



The Independent Republican.

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

MONROE PA.

Thursday, February 5, 1857.

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

We are indebted to Messrs. Myer of the Senate and Chase of the House for various public documents from Harrisburg.

We are indebted to some unknown friend at Leavenworth, Kansas, for a copy of the Message of Governor Geary. Judging from the tone of this document, the Governor is free in a state of "between," not exactly "free State" and not quite "Border Ruffian" but perhaps waiting for the policy of the incoming administration to develop itself before he takes a decided position.

SNOWBALL AND THE TOUMBS BILL.—Do our readers recollect that the illustrious Snowball, (whom nobody has heard of since he resigned his claims to the U. S. Senatorship in favor of the old and back friend Forney), while conquering the Wilms District last Fall, often brought against Mr. Grow the awful charge of having the Toombs bill in his pocket? That he had pocketed the bill and thus prevented its passage, was the principal accusation that this friend of Mr. Buchanan brought against Mr. Grow; and it is thought that some few—whom party zeal could lead to believe an itinerant blackguard in opposition to the distinct statement of Mr. Grow that the bill lay, unopened in the order of business, on the Speaker's table, when the House adjourned—even gave credit to Snowball's assertion. For the benefit of such, if any such there are, we now proceed to prove by the record of the proceedings of the House during the present session, that Snowball's statement was false.

By the official record of Congress, The Congressional Globe, of December 23, 1856, page 101, we find this record of proceedings in the House of Representatives.

The following bills and resolutions from the Senate were then severally taken from the Speaker's table, read a first and second time, and referred as indicated below.

And on the succeeding page of the Globe, among the bills so named as "taken from the Speaker's table," the Toombs bill is included as follows:

"An Act (No. 356) to authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a constitution and State government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories."

"So it appears that the 'Toombs bill' first came into the hands of Mr. Grow, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, December 23, 1856, long after the doughface champion accused him of having pocketed it. However, Snowball was as near the truth in this as in most of his statements.

Preston S. Brooks, Member of Congress from South Carolina, who will always be remembered for his brutal assault on Charles Sumner in the Senate Chamber, died suddenly, at Washington, on Tuesday evening, January 27th. His disease was in the throat, terminating in croup. He was first attacked with the disease on Saturday preceding his death.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned twenty-four hours in consequence of the decease of Mr. Brooks, and on the 29th eulogiums on the deceased were pronounced in the Senate by Messrs. Evans, Hunter, and Toombs, and in the House by Messrs. Keitt, Quitman, Campbell, (of Ohio,) Cleggman, and Saragoe. Mr. Saragoe, referring to the ruffianly attack on Senator Sumner, said, "the world has ever since approved and applauded the deed."

When this was said the President, the Heads of the Departments, the Federal Judiciary, the President elect, Mr. Buchanan, and the members of the Senate, were present. The words, so scandalously out of place and invidious to many present, produced considerable sensation, and many Members left the Chamber. Not even in the presence of death can these Savage slavery propagandists forget their bitter hatred of the champions of Freedom.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE, since the election of U. S. Senator, furnish few matters of interest or importance. Our Representative, S. B. Chase, appears to make an active and useful member. We find the following in the Legislative Record:

TEUESDAY, January 20.—Mr. Chase submitted the following, which was adopted. Resolved, That the use of this Hall be and is hereby granted to the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, for holding their annual meeting this afternoon and evening.

PROPOSED NEW STATES.—In the House of Representatives, on Saturday last, a bill reported by Mr. Grow, defining the boundaries of Minnesota and authorizing the people of that Territory to form a State government, was passed, yeas, 96; nays, 74. The proposed State embraces 70,000, (about the size of Missouri,) leaving very little of the boundary about 90,000 square miles to be hereafter erected into a government by the Indian name of Decatur. The present population was stated by Mr. Grow to be between 175,000 and 200,000.

On the same day, a bill was passed in the House, authorizing the inhabitants of Oregon to form a Constitution and State government. The bill gives Oregon 50,000 square miles, and the population is about 90,000. An amendment offered by Humphrey Marshall, confining the suffrages at the election for delegates to frame a constitution, to citizens of the United States, was adopted by a vote of 71 against 49.

Mr. Grow, from the Committee on Territories, on the same day reported adversely to the adoption of the Toombs Kansas bill, and in favor of the adoption of a bill for the admission of Kansas as a State under the Toombs Constitution. Mr. Clingman moved to lay the bill on the table, but his motion was defeated, by a vote of 88 to 92 and subsequently, on motion of Mr. Grow, the bill was recommended to the Committee that reported it.

THE BOGUS LAWS OF KANSAS.—The following is the just and equitable bill reported by Mr. Grow from the Committee on Territories, to whom were referred sundry petitions praying Congress to provide some increase of relief for the people of Kansas. The report of the Committee, which recites the injustices and usurpations of the Missourians, the enactment of the Bogus Laws, the depredations and malfeasance of the General Government and its subordinates in the Territory, and the consequent sufferings and wrongs to which the settlers from Free States have been and are subjected, we are obliged to omit for want of room, except the bill itself, which is as follows:

A BILL for the relief of the People of Kansas. Whereas, The President of the United States transmitted to this House by message a printed pamphlet purporting to be the laws of the Territory of Kansas, passed at Shawnee Mission, in said Territory; and Whereas, Unjust and unwarranted test oaths are prescribed by said laws as a qualification for voting or holding office in said Territory; and Whereas, The Committee of Investigation sent by the House to Kansas, report, that said Legislature was not elected by the legal voters of Kansas, but was forced upon them by non-residents, in violation of the organic act in the Territory, and having thus usurped legislative power, they have enacted cruel and oppressive laws; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all rules or regulations purporting to be laws, or in the form of laws, adopted at the Shawnee Mission, in the Territory of Kansas, by a body of non-residents, in violation of the organic act of said Territory, and all acts and proceedings whatsoever of said Assembly, are hereby declared invalid and of no binding force or effect.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Governor of said Territory shall, as soon as possible, order an election for Members of the Legislative Assembly, in the mode and manner provided for such election, in the act organizing said Territory.

THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY NEWS suggests that the next snow storm which visits that city, come with the mercury at a respectable height above zero. The suggestions of the News will probably have about as much influence on the weather as on the politics of the State hereafter.

COURT PROCEEDINGS. Second Week.—Wednesday, January 29th. James J. Turner vs. Philander Hall et al. Verdict for defendants.

Brook, Steele & Newman vs. R. Thayer Jr. and Birt Thayer, vs. R. Thayer & Co. Defendants consent that judgment in the case be entered for plaintiffs, for the sum of \$163.89 and costs.

A petition of sundry inhabitants of Apolonia Township, having been presented at November sessions, 1856, for the incorporation of a Borough out of a part of said Township, to be called the Borough of Little Meadows, and the Grand Jury at said November sessions having presented their approval of the same, the Court, January 29, 1857, confirm the same, and order that the elections for said Borough be held at the School House, and that the first election for Borough officers be held on the third Friday of February next, and that Howard Kimball give public notice thereof by at least six advertisements put up at the most public places in said Borough, at least ten days before said election, and the Court appoint Jonathan Barney, Judge, John Hickey and William House Inspectors, for the holding of said election.

[The new borough is situated in the North West corner of Apolonia township, and also of Susquehanna county, being bounded by the State Line on the North, and the county of Bradford on the West.]

SCARCITY OF FUEL AT THE WEST.—The Cincinnati papers contain accounts of meetings held for the purpose of relieving the poor who are suffering for want of fuel. Among the heart-rending incidents of the fuel famine related, we select the following from the Gazette:

One night last week one of our city officials saw a man come out of an alley with a large load of wood on his shoulders. He went up to him and charged him with stealing.

Correspondence.

For the Independent Republican. The Bolders and the Schuylkill County. L. W. KELLY, Schuylkill Co. Jan. 27, '57.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The so-called Democracy of old Schuylkill are in the greatest commotion imaginable, caused by Messrs. Lebo and Waggoner, Representatives from this county, voting for Simon Cameron for U. S. Senator, and thereby electing him to the office for six years from the 4th of March next, and aiding in the defeat of John W. Forney, one of the most rigid pro-slavery men and most dishonest politicians in the State. The prospect of a harmonious and united Democracy here, in Schuylkill county, in support of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, is any thing but flattering, at the present time. There appears to be a regular division in the Democratic ranks of Schuylkill County. Many prominent democrats of the county uphold and justify the course that Messrs. Lebo and Waggoner have taken in the election of U. S. Senator.

The Potomac Empire, one of the organs of the so-called Democratic party of Schuylkill County, sustains Messrs. Lebo and Waggoner, and in speaking of the defeat of the Wheatland pet, it says: "The causes which led to the defeat of Col. J. W. Forney, the Democratic nominee, were manifold, and taken singly, many of the objections to him were sufficient to ensure his overthrow even had he not combined his produce this result. In the first place the announcement, a month or two ago, that J. W. Forney would be a candidate for the United States Senate, was received with great surprise throughout the State. Many were the names that had been mentioned for that post, and many who had older claims upon the party were forced to stand back and make way for the Wheatland pet."

The Emporium says, "it is well known that J. W. Forney is one of the strongest if not the very strongest Pro-Slavery man in the whole North." It mentions several other reasons which led to the defeat of J. W. Forney. The above is the tone of one portion of the Schuylkill County Democracy. But the greatest aid by far the most ignorant portion, under the command and control of F. W. Hughes, Reilly and O'Conner, (the two latter of whom are Catholic Priests,) have held meetings in every borough, and nearly every town in the county wherever they could collect two or three of the Un-terrified, and not only repudiated and condemned Messrs. Lebo and Waggoner, but have loudly denounced them through the columns of the Potomac Empire (the organ of the Un-terrified) a-saying that they dare not return to their homes, and meet such men as Hughes, Reilly, O'Conner, whose influence with their neighbors is unbounded, and who by breathing the word can drive them from their mountain home in fear and terror. What a pity! But I have not the least doubt that Messrs. Lebo and Waggoner can, and probably will, return home whenever they please with safety and with a clear conscience as if they had voted for the Pro-Slavery, Free-Trade, Non-Interference with Pennsylvania interests, Border-Ruffian, Side-door, etc. candidate, J. W. Forney. The un-terrified met at Pottsville on Saturday last, to see what further action should be taken in reference to Messrs. Lebo and Waggoner, but they soon got into a fuss among themselves, and the meeting finally broke up and ended in a perfect row and confusion. At one of the indignation meetings in Minersville, they passed a resolution to burn Messrs. Lebo and Waggoner in effigy; but after considerable spirited discussion, it was amended by a considerable spirit, it was amended by a resolution agreeing to drown them in Whisky—which was accordingly done, to the great satisfaction of all present.

Probably the so-called democracy would feel not quite so nearly used up, had it not been that Forney was old Buck's right-hand man. I see that the Pennsylvaniaian is trying to urge upon Mr. Buchanan the necessity of appointing Mr. Forney Post-Master-General, now that he has been defeated for the United States Senatorship.

I will now inform the Editors of the Montrose Democrat, that Mr. Seitzmyer, of Minersville, is much obliged to them for a copy of their Slavery-Extension sheet occasionally; for it is doing much good for the Republican cause. It took three copies only to make a strong Republican of Mr. Seitzmyer, and he has done as much, or more, for the Republican cause, (since he received the third copy of the Montrose Democrat), than any one in Minersville.

DAVID WINNOR is the choice of the Republican party here as the candidate for Governor, and we hope, ere long, to see his name swung to the mast head of the 'Independent Republican,' directly under that of John Charles Fremont and Wm. L. Dayton.

The latest news from Wheatland is that old Buck is about to turn Republican, and do all he can for free Kansas. O. C. T.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN. Notes of School Visitation.

During the coldest weather in December, we visited the schools of Ararat and Thomson, and found the teachers doing the best they could, probably, under the circumstances. We found only one house, of all we visited, that was comfortable for the scholars. That was situated in the eastern part of Ararat, and every school should be visited throughout the County; hence we were led to believe that this feature of the law would be carried out in letter and spirit, which I am happy to state from present indications I trust will be done.

I am well aware that the duties devolving upon a Superintendent are both arduous and disagreeable; therefore, being a believer in the maxim that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," I would not wish to add thereto. Nevertheless, where the directors in addition to this, are called upon by the State Superintendent to pay out hundreds of dollars for visiting schools in each county (as under their instructions they necessarily will have to do) forbearance seemingly ceases to be a virtue, and it behooves the tax-payers of the Commonwealth to pause and reflect what course under the circumstances is best to pursue.

However unpalatable may be to sympathize with the opponents of a common school system, let it not be said that I ever was found acting in concert with those who wish to accomplish its overthrow, or that I would be so penny-wise as to withhold anything that would aid, in advancing the cause of education generally. Neither, Messrs. Editors, do I wish the impression to go abroad that in the estimation of your humble correspondent the visitation of schools over rides every other consideration in enhancing the value of the same, but only as a valuable auxiliary in accomplishing such a desirable object. In conclusion allow me to state that the sentiments embodied in the subjoined extract from the report of the Superintendent of McKean Co. meet with my hearty approval:

"The benefit arising from the County Superintendent's visitations alone is sufficient to convince any candid mind that the office is one of great value and productive of a kind of good that cannot be accomplished in any other way. The interest that it awakes in both teacher and scholar, can be known only to those who witness it. Almost the first information communicated by the teacher to the scholars on their first day's meeting in school is that the county Superintendent will visit them and compare their school with others of the town.

By the visitations scholars are stimulated to labor that they may excel. Each teacher endeavors to present the best drilled classes and the inquiry is frequent, 'How does my school compare with the adjoining ones?' This opens the way for suggestions upon the different methods of teaching at a time when the teacher is desirous to receive it, these visitations produce a degree of uniformity in teaching that could by no other means be attained."

Another fact (perhaps generally known) is that in consideration of the present increased salary, a pledge was given that each and every school should be visited throughout the County; hence we were led to believe that this feature of the law would be carried out in letter and spirit, which I am happy to state from present indications I trust will be done.

viewed in the light of progress, is really insupportable.

There is some good teaching in another school in Ararat, but the teacher has few tools to work with. A miserably cold house, no blackboard, poor benches, poor stove, poor wood, and extremely cold weather nearly all the time, are not a very pretty set of tools for a teacher to display skill with.

The weather, in Thomson, was very cold when we were there, but the school houses partook of the same nature to such an extent that they lost their identity as school houses—almost. However, the schools are getting along quietly, and, in comparison with the past, doing well.

Jackson, New Milford, Franklin, Liberty, and Silver Lake, we must leave to be noticed more particularly in future. In nearly all of them there are some really worthy teachers; in some, many; but in one only (Franklin) is there a Teachers' association. Such ought not to be the case, but it is.

The weather was quite too severe for the comfort of the pupils in Chocoma, even when in the school houses. Some experienced and favorably-known teachers are at work in the town, but have many disadvantages to contend with. Some spirited and worthy men are contending for a better state of things, and we hope they will get it.

Our introduction to Apolonia, we must confess, was calculated to give us a rather bad impression. We arrived at the first school Monday morning not far from nine o'clock. We found the teacher a worthy member of the Profession—teaching we mean—but not so very pleasantly situated at the time we speak of. The weather was intensely cold—the house three feet from the ground and only partially underpinned—the floor open—four panes of glass out of the window sash—a quantity of green wood making a faint effort to kindle itself in a stove—a number of small children to be kept from freezing—all in the house shivering and purple with the cold—and but little hopes of matter being any better very soon. Thus we filled the apartments in the windows with hats, and sent for some dry wood—but got none. A friend who accompanied us, remarked as we left, that "he felt quite comfortable until he went into the school house."

The next school we found at Little Meadows—doing well. The next they told us was directly east, over the hill, about one mile and a half distant. We reached it in due time, but extended the given distance about a mile. However, the hill-and-a-half story added us materially in climbing the hill; the road was full of snow-drift, and we were on foot. Ten minutes in the school room caused us to forget all the trouble we had in getting there. We found the teacher demonstrating theoretical "the letter killeth"—but practically "that the spirit giveth life." The result was a happy and happy face. Seldom do we see a teacher so fully disappointed as we were in our school. The labors of P. G. Non-Sympathizing with Pennsylvania interests, Border-Ruffian, Side-door, etc. candidate, J. W. Forney. The un-terrified met at Pottsville on Saturday last, to see what further action should be taken in reference to Messrs. Lebo and Waggoner, but they soon got into a fuss among themselves, and the meeting finally broke up and ended in a perfect row and confusion. At one of the indignation meetings in Minersville, they passed a resolution to burn Messrs. Lebo and Waggoner in effigy; but after considerable spirited discussion, it was amended by a considerable spirit, it was amended by a resolution agreeing to drown them in Whisky—which was accordingly done, to the great satisfaction of all present.

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Resolutions for the Admission of Kansas. The following preamble and resolutions were offered in the House by Mr. Eyster, a member from Allegheny county. It will be soon by reference to the vote, taken on referring the same to the Judiciary Committee, that the Democrats voted against its reference.

Resolutions Relative to the Admission of the Territory of Kansas into the Federal Union. The Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, holding the right, and believing it to be their duty, earnestly and freely to express the opinions of the people whom they represent, in relation to the action of the Federal Government, in a matter so momentous to the State and the Union as the admission of a new member into the confederacy; and to the end, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress may be the better informed and assured of the wishes of the people of this Commonwealth, declare, that in their judgment, the admission of the Territory of Kansas into the Union as a State, with slavery or involuntary servitude, as one of its institutions, will weaken the bonds of the Federal Union—that it will dangerously impair the social relations of the several States, and will impede the march of humanity and freedom throughout the world—that it will be a fearful step toward spreading the mischiefs, crimes and cruelties of human bondage over the vast region which God has given to us, in trust, for the use of the countless generations of free men to come after us—that such a detraction of our duty to God and man, would add a page to our history upon which posterity would look with shame and horror. With slavery, where it exists under the laws of the sovereign States of this Confederacy, we propose no interference, other than such as our constitutional responsibilities demand of us, and we do not unreservedly declare, that should the constitutional rights of our Southern sister States be invaded or endangered by any power, foreign or domestic, Pennsylvania will be the first and firmest to throw herself into the breach; and the last drop of her blood, and the last tear of her bosom, shall be expended in their defence. Pennsylvania will keep her compact with her sister States, as she has ever hitherto observed it. She will defend their rights with the same fidelity that she maintains her own. Yet as she was foremost in removing the pollution of Slavery from her own soil, and has never granted a franchise or policy in respect to it, she cannot now consent to its extension over Territories in which it has no legal right of existence, independent of her will.

In the judgment of our people, Slavery is a great moral, political, economical and social evil. It enervates and impoverishes the people, wherever it exists. It breeds and fosters a laughty, over-bearing and tyrannical spirit, utterly incompatible with the genius of true liberty and republican institutions. It induces the mischievous sentiment, that labor is degrading to free men, whilst sound reason and pure democracy teach that the whole power, strength and wealth of the nation is based upon, and sustained by the skilled and unskilled industry of free men. It severs the ties between the citizens of the republic; it divides the people into masters and masters; it introduces the relations and conditions of civil warfare into the system of the State, and weakens its defenses; it hangs the dead weight of feudal despotism upon the institutions of national liberty, and puts the generous spirit of American freedom upon the defence, and engages it in the propagation of every wrong which it was first and foremost appointed to repress. Its spirit is alien to our humanity; its policy is a violation of conscience, and its interests and requirements an outrage upon the common sense of natural justice. It requires that its laboring population of the enslaved class, shall be sedulously kept in barbarian ignorance of every wrong which it was first and foremost appointed to repress. Its spirit is alien to our humanity; its policy is a violation of conscience, and its interests and requirements an outrage upon the common sense of natural justice. 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