

changed, changed only to render more certain the accomplishment of its noble purpose and objects.

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to be encouraged; our entire military system should be reorganized, and made to occupy that position which it should occupy in the State. It is a matter of course that the Legislature should be organized in such a manner as to be able to do its duty.

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severest condemnation. It prevents a honest expression of the popular will corrupts the source of legitimate power and influences and stifles a fatal blow at the cherished rights of freedom. These evils are alleged to exist in our large cities—the rural districts of the State are comparatively free from such corrupting abuses. A remedy extensive with the evil should be provided. Every defence should be thrown around the ballot box, and whilst the rights of legal voters should be secured and protected, fraud in every form should be prevented and punished. Whether a judicial reform, or some other measure of reform, adequate to the necessities of the case, should be adopted, is referred to the wisdom of the Legislature.

As appropriate to this subject, the reform of the naturalization laws—the prevention, by the National Government, of the importation of foreign criminals and paupers, and a more careful, rigid and personal examination, by our courts, of all persons coming before them as applicants for admission to the rights of citizenship, would, to some extent, correct existing abuses, and relieve the ballot-box from the pressure of corrupting and dangerous influences.

To the policy and acts of the National Government, as they do, the rights and interests of the Commonwealth, the people of the State cannot be indifferent. Pennsylvania, occupying a high and conservative position in the sisterhood of States—devoted to the Constitution and the Union, in their integrity and harmony, has been, and will ever be, as ready to defend the rights of her sister States, as she is to defend her own. These sentiments, she has never abandoned. These principles she has never violated. Pledged to the maintenance of the rights of the North, as well as those of the South—sincerely desirous to promote the peace, harmony and welfare of our whole country—and disclaiming all intention or desire to interfere with the Constitutional rights of the States, or their domestic institutions—she is ready to stand with the people of all States, against all attempts to break down the Union, or to subvert the Republic.

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The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS.
MONTROSE, PA.
Thursday, January 15, 1857.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1860.
FOR PRESIDENT,
JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

Now, when the sleighing is good, is the time to bring the printers wood.

As January Court commences next week, we expect that, at the office of the Independent Republican, a great rush, not only of new subscribers, but of old ones coming in to renew their subscriptions.

If the indications of the past few weeks are to be relied on, our paper is destined soon to attain a far wider circulation than heretofore. We believe that it is beginning to be perceived that we expend a good deal of labor upon it, to make it deserving of public patronage, and our friends have determined to sustain it accordingly. That's right. Give the Republican a generous support, and we will try to make it worth your money. We mean to make it such a paper, that no citizen of Susquehanna county can afford to live without it.

Governor Pollock's Annual Message, though long, will be perused with interest by our readers. It is an able and clearly written document, and shows the affairs of the Commonwealth in a prosperous condition.

Tax-payers must be gratified to think that there is even a remote prospect of getting rid of our enormous State debt of Forty Millions of Dollars. But probably no such good fortune is in store for us. Pennsylvania is proverbially the pack-horse of the Union—made to carry burdens for party, and be kicked and cuffed in recompense. She has just elected a "Democrat" President, and will probably be rewarded by a "Democratic" Congress by the repeal of the duties on Railroad iron—an article largely supplied from the iron works of this State—thus ruining our iron manufacturers, depriving us of a principal source of revenue, and making our burden of taxation heavier than ever.

T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, has in press and will publish on Saturday, January 31st, a volume of four hundred choice tales by the late well-known and popular author, Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, entitled "Love after Marriage." See these stories are not of the "flap" character, but are among the best for teaching a good moral. Price, complete in one volume, bound in cloth, \$1.25; or in two volumes, paper, \$1.00. Copies of either edition will be sent to any part of the United States, free of postage, on remitting the price to the publisher.

From Greeley & McElrath, Publishers, Tribune office, New York, we have received the "Tribune Almanac" for 1857, an annual which has become quite celebrated for the value and accuracy of its statistics, and its yearly resume of remarkable events of the preceding year. Every family should have and preserve the "Tribune Almanac." Sold by the publishers at \$1 a dozen or \$7 a hundred.

We are glad to perceive that Judson Holcomb, who for two years past, with B. Laporte, represented Bradford county in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, has been elected Assistant Clerk of the State Senate. Mr. Holcomb is a staunch Republican, like all the officers of the Senate.

Col. John W. Forney, of the Philadelphia Pennsylvania, is an man of notorious want of principle in private as in political life, was nominated in caucus of the Shamocratic members of the Legislature, as the candidate of the party for U. S. Senator, in place of Broadhead, whose term expires with the present Congress. The vote stood in the caucus, John W. Forney 35, John Robbins 21, H. B. Wright 3, C. A. Black 1. There were 60 members present, and 9 absent, 8 of the latter being friends of Henry D. Foster, and one sick.

Forney is the expressed choice of Buchanan for the office, as he has done a great deal of dirty work for the President elect during the past year. As the Sham Democratic has a small majority in the Legislature on joint ballot, our State is quite likely to be disgraced by another douglites Senator.

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR.—In the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, January 9th, a joint resolution was adopted to go into the election of a United States Senator on Tuesday, the 13th, and the House then proceeded to make nominations, when John W. Forney, Henry D. Foster, David Wilmot, Simon Cameron, Charles A. Buckwalter, Richard Brodhead, John Robbins, Hendrick B. Wright, and some 20 others were nominated. Judge Wilmot was nominated by S. B. Chase, of Susquehanna.

The Senate, on Saturday, Jan. 10th, refused to consider a resolution proposing to meet the House of Representatives in Convention on Tuesday, for the purpose of electing a U. S. Senator, by a vote of 18 days to 15 years, as follows: Yea—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Creswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Ingram, Knox, Laubach, Steele, Straub, Walton, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—15.

Nays—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Finney, Flemken, Frazier, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Jordan, Killinger, Lewis, Myers, Penrose, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Sutherland, and Taggart, Speaker—18.

We hope, if there is no other way to prevent the sending of another douglites to disgrace this State in the U. S. Senate, that the Republican majority in the Senate will refuse to go into Convention at all.

Teachers' Wages.
Mr. John R. Stone, writing from Summit Hill, Carbon county, informs us that, in that mining region, although the greater part of the inhabitants are foreigners, Common School teachers receive much better wages than in Susquehanna county. He says: "In these parts they come up to the tune of twenty dollars per month for female teachers, who are employed for ten months, the school year, and from thirty-five to forty dollars a month for males, who are employed for terms varying from five to ten months, and paid monthly, and the consequence is they have plenty of teachers. Many of the teachers in this and adjoining counties are from Bradford and Susquehanna, consequently there is a scarcity of good teachers there. Teachers know full well before they pack up and travel southward, what are the peculiar advantages in these parts. 'Money makes the mare go,' with them as with others; and another great inducement is, they can here choose their own boarding place, and have things arranged to suit their own taste, so that they can improve their leisure time. In Susquehanna county some of the School Directors when hiring a teacher, have the magnanimity to offer him twelve dollars per month, (and give him the privilege of boarding round, or pay for his board himself) for the first year; and some will, after long parleying, come up as high as sixteen, sixteen, or even eighteen dollars. Such men do not appreciate the worth of a teacher, having apparently forgotten that a teacher who is not worth more than ten or twelve dollars a month is unfit for the School room. They may sometimes get good teachers for such prices, but in that case the teacher receives no just equivalent for his services.

"The custom of boarding round is what is generally disliked about all things else, connected with Common School teaching. There is no district in Susquehanna, or any other county, where it would be as well for a teacher to board around as to have a regular boarding place, where he could avail himself of his leisure hours in gaining knowledge, and improving himself in his profession. In Susquehanna county the teacher is subjected to the inconvenience of 'pulling up stakes' two or three times a week, and the unpleasantness of being changed from good board and lodgings to poor, about as often.

"The teacher is said to be responsible for the bodily health, intellectual growth, and the moral and religious training of the scholar. Thus the responsibilities of the teacher are far greater than those of the physician, or minister, and why—if they are qualified to fill their places—should not their reward be somewhere near in proportion to the responsibilities of their callings?

"Money properly expended for an education is a safe investment; a treasure more valuable than all others; a gem, brighter far than the glittering diamond; and a source of enjoyment as inexhaustible as the ocean's depths! May we not then hope that our Common Schools will yet be for the many, what our High Schools are for the few?"

We publish, this week, a letter from a resident of Tennessee, slightly agitating the Slavery question. We have no fault to find with the writer for differing with us in opinion; but if by a "sectional Executive" or "fanaticism" he refers to the candidates and principles of the Republican party, we leave our readers to decide whether a party whose platform is based on the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, and enunciates no doctrines on the Slavery question but such as were held by Thomas Jefferson, Henry Clay, and other great Southern Statesmen, and the candidate supported on that platform, should be so designated. In fact, the writer declares himself opposed to the extension of Slavery, and is therefore in principle a Republican, though probably he would repudiate the title of a fanatic.

We shall be pleased to hear from our correspondent again, more especially with reference to the situation, made of living, &c., of the native poor whites in his part of the South, not only of those living in the towns and villages, but more particularly of those who live scattered here and there among the plantations of the slaveholders.

For the Independent Republican.
Letter from a Non-Slaveholder of Tenn.
Messrs. Editors.—By the politeness of an old friend living not fifty miles from you, I have received several numbers of your paper; and from its contents generally upon the subject of Slavery, as well as the tenor of my correspondence from your vicinity, on the same subject, I discover that you there labor under some mistakes with reference to the abuse of slaves, here particularly.

I was raised partly in Luzerne and Bradford counties, Pa., but have been living in the South twenty odd years; and the knowledge gathered by my long acquaintance here, has changed my opinion and feelings upon this subject very materially. Sometimes, on taking a retrospective view of the general features of Slavery, as they appeared on my first arrival at the South, they appear as having been then seen through a lens and so distorted and magnified as to have no resemblance whatever to their appearance now. Actually, many things which excited my fears of condonation there, have become so reversed in appearance that I have looked upon the condition of the slaves as more calculated to excite the envy of the poor whites than their pity.

Many of the reports published by travelers at the South, in Northern papers, read very unamusing, not only to Southern men, but to those from the North who have lived here a few years.

But I had like to have forgotten the lines of Pope which my correspondent at the North quotes so fluently, as explaining the change in my views, namely: "Vice is a monster of so vile a mien, That he has headed north to be seen; But, seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure her, then embrace."

This mode of argument, you perceive, ignores all that knowledge which men gather from actual demonstration and long personal experience. Hence nothing is to be believed at the North, unless as seen through the blurred eyes of fanaticism.

I am no freer nor abolitionist, but I am opposed to the extension of Slavery. I believe, however, that the putting in of a sectional Executive, besides "endangering the Union, is entirely unnecessary, as alien sovereignty, which even the Southern Democracy have granted to the North, has secured all the Territories to Free-Soil. This, I think, is the general opinion of the intelligent of this part of the country—privately entertained.

From the reports of the elections in the South, you may suppose that alien sovereignty is a cherished feature in Southern politics. Very far from it. That plank in the Cincinnati platform has but few friends here save for party purposes. When its meaning was explained to the unlettered masses of the Democratic party here before election, their reply would be that "twas all a d—d Know Nothing lie"—just as, when told that at the North, Breckinridge, Toombs, and Prince John, denounce that the Democratic was pro-Slavery party, or when told that at Democratic mass meetings there flags were carried with the inscription of "Buchanan, Breckinridge and Free Kansas," they would reply that it was "all a d—d Know Nothing lie." In this you have a hint or two of the intelligence of this country—privately you will say, one of the legitimate fruits of the institution.

A RESIDENT OF TENNESSEE.
For the Republican.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 8, 1857.

To MY CONSTITUENTS:—Permit me to express the wish that you will send your petitions for all legislation, whether general or local, at the earliest possible moment. There is a vast amount of business before the Legislature at this session, and bills that are not introduced at an early day will stand a poor chance of being acted upon.

Complaints have frequently been made to me, that in sessions past, petitions have been sent to members upon important matters, from which nothing was ever heard. The difficulty unquestionably has been, that they were not sent at an early day.

S. B. CHASE.

For the Independent Republican.
A Sad Affair.
A gentleman just down from Mauch Chunk, informs us that a desperate and sad affair transpired in that Borough on Monday afternoon last, the circumstances of which are briefly as follows: The wife of the editor of the Carbon Democrat, who, by the way, is a most estimable lady, it appears, had been for a long period annoyed by the disloyalty of her husband, and had reason to fear an intense and bitter hate toward a female by the name of Mary Spoonheiner, residing in or about Easton. In a word, her domestic happiness had been sacrificed by her false husband to an unwholly iniquity kept up with the atrocious female, and on last Monday she determined to put an end to her troubles by taking the life of Miss Spoonheiner, who happened at that time to be in Mauch Chunk, stopping at the American Hotel. Resolved upon this course she armed herself with a pistol and proceeded to the hotel, whereupon she made a sudden and desperate assault, in the presence of the landlady. Fortunately for the object of her anger, she was unable to draw the pistol instantly, and from excitement and the struggle to detain Miss Spoonheiner, she threw the pistol after her, and followed her to the landing below where some gentlemen, attracted by the screams, immediately interfered and terminated the affair. Subsequently the enraged woman appeared at the hotel again with a large knife, evidently intending another attempt to execute vengeance upon the destroyer of her happiness.

The indignation of the community against the husband, whose base conduct is regarded as the provocation of the affair, which was only prevented from terminating in a manly and earnest and would have been deemed a summary and severe punishment had he been found in town.—Easton Express

We believe the statement in regard to the knife is incorrect. The gentleman above alluded to is the Representative of the Democracy of Carbon, or rather the Democratic Representative from Carbon.—Mauch Chunk Gazette.

The International Atlantic Telegraph.
The President has transmitted to the Senate in reply to a resolution, a plan for New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in which he is informed that contracts have been made for the manufacture of the submarine cables to connect the continents of Europe and America, and is expected to have the line between New York and London open for business by the 4th of July next.

The Company will enter into a contract with the Government of the United States on the same terms and conditions as that with the British Government. Such contract they suppose will fall within the provision of the Constitution in regard to postal arrangements, of which this is only a new and improved form.

Her Majesty's Government engages to furnish aid by ships to lay the cable, and it is suggested by the Company that the recently finished war steamers are the very best to assist in this business. To avoid failure in laying the cable the company requested the President to make such recommendations to Congress as will secure this end.

The President makes no recommendation, but merely submits the above to the consideration of the Lords Commissioners. No reply of Marcy accompanies the documents.

CASSIUS' POLITICAL.—A State Convention met at New Haven on Wednesday last week, pursuant to a call issued by the Republican, American, and People's State Committees, inviting all opposed to the present National Administration and the Cincinnati Platform to meet for the purpose of perfecting an organization and nominating candidates for State offices. There was a very large attendance. The resolutions presented excited warm debate, for the reason that they contained no reference to the principles of the American party, but were simply Republican. Although it was said that a large majority of the delegates were Americans, an amendment proposing to insert an American plank in the platform was voted down, on the ground that the Slavery question is now the paramount issue, and those who agree on that question, hold different opinions on the American question, and the original resolutions were not adopted by a unanimous vote. The Convention nominated Alexander H. Holly, of Salisbury, Litchfield county, for Governor, and Orville H. Platt, of Meriden, New Haven county, for Lieut. Governor. The delegates adjourned in excellent spirits, and confident of the success of their work in April next.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—A collision occurred between two coal trains on the Southern Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road, on Tuesday last, by which the engineer of one of the trains, named Silas Sisson, was killed, and his locomotive and train were thrown from the track, the unfortunate engineer being buried beneath the locomotive. It seems that these trains were moving down the grade on the other side of the summit, and the track being icy, the rear train acquired so great a velocity that these managing it could not stop it, and ran into the rear end of the train ahead, smashing the caboose and the locomotive, and the motive of the former from the track, the heavily laden cars following and piling themselves on top in a general wreck. The engineer remained several hours beneath the mass before he could be extricated.

On the same day, a breakman named Gardner, from Prampton, Wayne county, fell from a Coal Train while in motion, near Greenville, the wheels of the locomotive passing over him and killing him almost instantly.—Scranton Republican.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.—The New York Legislature met January 6th. De Witt C. Littlejohn, Republican, was elected Speaker of the House. The message of Governor King was then received and read. It states the total receipts of the treasury for the year, including the remainder from last year, to be nearly \$18,000,000, and the expenditure nearly \$18,000,000. The canal debt, at the close of the fiscal year ending September 30th, was upwards of \$22,400,000. The whole length of the canals of the public works is eight hundred and ninety-two miles, and the entire cost when completed will be \$50,000,000. The State banking system is in a sound and healthy condition. The Governor alludes to the impatience upon the Republican party put forth in the President's message, which he declares to be wholly groundless; and he proceeds to give at large the views of that party on the great questions of the day.

A TITUS VOTE.—The Governor of Florida in his late message, is disposed to look at the result of the late election in its true light. He says: "Mr. Buchanan has carried fourteen out of fifteen Southern States, and many of them by large majorities, and yet he does not go into the Presidential chair backed by the support of a majority of the people of the United States."