If our Republican friends agree with us on the importance of giving an extensive circulation to the local Republican press, we trust there will be found men in every Township in the County who will act accordingly.

TERMS.—$1,50 per annum in advance.

☞ The Slaveholders keep a very vigilant eye on the periodicals of the day, and those that dare express a preference for Freedom over Slavery, are relentlessly tabooed by the leaders of Southern opinion. "The Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post" recently came under the ban of the propagandists, and the same terrible misfortune has now fallen on "Putnam's Monthly." The offence of each is unpardonable, consisting in the upholding of such doctrines as are contained in the Declaration of Independence and other writings of Thomas Jefferson, and are classed as "incendiary" by the modern Sham Democracy. As both these publications, tho' having each a large circulation, always derived their principal support from the North, it is thought they will survive the shock of a withdrawal of the patronage of Southern fire-eaters, even if that of Northern doughfaces should accompany it. But while the sustainers of the peculiar institution so zealously exclude Free Soil reading from their families, the friends of Freedom are far less particular with regard to the character of the papers they patronize. Modern democracy, having no foundation of democratic principles to rest upon, is obliged to depend upon shrewd management to sustain itself. Aware of the potency of the public press, it seizes upon every possible avenue of reaching the people by that agency. Consequently, in addition to a partisan press distinguished in too many instances by venality and untruthfulness, there will be found probably in every large city of the North one or more newspapers professing neutrality, yet covertly intended to aid the sham Democracy, and sedulously infusing through their columns articles intended only to benefit the party. Should an editor at the South thus sustain the cause of Republicanism, he would probably be tarred and feathered, and have his press thrown into the river, or otherwise destroyed. We do not counsel retaliation, or imitation of such "Border Ruffian" examples, but we do think that while the pro Slavery party is so loud-mouthed in denunciation of papers that advocate Free Soil, and in cautioning the faithful that to touch them is contamination, it is no more than fair that Republicans should sustain the Republican press to the exclusion of the pro-slavery or doughface press, and, of literary periodicals, those that show a leaning towards freedom, instead of those that lean towards *Niggerdom*.

Of the so-called neutral papers that habitually sustain the Slavery-propaganda, we mention the "Philadelphia Ledger" and "Dollar Newspaper." And judging from the following remarks of the *Tribune* on the first number of "Harper's Weekly" just issued at New-York, we have here presented another aspirant for the support of the doughfaces:

"*Harper's Weekly, a Journal of Civilization*, has appeared. It opens with a long, but very dull, lumbering and clumsy apology for the election of Mr. Buchanan. That event *The Journal of Civilization* regards as a new Compromise and a new Salvation of the Union. This idea is original; but it is too sleepily expressed. The whole *Journal of Civilization* is of the same heavy, uninteresting and uninstructive character. It is arranged too with exceeding clumsiness and absence of newspaper sense, as if the editor had made the worst of his material. Unless our new contemporary wakes up he can't get on with the politics he has adopted. You may succeed as the apologist of Border-Ruffianism, Ostend Manifestoes, and any other political iniquity; but for that you must be smart, lively, entertaining, and not prosy, monotonous and tedious. The first number of the new paper is a decided failure."

WHICH IS THE PROSCRIPTIVE PARTY.—John Miller, Postmaster at Uniondale, Susquehanna County, has been removed for the crime of being a Republican, and Alanson Tilden, Sham-Democrat, is appointed in his place. The Post-office is removed to an out-of-the-way place, some two miles from its former location, as if for the purpose of *discommoding* the people, who are naturally very indignant.

Mr. Granger, Post master at Rush, this County, has also been removed, and the office given to Snyder. This change is made for the same reason as the other. Mr. Granger thinks freedom better than Slavery, and dares to say so. Therefore off goes his head. The removal of the Post-office to another part of the Township, greatly discommodes those living near the old office, without equally accommodating others, as it is now moved down to within about two miles of the Rushville Post office.

The Post-office Department evidently intends to lay a heavy hand on Free Soil men, wherever it can reach them. Mr. Jesuit Postmaster-General Campbell—aided by certain meddlers in Montrose—seems determined to make the Post office arrangements in Susquehanna county as *inconvenient* as possible. But perhaps the main object is to fill all the offices with men who will yield implicit obedience to the party leaders, and become reliable conduits for the diffusion of doughface documents among the people. Susquehanna county can hardly be converted to Border Ruffianism by such a process, or we much mistake the character of her people.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—Both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday last, and elected Speakers. The Senate elected David Taggart, (Republican,) of Northumberland, Speaker, by a vote of 18 to 15; and the House elected J. Lawrence Getz, (Sham Dem.) of Berks, to the same office by a vote of 52 to 40 for S. P. McCalmont, (Rep.) 2 scattering and 2 not voting. There were 4 absentees from the House, all Republicans.

☞ The Anti-Benton men have triumphed in the Missouri Legislature, by the election of Robert Harrison, anti-Benton old-line Whig, as Speaker. The vote stood, Harrison 69, Wilson (Benton) 52. The Benton men being a little Free Soilish, the 'regular' Democracy prefer old line Whigs to them.—Slavery is the great touchstone of Democracy, in these degenerate days.

☞ Senator Sumner remains at home, although very anxious to be in his seat at Washington. The physicians have forbidden his return thither before the 15th inst. They say that in his present condition, the excitement of debate would bring on a relapse.—He may never be able to take his seat again.

☞ This is the season in which members of Congress generally do nothing, and they are doing it. Consequently we have no Congressional news to lay before our readers.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW, A MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—If children don't learn to love books, now-a-days, it must be either because they are incapable of appreciating interesting stories and beautiful pictures, or because their parents fail to put into their hands the charming little magazines which publishers provide for them. Of the several works of the kind now published in the United States, the contents of most of which evince a remarkably skillful adaptedness of style and subject to the purposes of both amusing and instructing the juveniles, we believe that none is superior to "The Schoolfellow." Our attention has been particularly attracted to the number of this magazine for the current month. In the first place, its fine white paper, large clear type, and numerous attractive illustrations, are enough to make any ordinary youngster's mouth water, as we have ascertained by actual experiment. And then, such a table of contents! "Round the world Joe;" "Lucy Gray;" "The Rhinoceros;" "Popping Corn by Wholesale;" "Skating;" "The Lost Child;" "The Poor Spirit," &c. About as suitable a present as could be made to little readers is "The Schoolfellow," which can be obtained for a year by sending one dollar to the publishers, Dix, Edwards, & Co. No. 321 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PLOUGH, LOOM AND ANVIL, for January, is before us. The best evidence we can bear to the excellence of this farmers' magazine will be found in the frequent extracts we shall make from its pages. The editors evince much ability as well as practical good sense in treating of questions pertaining to the interests of Agriculture and the mechanical arts. The farmer who would keep pace with his neighbors, in these days of progress and improvement, must read one or more agricultural periodicals, and while there are many good ones to choose from, the peculiar merits of the *Plough, Loom, and Anvil* should not be forgotten.

Correspondence.

Western Correspondence of the Republican.

Letter from Illinois.

MANHATTAN, WILL CO., ILL., Dec. 25, '56

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A merry Christmas to you and your readers, one and all! As you gather closer around your winter's fireside, it may be that a few lines from one, a native of your county, and almost his whole life a resident there, but for a few weeks past an inhabitant of the "Sucker State," may not be unacceptable. I would not however trespass upon your patience but for the probability that this may fall into the hands of some whose interest in the writer may compensate, in their view, for the lack of interest in what is written. Nor is this all.—Having nothing to do to-day, with all day to do it in, some method must be adopted to kill time, and I seize the most feasible and pleasant one. I would go out gunning, for the quails and prairie chickens fly over me as I pass to the grove, with most audacious temerity; but fortunately for them and perhaps for myself also, I am not the possessor of any kind of fire-arms. My mission being that of a humble pedagogue, I am generally supposed to be armed with weapons very different from these, and the gentle tenants of the prairie and the grove go past me unmolested to their biding places.

To-day is, here, with one exception, just such a Christmas as romantic lovers and their confiding fair ones are said to delight in.—There is no sleighing, but the day is calm bright and beautiful, and nature reposes in more than wonted loveliness. It is only when we leave the blazing fire and go out of doors that we begin to realize that spring is not yet here. It is a winter's day in all its glory. The grove, the prairie, and even the unsightly slough, sparkle with the lustre of a myriad diamonds in the bright sunbeams. The ground is nearly half covered with ice, and the traveling is a curious mongrel between sleighing and wagoning, the latter decidedly predominating. Instead of the merry ringing of the Christmas sleigh-bells, so familiar at the east, we hear the sharp and frequent rattle of the wagon upon the frozen ground.

I am fully impressed with the idea that this is a "fast" country—that I am among a "fast" people. Every thing here seems to be going forward with steam-impelled velocity. Had Galileo lived here, the truth of his assertion, "The world *does* move," would not have been so long questioned. Cities and towns spring up as if by magic, the offspring of a single year. Railroads, those iron veins of internal commerce, now intersect almost every portion of the state, forming a complete network, and converging at that great commercial center and metropolis, Chicago, which is to the body commercial, what the heart is to the body physical. Illinois is destined to be one of the first states in the Union. Already she stands fourth in the list in her popular vote at the recent Presidential election, and the time is not far distant when she will achieve that greatness which her central position, the enterprise of her population, and the unexampled fertility of her soil, warrant her to aspire to.

The winter thus far, has been cold with little snow. Last Tuesday morning (Dec. 23d) cannot, I think be surpassed by any thing you have had at the east in the line of cold weather, and Sunday, Dec. 14th, gave us a specimen of prairie winds. Good friends, if you wish to know how the wind feels after having traversed over thousands of acres of prairie, its force unbroken by the friendly interposition of a single hill, or tree, or rock, come out here and take a position which I shall point out to you, with the mercury standing at—10, and the wind tearing and racing along as if Eolus had rolled away the stone from the mouth of his cavern and let all his unwilling prisoners go free. That would be what I call a strong appeal to the sensibilities, and if you did not come in with a full conviction that the West is a "great country," and with a just appreciation of the blessings and comforts of a warm house, and a hickory fire, your *feelings* must be horribly blunted, and "The motions of your spirit dull as night."

But perhaps it would have been well had I sooner taken the advice of the poet;

"Tell not as news what every body knows
And, new or old, still hasten to a close."

And your readers possibly will wish (if I may appropriate a somewhat celebrated Hibernicism) that I had stopped before I began. I trust that, however rich and delightful may be the regions of the West, which I have no occasion to disparage, "Old Susquehanna," my own dear birthplace, may still flourish, her rugged hills blossoming as Edon, and generation after generation of virtuous men and women

"In bright succession rise, her ornament and guard."

J. T.

For the Republican.

Wyoming County Letter.

NICHOLSON Wyoming Co. Jan. 4, 1857.

MESSRS. READ AND FRAZIER:—For awhile past, events have occurred in our community that have afforded topics for much talk and speculation. Yesterday morning there was another, more serious than any that had previously happened. In the lower part of this township a man was found by one of his sons, suspended by the neck from one of the purlin plates of his barn, quite dead, and evidently through his own act. He had put a chain around the plate and to that attached a rope with well arranged noose. He must have adjusted it about his neck on the "big beam," and swung off from that, doubtless breaking his neck instantly. He did not reach the hay below him, by two feet.

There can be little doubt that the man was laboring under some mental aberration. It is said that a few nights since he took a large quantity of laudanum, but it exciting emesis did not accomplish his design. The immediate provoking cause of his suicidal act is not known. For years past, however, he has been harassed and perplexed in business affairs, having suffered not a little at the hands of the Constable and Sheriff. His conduct has often been strange—unlike that of other men under similar circumstances, yet I do not know that any one ever thought him to be deranged. He was not an intemperate man, yet he is known to have purchased a pint of whiskey the day previous. He leaves a wife and large family, some of whom are quite small, and two are young men.

A little more than a week ago, a messenger informed me, at bed time, that a man had been badly stabbed, near the Depot. On my arrival, the man was bleeding profusely from an extensive wound in that region of the body to which the "seat of honor" is usually assigned. He said that while on his way home, he was assaulted by a man who inflicted this injury and then ran; and he declines divulging anything more particular in regard to it. A great variety of solutions have been proposed to account for this strange affair, but it is not known that any of them are correct. The man's habits sometimes led him to carry a glass bottle in his coat pocket, and whether by any misstep he chanced to break the bottle and so inflict this injury, without the aid of a third person, is not known to this deponent.

An accident occurred some weeks since at Pratt's Tannery, by which a man had the largest portion of his right foot so seriously injured as to require amputation. The case is doing well.

In Nov. last "mine host" commenced an experiment, the result of which, I hope at some time to report for the benefit of your agricultural readers. The object of the experiment is to secure early potatoes. The ground having been thoroughly ploughed, he made sufficient furrows into which the potatoes were dropped at proper distances, and then well covered with straw, which in turn was well covered with earth, by ploughing furrows on each side. In the Spring, he purposes to level these ridges with the harrow, and should Jack Frost keep his nose out of them, I opine we shall have some of the earliest potatoes, dug in this latitude.

The Flouring Mill erected at this place during the past season, is now in operation, and doing a fine business. Esq. Bacon is one of the proprietors, and the venerable old man daily engages in the superintendence of the concern, with great zeal and energy.

When you get another letter, may it be longer and better.

Very truly yours 3. 3. 8.

For the Republican.

The Mails.

LEMON, Wyoming Co. Jan. 5th, 1857.

EDS. REPUBLICAN:—What on *airth* is the matter with you, since election? Have you "kinder gin out," or what is up? for we seldom hear from you now-a-days. Don't be scared, if we are in a *plurality*, but "up and at 'em, agin," for be sure next time we will give them Jessie.

Surely we thought when the Ruffians of the Borders as well as interior elected Buchanan they would condescend to let our papers come through without detention, but we were sadly mistaken. Do they think by withholding them to make the Republican party as ignorant as a majority of themselves? For be assured there is method in their madness; for while the [illegible] received here in twenty-four hours after [illegible] ation, the *Republican* and *Tribune* seldom come, if at all, till the Tuesday or Thursday, and often not till Saturday, after, though on the direct route, and only sixteen miles from Montrose, and almost invariably coming from the South.—Don't your P. M. know where little Wyoming is, or the mail route from Montrose to Tunkhannock, that he sends the papers down the Rail Road, to the Lord only knows where, and up to Tunkhannock? As well might he send them round by New York and Philadelphia and up through Glaucy Jones' district!

Be assured it is but the carrying out of the recommendations of the *Union* and kindred prints, that the circulation of Republican papers must be curtailed, or their craft is in danger. I, for one, think that if there is nothing rotten in Denmark, there *is* in our Post-Office Department. WYOMING.

Miscellaneous.

Department News.

The Prepayment of all Transient Printed Matter Compulsory.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday contains the following:

We are requested to publish the following regulations, made by the Postmaster-General, in order to carry out the provisions of the act just passed, requiring pre-payment of postage on all transient printed matter, viz:

1. Books, not weighing over four pounds, may be sent in the mail pre-paid by postage stamps, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United States under three thousand miles, and at two cents an ounce over three thousand miles, provided they are put up without a cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at both ends or sides, so that their character may be determined without removing the wrapper.

2. Unsealed circulars, advertisements, business cards, transient newspapers, and every other article of transient printed matter, except books, not weighing over three ounces, sent by mail to any part of the United States, are chargeable with one cent postage each, to be prepaid by postage stamps. Where more than one circular is printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, each must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuming the form and name of newspapers; and the miscellaneous matter in such sheets must also be charged with one rate. A business card on an unsealed envelope of a circular subjects the entire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscriber, or to any person, subjects the whole package to letter postage; and whenever subject to letter postage, from being sealed or from any cause whatever, all printed matter, without exception, must be prepaid or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage and to detect fraud. At offices where postage stamps cannot be procured, postmasters are authorized to receive money in prepayment of postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

☞ The kind lady who sent us a mince pie, says a Western Editor, with the request to "please insert," is assured that such articles are never crowded out by a press of other matter.

Servile Insurrection.

The country has recently been startled by the discovery of wide spread and deep laid plans of insurrection among the negroes in the southern States. This discovery has carried dismay and terror to the hearts of many people, and, indeed, nothing could be better calculated to awaken alarm in the bosoms even of the boldest. A man who could face death in its most appalling shape with firmness and constancy, might well shrink with apprehension and dismay from a danger which threatens to bring death, and worse than death, to the wife of his bosom, and the children that surround his hearthstone.

Such of the Southern journals as have attempted to give any explanation of the cause of these insurrections, have concurred in attributing it to the discussion of the slavery question during the recent Presidential election. It is well known in this State, and all over the South, the pro-slavery party have denounced all who opposed their schemes for extending slavery into Kansas as abolitionists, and charged that all such persons, composing an immense majority at the North, were determined, if they obtained power, to abolish slavery throughout the Union. Of course this was a falsehood, and known to be a falsehood by those who gave it utterance; but the slaves who listened to these wild harangues from the furious pro-slavery demagogues, intended to embitter the masses of the Southern people against the people of the North, were not unwilling to give credence to a story so flattering to their hopes, and hence they have been prompted and encouraged to the attempts which have been so recently discovered and suppressed. Who is to blame for the disasters from which the wives and the daughters of the South have just barely escaped, by the timely, and we might also say, providential disclosures of the designs of the slaves? Undoubtedly the lying demagogues, who, for party purposes and for the sake of personal advancement, have gone about fulminating their falsehoods against all the people of the North, and have thus prompted and encouraged the slaves to revolt, which never would have been attempted, except for the hopes inspired, of aid and assistance from the people of the North?—Who is to be blamed for the gloom and apprehension which still broods over the South, and who has caused the embarrassment to the business of the people in the districts where these outbreaks have occurred? The answer is still the reckless and unprincipled demagogues who gave rise to the slavery agitation by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who endeavored to justify this outrage by attributing to the people of the North the design of abolishing slavery in the Southern States.—*St. Louis Dem.*

SNOW BLOCKADE IN WISCONSIN.—The Milwaukie Sentinel of the 25, gives an account of the difficulties encountered by a train of cars on the railroad between that city and Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi. The road extends to Boscobel, twenty-four miles from the river, where a party took passage about two weeks before Christmas. The snow drifts were deep, and no trains could get away. Getting a fair start, on the shoveled track, after two or three days' delay, the train brought up in a deep drift some six miles this side of Boscobel, and then commenced the work in earnest.

The train would plunge into the drifts, the snow being sometimes as high as the tops of cars, and coming to a dead halt, wait till the shovellers—passengers and all amusing themselves that way—could clear the wheels, and then running back, dash in again. So they struggled, but three days and nights passed in making a dozen miles progress. Provisions were all gone; only scanty supplies could be obtained from the few farm houses accessible.

Parties were detailed to cut and bring wood for the engines, and they kept up steam with difficulty in the four locomotives. At length, after almost despairing of being thawed out till spring, one of the working parties returned to the train at about two o'clock one morning, with the joyful report of having heard the whistle of engines coming from the eastward, and the excitement was intense till just about daylight, the relief train from Madison, with four engines, which had been working for several days from the eastward, broke through the drifts, "hitching on" the whole train, moved to Muscoda.

On reaching Madison rain began to fall, and the drains were choked up, so that water overflowed the track. The mercury fell to zero, and the track could then only be cleared by the slow work of the pickaxe. When we read such accounts of early snow storms on the prairies we do not wonder that the Presidential Electors of Wisconsin were prevented from reaching the capital in time to cast their votes according to law.

THE "CHRISTIANIZING" INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY.—The following Ordinance, in relation to negroes, passed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 9, we find in the *Eagle* of that city:

Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Memphis, That it shall be unlawful hereafter to teach letters to negroes in Sabbath Schools or elsewhere within the limits of the corporation, and that the Mayor cause the Superintendent of negro Sabbath Schools, &c., to be notified of the passage of this Ordinance, and for every violation thereof, the party so offending shall be taken before the Recorder, and upon conviction, be fined not less than $50, nor exceeding $500, for each and every offence.

SEC. 2. *Be it further Ordained, &c.*, That no night meetings for religious or other purposes, of negroes, shall be allowed between sun-down, and sun-rise, except with the written permit of the Mayor, under the supervision of a Police force, detailed for the purpose of attending such meeting; and that any person addressing such meeting of negroes, or permitting it to be held on his lot, or premises, shall be fined, upon conviction thereof before the Recorder, $50 for each and every offence.

SEC. 3. *Be it further Ordained, &c.*, That it shall be unlawful for any negro to preach in this city, and that any one so offending, the owner thereof shall be fined $60 for each and every offence.

THOMAS B. CARROL, Mayor.

Attest: L. R. RICHARDS, City Register.

PUNCTUALITY.—Mr. Scott, a resident of Exeter, traveled on business till about eighty years of age. He was one of the most celebrated characters in the Kingdom for punctuality, and by his methodical conduct, joined to uniform diligence, he gradually amassed a large fortune. For a long series of years, the proprietors of every inn he frequented in Devon and Cornwall knew the day and the very hour when he would arrive. A short time before he died, a gentleman on a journey in Cornwall stopped at a small inn at Port Isaac to dine. The waiter presented him with a bill of fare which he did not approve of; but observing a fine duck roasting, "I'll have that," said the traveller. "You cannot, sir," said the landlord, "It is for Mr. Scott of Exeter." "I know Mr. Scott very well," rejoined the gentleman, "he is not in your house." "True, sir," said the landlord, "but six months ago, when he was here last, he ordered a duck, to be ready for him this day precisely at two o'clock;" and to the astonishment of the traveller, he saw the old gentleman jogging into the inn-yard just about five minutes before the appointed time.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—There is some considerable excitement in the State of Louisiana, growing out of the progress of emancipation in that State. In New Orleans city it is stated, within the last twelve months, one Court alone has emancipated between five and six hundred blacks. All the Courts are supposed to have set free between one thousand and fifteen hundred. In the interior of the State it is said that the evil has been felt to a degree that has attracted the attention of grand jurors and Judges. In the parish of Point Coupee, where the vote at the late election was between seven and eight hundred, we are told that the free negroes are only eight less than the number of white voters. In the parish of Rapides a Judge recently delivered a charge to the jury upon the subject. It must be a sorry state of affairs when the Courts cannot be entrusted with the work of emancipation. Doubtless the Judges act from the best of reasons, and do not grant applications except in cases where the emancipated person shows evidence that he, or she, will not be a burden to society. The *Delta* admits that the free negroes of New Orleans are superior in industry and intelligence to those of other portions of the South. Slaveholders and the Courts are quite competent to decide the question of emancipation without the interference of those who regard even matters of humanity with political eyes.

MEETING OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE—THE CAUCUS NOMINATIONS.—HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—The caucuses of both parties in the House met this evening to select officers for the organization to-morrow. The Democrats nominated J. Lawrence Getz, of Berks, for Speaker, unanimously, all the others having been withdrawn, and then adjourned. There were 53 members present.

Capt. Jacob Zeigler, the Assistant Clerk of the last House, will be nominated by the Democrats for Clerk of the House, and Wm. Picking for Assistant Clerk, these gentlemen having no opposition.

The Republican caucus to-night nominated S. P. McCalmont of Venango, for Speaker; A. W. Benedict, of Huntington, for Clerk; Wm. J. Backhouse, of Allegheny, for Assistant Clerk; S. F. Gwinner, of Bucks, for Sergeant-at-Arms; H. B. Hoffman, of Dauphin, for Doorkeeper, and S. C. Hill, of Washington, for Messenger. There were 45 present.

The Senate caucuses will meet in the morning. The Republicans will probably nominate David Taggart, of Northumberland, for Speaker; Geo. W. Hammersley, of Philadelphia, for Clerk, and J. Holcomb, of Bradford, for Assistant Clerk.

The Democrats of the Senate will nominate N. B. Browne, of Philadelphia, or J. H. Walton, of Monroe, for Speaker.

Mr. Benson, the Republican Representative from Potter, is sick, and is not expected here at the opening of the Session.

☞ The South is receiving her punishment, not from the North, but from herself. She has with her own hands contrived the engine that has struck a deadly blow at her vitals. Her public men would have severed the Union, and kindled the torch of civil war all over the land, under the pretext to give stability to their peculiar institution; and in the very hour of their success their institution seems crumbling to pieces. Before the election, Southern chivalry would have rushed across the Ohio, conquered the unwarlike people of the laborious North, seized upon the capital city, and borne off to its strong holds, the archives and symbols of government; now, smitten with mortal fear, and shaking with a cowardice that it cannot even conceal, it trembles in the face of its slaves, and confesses its inability to defend itself against the superior powers of its own *property*. Is not here humiliation? Where, since the foundation of the world, were the vain so down-trodden—the boastful so exposed—the presumptuous so beaten and shamed?—Cin. Com.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Our advices from Europe by the Fulton, at New York, and Kangaroo, at Philadelphia, are to the 17th from London, Havre, Southampton and Liverpool. The missing steamship Hermann, had reached Southampton, having encountered terrific weather, and been obliged to return on account of her machinery being disabled. Her mails and passengers were sent by the Fulton.

The Persian government has issued a proclamation recognizing the English declaration of war. The British had taken the Islands of Ormuz and Karach, in the Persian Gulf. The quarrel between Switzerland and Prussia has gone so far that the next step, unless prevented by powerful intervention, can only be actual hostility. Great severity is said to be displayed towards the political prisoners of Neufchatel. Sonjouk Kaleh has been retaken from the Circassians by the Russian army after a gallant defence. The English Parliament is to meet for business on the 3d of February. Queen Victoria and family had visited the Arctic ship Resolute, just restored by the United States government.

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENTS.—The President says, in his message:

"Perfect liberty of association for political objects, and the widest scope of discussion, are the received and ordinary conditions of government in our country."

This was said just after an election in which the friends of a candidate who carried eleven States could not utter a word in his favour in a majority of the other States without being mobbed. This "perfect liberty of association for political objects" did not allow in the northerly part of the most northerly slave States a meeting of the friends of a candidate who received, in spite of such proscription, over 1,300,000 votes, and whom the change of a few thousands of votes would have made President. This "widest scope of discussion" was illustrated by banishing men from the slave States who dared to prefer Fremont—by virtually robbing them of their property, and by denying them all redress in the courts in refusing them access to the courts.—*Providence Journal.*

NECROLOGY OF THE YEAR.—Among the many noted persons who have died the last year, may be named John M. Berrien and Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia; John M. Niles of Connecticut; Ogden Hoffman, George Steers, Robert L. Stevens and L. B. Shepard, of New York; Samual Hoar, Francis C. Gray, Rev. Dr. Peabody, John C. Warren, of Massachusetts; John M. Clayton, James G. Percival, Rev. Dr. John O. Choules.

Across the Atlantic the names of many of the titled and the great have been added to the list of the departed. Among those worthy of mention here, may be named Heinrich Heine, Gilbert a'Becket, John Bradham, Dr. Buckland, Viscount Hardinge, Sir John Ross, Theobald Mathew, Admiral Beechey, Biela, the astronomer, Adolphe Adam, Peter Lind painter, Paul Delaroche.

☞ The annual statement of railways in the Union has just been published by the United States Railroad and Mining Register. It makes the total number of miles of railway 24,192, being an increase of 3,434 over the preceding year. The increase is larger in Pennsylvania than in any other State, being 426, while the largest increase in other States is, Illinois 398, Indiana 368, and Wisconsin 353 miles. Our total is now 2,164 miles, Ohio heading the list with 2,869, New York following next with 2,702, and Illinois 2,531. Pennsylvania is now the fourth railway State, but is fast overtaking those ahead of her.

Brevities.

.... The Portland (Maine) Advertiser states that there are in that city 5000 believers in spiritualism.

.... The reports continue of slave excitements at the South. It is said fifteen negroes have been executed in Perry county, S. C., and twenty in Louisiana.

.... It is estimated that the love letters dropped into the post office at Lowell, average over 1500 daily. The factory girls are unanimous in their opposition to "single blessedness."

.... In a recent sketch of the life of Mr. Breckinridge, the author says he commenced life poor and parentless. Rather a poor start that. Perhaps like little Topsey he "wasn't born, he growed."

.... It is said that Senator Bell will lose about $10,000 by the insurrection panic.—Four of his negroes, in his absence, were hung by one of the local courts, and five more afterwards by the mob.

.... The London Shipping Gazette calls attention to the importance of the direct trade with Chicago, just opened, and publishes calculations of the cost of conveyance each way, to show that it may be carried on profitably.

.... *Every Free State but Pennsylvania gives a most decided majority against Buchanan!* No wonder he and his leaders begin to change their tune, and show some desire to keep Kansas from Slavery's crime and curse.

.... A man named Adair, who was the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Clinton county Michigan, at the late election, has gone crazy over his defeat. He had been often elected to office by the Democrats, and was quite popular.

.... The Pennsylvania House of Representatives is composed of one hundred members. Of the members composing the present House, forty-six are new members, forty-nine were members of the House last year, and five were members previously.

.... It is said that the Ramath, (California) county jail consists of a live oak tree with a staple and chain attached. It is well ventilated, and affords a good opportunity, for the study of astronomy and the barometer, especially when blankets are scarce.

.... A Republican meeting held in Lehigh county, not long since, unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That in DAVID WILMOT we recognize the "foremost man" of the "Old Keystone," and we long for an opportunity to testify our high appreciation of his noble devotion to the cause of Liberty.

.... An editorial article of some length in the New Orleans Delta, which is copied approvingly by some of the other southern journals of that kidney, advocates the formation of a purely Southern party, to prepare for the campaign of 1860, when it is feared that the Republican party must elect its candidates to the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

.... The "Czar," a Warsaw journal, says that while England, with much noise and ostentation, prepares an expedition against Persia, Russia, unostentatiously and noiselessly, is getting ready to come to the succor of the Shah; and, in the meanwhile, continues to refill her exhausted magazines, and to replace the war *materiel* consumed during the late war.

.... Governor Slade's benevolent efforts to supply the needy regions of the West with school teachers, are denounced by the Washington Union as a part of a scheme to "Yankeefy the West." Thus, political malignity misrepresents and abuses even the best efforts to spread the blessings of education among the ignorant. Does the creed of the Union shun the light?

.... The Lockport Journal states that, while a clerk in a law office in that village was overhauling papers on file, a package was found which showed marks of having been set on fire. Examining further, the charred remains of a common moth fly, or miller, was found which had probably carried the fire from the candle, in his wings, to the documents and set the papers on fire.

.... Massachusetts is now represented by only one Senator, and the fact produces a deep impression. Mr. Sumner may return to Washington for a time; but his friends feel that the wounds will prove fatal. The political friends of Brooks have so far taken his part that slavery must bear the odium of his brutality and cowardice.

.... Most of the towns around us have been visited with snow, and shoveling off the sidewalk has become a serious business.—Paths for gentlemen are soon opened, but in some of the larger towns they are talking of special appropriations for shoveling them out wide enough to admit free passage of ladies with hooped skirts, and with switching off places at intervals, so that when two skirts happen to meet they can pass.

.... Do our readers know that there is no safety in the so-called self-sealing envelopes? It is a fact. Those envelopes can be opened and the letter read by any one who is willing to perform so mean a trick, and when re-sealed appear as well as ever. All that is necessary is simply to moisten the outside of the envelope where the gum is attached, and by patience and care the feat is performed.—Don't use these envelopes except with additional precaution of a wafer, mucilage or paste.

.... Last winter a bill was crowded thro' Congress, providing for the establishment of free schools for the white children of the District of Columbia. This law, however, had a proviso attached, that it was only to take effect in those school districts where the people should, at an election held for the purpose, vote to accept it. The election was held a short time since, and every school district voted against the free school law! The capital of our country is located in rather a dark region, if we judge from this vote.

.... Wm. C. Pierrepont, of Pierrepont Manor, Jefferson Co., recently sent a donation of $2000 to the church Book Society of New York. By a mistake the amount was mentioned in the *Church Journal* as $3000; whereupon Mr. Pierrepont forwarded the odd $1000, to make his donation actually correspond with the figures of the printer.—The editor of the "Church Journal" pronounces the mistake the best mistake, and the correction the most satisfactory correction he has ever known in his editorial experience.

.... Our Supreme Court is much exercised by the fear that it will, at no remote day, be brought into direct collision with the Supreme Court of the United States. The latter tribunal is pretty sure to decide that owners of slaves have the right to take their property just where they please in the Union; and if they should bring them here, our Supreme Court will most assuredly set them free, if called upon to act, and the whole power of the State will be used to maintain its ruling. We have no idea of submitting to the centralizing decisions of a court that is now dominated by small lawyers. I shouldn't wonder if our next election were made to turn entirely upon this very point. We shall want able, independent, strong-minded, backboned men in office when the hour of trial comes.—*Bost. cor. of Evening Post.*