SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND CATTLE SHOW.

To be held in Montrose, on Wednesday, September 23d, 1857.

PREMIUM LIST.

DIVISION I.—CLASS I.—*Bulls and Cows.*

For the best Durham Bull, 2 years old, and upwards,..........$5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
For the best Devon bull, 2 years, do..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
For the best grade or mixed blood,..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
For the best milch cow,..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
Awarding Committee—Rufus Smith, Chas. Lathrop, E. G. Babcock.

DIVISION II.—CLASS II.—*Heifers, Yearlings, and Calves.*

For the best two year old heifer,..........$5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
For the best lot of yearlings, not less than five,..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
For the best lot of store calves, not less than five,..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
Awarding Committee—Zipron Cobb, Dillis Justin, John Harrington.

DIVISION III.—CLASS III—*Working Oxen and Steers.*

For the best pair of working oxen,..........$5
2d best,..........4
3d best,..........3
4th best,..........2
For the best pair of 3 year old steers,..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
For the best pair of 2 year old steers,..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
Awarding Committee—S. W. Breed, S. W. Tewksbury, D. D. Warner.

DIVISION IV.—*Sheep.*

For the best fine wooled Buck,..........$3
2d best,..........2
3d best,..........1
For the best South Down,..........3
2d best,..........5
3d best,..........1
For the best long wooled,..........3
2d best,..........2
3d best,..........1
For the best lot of fine wooled ewes, not less than three,..........3
2d best,..........2
3d best,..........1
For the best lot of South Down ewes, not less than three,..........3
2d best,..........2
3d best,..........1
For the best lot of long wooled ewes, not less than three,..........3
2d best,..........2
3d best,..........1
Awarding Committee—Reuben Wells, S. A. Newton, Joel Turrell.

DIVISION V—*Swine.*

For the best Boar,..........$3
2d best,..........2
3d best,..........1
For the best Sow,..........3
2d best,..........2
3d best,..........1
For the best lot of spring pigs,..........3
2d best,..........2
3d best,..........1
Awarding Committee—J. A. Atherton, Horace Brewster, L. B. Guernsey.

DIVISION VI.—*Horses.*

For the best Stallion for all work,..........$5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
4th best,..........1
For the best breeding mare with colt by her side, raised in the county,..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
For the best single gelding, raised in the county,..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best..........2
For the best pair of matched horses, raised in the county,..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
For the best pair of three year old colts,..........3
2d best,..........2
Awarding Committee—William C. Ward, Daniel Searle, William L. Post.

DIVISION VIII—*Poultry.*

For the best lot of chickens, not less than twelve,..........$2
2d best,..........1
For the best lot of fowls, not less than six, rooster and hens,..........2
2d best,..........1
For the best lot of Turkeys,..........2
2d best,..........1
For the best lot of ducks, not less than six,..........2
2d best,..........1
Awarding Committee—N. I. Post, H. S. Searle, A. P. Keeler.

DIVISION—VIII—*Butter and Cheese.*

For the best firkin of Butter,..........$5
2d best,..........4
3d best,..........3
4th best,..........2
For the greatest quantity made during the season from any number of cows,..........5
2d best,..........3
3d best,..........2
For the best cheese, not less than 25lbs,..........3
2d best,..........2
Awarding Committee—Ira Scott, R. L. Sutphin, Joseph L. Merriman.

DIVISION IX.—*Fruit, Vegetables, Honey, Vinegar, and Maple Sugar.*

For the best specimen of fall apples, not less than half a bushel,..........$2
2d best,..........1
For the best specimen of winter apples, not less than half a bushel,..........2
2d best,..........1
For the best variety grown by Exhibitor,..........2
2d best,..........1
For the best peck of pears,..........1
For the best peck of quinces,..........1
For the best and greatest variety of Vegetables,..........2
2d best,..........1
For the best specimen of Honey not less than 10lbs,..........2
2d best,..........1
For the best five gallons of cider vinegar,..........3
2d best,..........2
3d best,..........1
For the best sample of maple sugar, not less than 10lbs,..........2
2d best,..........1
Awarding Committee—William D. Cope, Friend Hollister, James Deans.

DIVISION X.—*Leather and its Manufactures.*

For the best lot of shoe leather,..........$3
2d best,..........2
For the best lot of harness, do,..........3
2d best,..........2
For the best lot of calf skins,..........3
2d best,..........2
For the best common double team harness,..........3
2d best,..........2
For the best single carriage harness,..........3
2d best,..........2
For the best pair of calf skin boots, made by Exhibitor,..........2
2d best,..........1
Awarding Committee—Reuben Chichester, George Keeler, C. C. Wright.

DIVISION XI.—*Cabinet Work, Carriages, and Blacksmithing.*

For the best exhibition of cabinet work,..........$5
2d best,..........3
For the best single carriage,..........5
2d best,..........3
For the best lot of horse shoes,..........2
2d best,..........1
Awarding Committee—William H. Boyd, Fayette Avery, Emery Culver.

DIVISION XII.—*Farm Implements.*

For the best plow for general use,..........$3
For the best cultivator,..........2
For the best corn sheller,..........2
For the best straw cutter,..........2
For the best churn,..........2
For the best cheese press,..........2
For the best firkins, not less than two,..........2
For the best horse rake,..........2
For the best bee hive,..........2
For the best harrow,..........2
Awarding Committee—Hon. Wm. Jessup, Amos Williams, John Blanding.

DIVISION XIII.—*Domestic Manufactures.*

For the best specimen of flannel, not less than ten yards,..........$2
2d best,..........1
For the best specimen of fulled cloth, not less than five years,..........2
2d best,..........1
For the best woolen carpeting, not less than fifteen yards,..........3
2d best,..........2
For the best rag carpet,..........3
2d best,..........2
For the best ½ dozen pair of woolen socks,..........2
2d best,..........1
For the best woolen mittens, not less than two pair,..........1
2d best,..........50 cts.
Awarding Committee—Mrs. Thos. Johnson, Mrs. M. L. Catlin, Mrs. Simeon Lewis.

DIVISION XIV.—*Ornamental Nedlework.*

For the best patch work quilt,..........$3
2d best,..........2
For the best quilt of any kind,..........3
2d best,..........2
For the best silk bonnet,..........1
For the best velvet bonnet,..........1
For the best Lady's Sacque,..........1
Awarding Committee—Mrs. Wm. L. Post, Mrs. Wm. H. Jessup, Mrs. E. Patrick.

DIVISION XV.

The Executive Committee will receive the reports of the "greatest productions," previous to the meeting in January, and the premiums awarded at the meeting of the society in January.

To the farmer whose productions are the greatest, (hay included) in proportion to the number of acres under cultivation, taking into account the stock kept on his farm during the season, $10. To the next, $5.

The Executive Committee in presenting the foregoing premium list, would take occasion to remark, that it has been thoroughly revised and extended to the utmost limits of the society's means, in order to give the greatest encouragement to competition.

On a full consideration of the subject, it has appeared to the Committee, that it would be more in accordance with the object for which the society was instituted, to omit all special premiums for grain or root crops, as they have a tendency to encourage an undue share of attention to these particular objects, to the neglect of the general interest of the farm.—But in lieu thereof, premiums are offered for the largest returns of the farmer's labor, which, after all, is the main object, as it is the best general management which deserves commendation, whether it be on a large or small farm.

It is highly creditable that the interest in the Annual Fair continues to increase, thereby showing that the public appreciates the usefulness of the society in promoting the prosperity of the County.

The Awarding Committees will please report themselves at the Committee stand, as early as possible.

The following officers are appointed to take charge of the Fair:

Superintendent—William H. Jessup.
Reception Committee—L. F. Fitch, James P. W. Riley and Elisha Mulford.

THOS. NICHOLSON, F. M. WILLIAMS, ALFRED BALDWIN, } *Executive Committee.*

N. B. A track will be prepared on the Fair ground for the exhibition of Horses.

Failure of the Atlantic Telegraph.

PLYMOUTH, Friday Evening.

The United States' steam-frigate Niagara, Captain Hudson, from the Atlantic, followed by the Susquehanna, Capt. Sands, and her Majesty's screw steamship Agamemnon, Master-Commander Noddall, entered the Sound this afternoon on their return from their unsuccessful effort to lay the telegraphic cable. On board the Niagara they report that at the time of the severance, 3¾ o'clock on Tuesday morning, 336 nautical or about 380 statute miles had been laid, at a distance of 260 to 280 miles in a direct course from Valentia. The wind was southerly, there was some sea, and the ship was going from three to four knots, and the cable paying out five to six, and sometimes seven knots.

As the quantity of slack thus expended was greater than expected at starting, and more than could be afforded, the retard strain was therefore increased to a pressure of 3,000 pounds and the cable broke.

The extra expenditure of slack commenced on Monday evening, when a strong breeze and a heavy swell prevailed, and a powerful undercurrent was experienced. This current forced the wire from the ship at a considerable angle.

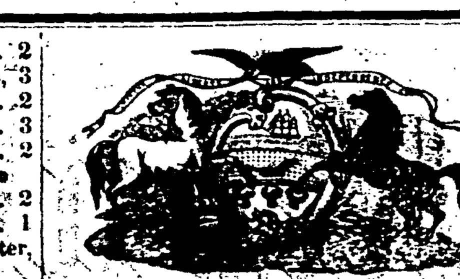
When the break was applied with increased power the stern of the Niagara was down in the trough of a sea, and the extra strain created by her rising was the immediate cause of the cable's parting.

The Susquehanna was a mile off on the Niagara's starboard beam; the Ageamnon, the Cyclops, and the Leopard were within signal distance.

At 12 o'clock the Cyclops left for Valentia, and the Leopard for Spithead. The other three remained to make some experiments.

Soundings were found by the Cyclops, at 2,000 fathoms. At night they kept a course E. S. E., under easy steam, and on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock bore up for Plymouth Sound. The Niagara is gone into Hamoaze. The general opinion is that the season is too far advanced for another effort now, but every confidence is expressed in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The machinery now on board the Niagara is considered too heavy for the purpose. It is stated that the wheels ceased to revolve when the pressure was applied on Tuesday morning.—*London Times, Aug. 15.*

☞ *The Honesdale Herald* says that there is no woman confined in the Wayne county jail, under a conviction of murder, nor ever has been. The statement of the *Lockhaven Watchman* to that effect is a mistake.



The Independent Republican.

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

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, September 3, 1857.

Freedom National—Slavery Sectional.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DAVID WILMOT, Of Bradford County.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MILLWARD, Of Philadelphia.
FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
JAMES VEECH, of Fayette County,
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, of Chester County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
SIMEON B. CHASE, of Great Bend.
FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN YOUNG, of Dimock.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE B. R. WADE, of New Milford.
FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
CHARLES NEALE, of Choconut.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
ORANGE MOTT, jr., of Forest Lake.
FOR TREASURER,
CHAUNCEY W. MOTT, of Montrose.
FOR AUDITOR,
GEORGE T. FRAZIER, of Oakland.
FOR CORONOR,
JOSIAH BLACKMAN, of Montrose.

☞ In reflecting on the present condition of political affairs, we are forcibly reminded of a remark of Judge WILMOT's, that this single Congressional district, by taking and maintaining a determined stand in favor of free institutions, might exert a vast influence in shaping the destinies of the nation. Let us briefly examine existing facts, and from thence draw an augury for the future.

The fact has been legally established, in a Philadelphia Court, that the number of illegal votes cast by the 'Democracy' at the last October election, in that city alone, was more than the whole Democratic majority in the State, and therefore that party was fairly beaten in the October election in Pennsylvania. But unfortunately this fact was not shown until after the Presidential election, and the doughfaces, strengthened by the prestige of recent success, were enabled to carry the State for Buchanan. But for these Philadelphia frauds, we should have carried the State in October, which would have ensured our success in November, and the election of Fremont. So near, then, did we come to electing a Republican President on the first trial, and were only by such means defeated. The glorious principles which gave our young party such giant strength ever in its infancy, enabling it to maintain an equal contest with the long-trained cohorts of the sham Democracy, still exist, and are as dear to us as though success had crowned our efforts on our first foughten field. And, confident in the justice of our cause, we propose not to yield the conflict for one defeat, but to strengthen ourselves at every point, and prepare to wrest the Federal government from the hands of the slavedrivers in 1860. For this purpose, Pennsylvania must be secured on the side of freedom. If we elect Wilmot this Fall, we can hardly fail to carry the State in 1860, and to elect a Republican President. And the prospect of Wilmot's election is cheering. The opposition to the Sham Democracy are far better united than they were last year, and our principles are constantly taking deeper root in the hearts of the people, as they become better understood. As was the case last year, the eyes of the whole State are on the Wilmot district. Bradford and Tioga both promise to do considerably better than they did last year, and are gallantly contending for the Banner. And unless we mistake the spirit of the Republicans of Susquehanna, she, too, will roll up a larger majority than ever before. It can be done, and it is for you to say that it shall be. We have incentive enough for exertion; for, with the closely balanced strength of the contending parties in the State, it may well be that a larger or smaller majority in the Wilmot district will carry the State for or against Wilmot. Let it never be said—it never shall be said that one true Republican of Susquehanna failed to do his duty in the hour when the success of Freedom's cause and of her noble champion, our own Wilmot, was within our reach.

Our opponents duly appreciate the importance of this conflict, and its bearings on our future destinies, and hence their herculean efforts to defeat Wilmot.—No falsehoods are too gross, no slanders too vile, to be used against him. The Shamocratic press through out the State reeks with foul calumnies on his character. But at home, where he is so well known and respected that such falsehoods would only blast the utterer, different tactics are adopted. In our own county, for months past, the Hunker politicians and wire-pullers have been persistently and systematically laboring to produce dissensions and divisions in the Republican ranks. They have endeavored to create jealouses and animosities by reporting conversations that never took place, and discovering combinations that never existed. They have labored to get a multitude of Republican candidates for county offices into the field, by making to unsuspecting Republicans promises of their support. Perceiving the insidious game our opponents were playing, we urged upon the several Townships the importance of attending their delegate elections, and selecting good reliable men for delegates to the Nominating Convention. And this was done. We venture to say that never was a Convention assembled in the county composed of abler men, or men having the sustaining of *principle* more at heart, than that which assembled at Montrose, August 24th, 1857, and put in nomination our present ticket for county officers.

While our friends were rejoiced at the harmonious and judicious action of the Convention, our opponents were disappointed and chagrined. All their sly, serpent-like efforts to raise dissensions among Republicans had come to naught. The Convention, from among the many good men presented before them, selected a capital ticket, of true men, judiciously located. After the two offices of Representative and Sheriff were disposed of—the former being placed in the northern and the latter in the southern part of the County—it was perceived in the Convention that G. B. R. Wade had the strongest delegation from the East, and Charles Neale the strongest from the West; and the Convention gave the nominations for the next two offices accordingly, nominating Mr. Wade for Prothonotary, and Mr. Neale for Register and Recorder. The remaining offices being of minor importance, less interest was felt with regard to them, but good men were nominated for all of them. The ticket thus formed, from all we can learn, is received with great general satisfaction. Probably there never was a nomination made, with which there were not some more or less dissatisfied, and this case is not an exception to the general rule. But most of those whose names went before the Convention, submitted readily to its decision, and will give all its nominees their hearty support; and, although it is now rumored that one or two, having been urged and plied with promises by our opponents, (who hope, if they can divide our forces, to elect one or two of their own men,) are at present disposed to take the field in opposition to the Republican ticket, it is our belief that "the sober second thought" will induce them to a wiser course. Our ticket being composed of good men, fairly nominated, we believe the Sham Democracy, with all their manoeuvers, cannot begin to defeat a man on it. And no Republican should allow himself to be deluded into lending his name for such a purpose. The Republican voters of Susquehanna County are too firmly devoted to the support of principle to permit any personal consideration to divide and weaken them, and so diminish the chances of the success of David Wilmot and the Republican party in the State.

☞ After this week's *Republican* was mostly in type, Mr. Chapman handed in his card as a candidate for Register and Recorder. It was hardly expected that he would pursue this course, after submitting his name in the Republican Convention. That Convention put in nomination good men, by fair action, and we believe the Republican party of the County will sustain its nominees in good faith. Being personally friendly to Mr. Chapman, we have only to say, that in our opinion he has disregarded the advice of his best friends, and that he will see his error after election, if not before.

If Mr. Neale is a stranger to the citizens of the Eastern part of the county, so is Mr. Wade to those of the West; and the same argument applies in the one case as in the other. We take it that the fact that the delegates from the East came into the Convention strong for Mr. Wade was a sufficient recommend for him; and Mr. Neale had the same recommend from the West. The people of one part of the county will hardly be so unreasonable as to repudiate a candidate because they do not know him personally, and still expect the citizens of other parts to support their neighbor, who may be equally unknown elsewhere. It does not look very well, we think, for any man to undertake to tell the delegates in that Convention, what they ought to have done. They could have taken up entirely new men, men who had not been talked of for any office, if they had chosen, and we think they might have made out a very good ticket by doing so. At any rate the Republican voters of Susquehanna county delegated to those men the duty of putting in nomination a ticket to be supported by the Republican party this Fall, and they have performed that duty; and we consider Mr. Chapman's insinuations of anything unfair or any improper influences in the action of the Convention utterly unfounded in fact, and a gratuitous insult to the delegates and to the people who elected them. Mr. Chapman seems to have strange ideas about the "popular will." If the vote of the delegates is to be taken as an expression of the popular will—as he implies when arguing his own side of the question—then it must be admitted that the "popular will" was in favor of Mr. Neale, as he got a majority of votes for Register and Recorder, and received more votes on the first ballot for Prothonotary than Mr. Chapman received at any time. It would not be correct to decide that Mr. Chapman was necessarily the first choice of all those delegates who voted for him in the Convention, and thence draw any inference as to the "popular will" in his favor; for a large portion of the delegates from the East would have gone for other candidates had not the nomination of Mr. Young and Mr. Wade rendered the placing of the Register and Recorder in the South or the East unadvisable. Mr. Cassidy counted on a large vote, and, being out of the field for Prothonotary, thought his nomination for Register and Recorder almost certain; but the nomination of Sheriff in his own town very suddenly disappointed his hopes, and we must say he bore the disappointment like a man, deeming the harmony of the Republican party paramount to any personal considerations, and cheerfully acquiescing in the decision of the Convention.

The real difficulty is that those delegates *would not* be influenced by anybody, but nominated such a ticket as they thought best. If they had given about half of the offices to Montrose, perhaps those who are now trying to make trouble in the party here, would have been satisfied. For our own part, we are glad the Convention acted independently, and we doubt not the Republican voters will sustain its action.

Mr. Chapman denies having been influenced by "the opposite party"—though, since he disclaims the Republican platform, and professes to stand on a platform of his own, we can't tell who "the opposite party" means unless it is "the rest of mankind."—But if he means the Sham Democracy, we should like to have him give a straight-forward reply to the question, whether prominent "Democrats" have not been to him, urging him to run, and whether he has not told them that if Tuttle would come off the course, and give him a clear field against the Republican nominee, he would run. We think he must answer this question in the affirmative, as we are informed he has already made a statement to that effect. Whether Tuttle will withdraw we have not learned, nor do we care.

☞ *The National Democrat,* Governor Walker's special organ, undertakes to get him clear of his promise to give the people of Kansas a fair election in October, in the following shabby and dishonest manner. Says the Democrat,

"The Abolitionists of Kansas are circulating a report that Gov. Walker, in his first speech at Topeka early in June last, made the following statement:

"'In October next, not under the act of the Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, the whole people of Kansas, have a right to elect a Delegate to Congress and to elect a Territorial Legislature.'

"Now in this," says the organ, "there is a radical error, by the omission of a single word, which was corrected in the proof sheet but not transferred to the first impressions. Thus corrected the sentence should read, as it was really delivered:

"'In October next not ONLY under the act of the late Territorial Legislature, but under the laws of Congress, you, *the whole people of Kansas,* have a right to elect a Delegate to Congress and to elect a Territorial Legislature.'"

The promise was actually made, as reported at the time, and as published by doughface newspapers all over the North, to make people believe the administration intended to deal fairly by the Free-State settlers; but now, months afterwards, when the election is drawing near, we are told that the speech was incorrectly reported, and that the Governor intended all the time that the Free-State men should remain under the proscription of the bogus laws, and be thus denied a fair election. We supposed Walker intended to cheat the people, but we did not suppose he would seek so small a hole to crawl out of.

☞ Our Shamocratic opponents think we have a good many office-seekers in the Republican party.—We have no lack of men qualified to fill county offices, and it is no blameable trait in them to seek, in an honorable way, the suffrages of their fellow-citizens; and, unless we consent to make the best offices *life-estates,* a good many of these aspirants may yet, in turn, be gratified in their desire to serve the public. They must be content to run their chances for that, as the time comes around.

It is to be expected, in a party comprising the greater part of the intelligence of the county, as ours does, that we should have more men qualified to fill public offices than our opponents have. Indeed *they* have nominated so weak a ticket this year, that we understand they are attempting to patch it up with Republicans, in hopes it may do better. Let them work at it. We can whip anything they can bring on, whether pure Border Ruffian, or mixed.—Something to stir the Republican blood and make us all go to work in earnest, is just what we want; for it will bring out a full vote, and show a larger Republican majority in the county than ever.

The effort of a very few disaffected men, in Montrose—who have passed hitherto for Republicans—to break down our organization, for the benefit of Sham Democracy, cannot succeed; for the mass of Republicans throughout the county were never more determined and earnest in support of Republican principles than now, and they are prepared to place the brand of their stern condemnation on treachery and bad faith wherever they may appear.

Agricultural Fair.

We are requested to direct attention to the time of holding the Fair and Cattle Show, which will be on Wednesday, the **23d** of SEPTEMBER, in place of October 15th, as previously published.

The day for holding the Plowing Match, which will be at Friendsville, and the names of the Judges, may be found in another part of our paper, as announced by the Executive Committee of the society.

The Town Council will meet at their room over Lathrop's store on Monday evening, September 7th. A. LATHROP, *President.*
C. W. MOTT, *Secretary.*

Court Proceedings.

Preserved Hinds vs. Ann E. Hinds. The Court decree a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

Commonwealth vs. Cyrus Burch. Court sentence defendant to enter his own recognizance in the sum of $100, and pay the costs, and to keep the peace for one year towards all good citizens and especially towards Harriet Burch.

Commonwealth vs. Augustus Burke. Indicted for assault and battery. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $25 for the use of the county, and costs, and to stand committed till the sentence be complied with.

Commonwealth vs. Augustus Burke. Indicted for forcible entry. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Kane Patrick. Indictment, Robbery. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary in the County of Philadelphia, in solitary confinement at hard labor for the term of one year, and to stand committed, &c.

Commonwealth vs. Solomon Taylor. Indicted for keeping Tippling House. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $60 for the use of the Commonwealth, and costs of prosecution, and stand committed till the sentence be complied with.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Jones. Indictment, Larceny. Defendant pleads guilty. Sentenced to restore the property stolen or pay the value thereof to the owner, and undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the jail of Susquehanna county at hard labor, and pay the costs of prosecution.

Selicia Thayre vs. Uriah Thayre. Court decree a divorce from the bonds of matrimony.

Commonwealth vs. Jabez McCreary. Indictment, Assault and Battery. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $10, and costs.

Commonwealth vs. James M. Bunnell and Albright Dunham. Indictment, Procuring Abortion. Sally Frink, Prosecutrix. Verdict, not guilty, and defendants to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Henry DuBois. Indictment, Assault and Battery with intent to kill. Verdict, guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of $5, to pay the costs, and stand committed &c.

Elizabeth Ace, use of John Bunnell vs. Benj. and Richard McKeeby. Verdict for defendant.

Bradley Wakeman vs. Sam'l Tewksbury and Wm. Cooley 2d. Verdict for plaintiff.

Hiram Curtis vs. N. Y. & Erie Railroad Company. Verdict for defendants.

Elias T. Young vs. N. Y. & Erie Railroad Company. On trial, Tuesday, September 1st.

The Pending Election in Pennsylvania.

The *twenty-seven* electoral votes of Pennsylvania bear so heavily in turning the political scale in every Presidential contest, that it is no wonder that any party that hopes to win should bend all their efforts to secure a triumph in this State. From its geographical position it is denominated the "Key Stone" of the arch, and it will probably continue for years to come, the "Key Stone" in deciding the character of our National policy and politics. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union," is proverbial as well as prophetic.

Pennsylvania, unhappily, during the greater part of her history has been on the wrong side in politics; but, after all, we do not despair of that State. There is much to encourage hope, and stimulate effort, earnest, ceaseless and untiring, to bring the old "Keystone" where, by right, she belongs. What are some of the encouraging signs?

The defeat of Colonel FORNEY and the election of Gen. CAMERON to the United States Senate was significant, cheering, and full of promise.

The harmonious co-operation of the free-soil Americans and the Republicans in securing the election of Judge WILMOT, is another auspicious indication.

The recent decision of Judges THOMPSON and ALLISON in the contested District Attorney case between Messrs. CASSIDY and WILLIAM B. MANN, is a hopeful sign. The charge was that Mr. CASSIDY gained his election by bare-faced, outrageous fraud committed at the ballot-box. The Court, after a long, patient, careful examination, declared the fraud clearly and conclusively proved, ousting Mr. CASSIDY and putting Mr. MANN, the Republican nominee, in his place.

The bitter feud between Colonel FORNEY and the proprietors of the *Pennsylvanian* will *not help* the Democracy. The last of that fight has not yet been. Mr. FORNEY must kill them or they will kill him.

The refusal of General PACKER to meet Judge WILMOT, and discuss, *before the people,* their respective platforms and principles must have a damaging effect upon General P.'s prospects.

The FILLMORE party, which defeated the Republicans in the election last fall, are *no longer* a party, but a mere clique. Most of those who voted for Mr. FILLMORE are now earnest in supporting Judge WILMOT.

On the whole, we have great hope of Pennsylvania in the pending election, *a three years' election,* it will be remembered, so far as the Governor and State officers are concerned.—If the Republicans are thoroughly organized, if the State is earnestly and fully canvassed, *if every township, neighborhood and school district* is kindly and carefully looked after, visited, furnished with documents, exhibiting the *real* issues before the people, if this work is followed up, *persevered in* to the day of election, we have strong hopes of being able to cheer our readers with the joyful tidings that Judge WILMOT is elected Governor and that Pennsylvania is redeemed from the blighting influence of *modern, spurious Democracy.—Kennebec (Me.) Journal.*

REPUBLICANISM AND LETTERS.—The two leading Republican States, New York and Massachusetts, send through the mails forty millions of letters, while the fifteen Slave-holding States, altogether, send but thirty-seven millions. Each person in the two States on an average sends by post nine letters annually. In the fifteen States less than two letters to a person are thus sent. But in the way of expense, the South beats us. It costs in the two States for each ten thousand letters mailed, about $400; in the fifteen, over $1500. Or, each letter in the two Free States costs Uncle Sam a cent and a half, (affording a profit of 100 per cent.) while a letter in the fifteen Slave States costs about six cents, or more than double what the Post Office Department receives for mailing it.

When any reform or improvement is proposed in the Mail Service the South opposes it, and generally with success.—*Albany Jour.*

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The *Courrier du Canada* a Roman Catholic journal, comforts its readers by the announcement that the unfortunate passengers who were lost by hundreds by the burning of the Steamboat Montreal, were all saved in the other world, without their knowledge, through the presence of mind and liberal benevolence of a priest who witnessed their extremity from the shore.—The following is the statement of the *Courrier:*

"The Rev. M. Baillargeon, Cure of St. Nicholas, before a single soul perished, gave absolution to all the unfortunate passengers. He was in his own parish on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, observed the danger in which the lives of those on board were, and pronounced the absolution."

☞ The President has appointed Beverly Tucker, of Virginia, Consul at Liverpool, *vice* Nathaniel Hawthorne, resigned.

☞ Stewart, Dem. is elected Governor of Missouri by **334** majority.

ITEMS.

It was said that Mr. Herbert, of California, who shot the waiter at Willard's Hotel, Washington, would be disgraced at home. We do not know but he is; but we notice he figured largely in the Democratic Convention of that State which nominated Weller for Governor.

Dr. Whedon, editor of the Methodist Quarterly Review, in a recent reference to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, speaks of it as German-silver Methodism.

Some Irish folks in Waltham, seeing a Constable approach, as they supposed, to search for liquor, hid a jug of rum in the hot stove oven. Pretty soon, bang! went the cooking stove and contents about the room, filling the house with smoke; but doing no other injury than the loss of the stove and the rum.

The cultivation of the Chinese Sugar Cane has been thoroughly tested in Bastrop county, Texas, and has withstood the drought astonishingly. While corn has failed to grow in the same field, the plant has grown to the height of six and eight feet.

The Brownsville Clipper suggests that there is a misprint in the name of the locofoco candidate for Governor. Instead of Gen. Packer, it should be Gen. Backer.

The Cincinnati *Volksblatt,* a German paper of much influence, which supported Medill for Governor two years ago, has come out warmly for Chase. The Dayton *Journal,* also, which two years ago opposed the election of Gov. Chase, now comes vigorously into his support. There will scarcely be a grease spot left of the Buchaniers in Ohio this fall.

The Quindaro (Kansas) *Chindowan* says that at the recent August election in that territory, there were 10,000 votes cast in favor of the Topeka Constitution. The vote for delegates to the pro-slavery Constitutional Convention was only 1,800. And yet the democrats call it popular sovereignty to let the 1,800 rule and exclude the 10,000 from all participation in the government.

The number of cotton looms that have been stopped in New England, in consequence of the high price of cotton, and the low price of goods, is about six thousand, and orders have been given to stop many more as fast as the yarn runs out.

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, the husband of Jenny Lind, is in England, making arrangements for the removal thither of his family, who are passing the Summer at Oberlœsanitz, near Dresden. Mrs. Lind Goldschmidt's voice, it is said, has neither lost in quantity nor in quality, and she would not refuse the offer of another musical tour through the United States.

The *Congregationalist* notices a newspaper which gives an account of the conferring of the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon a certain clergyman by an Eastern college, and the same paper, in another column, published a letter from this same clergyman, of 51 lines, containing 9 gross errors in spelling, and more than 20, equally gross, in punctuation!

We have in our sanctum an admirable Photograph Likeness of Hon. DAVID WILMOT, the "dangerous" Republican nominee for Governor who caused Packer to beat such a precipitate retreat. When we look at the honest, resolute features of our gallant standard bearer, we do not much wonder that Packer incontinently sought safety behind the State Committee. A glance from the steady eye of WILMOT would well nigh wither a "doughface" like Packer, and cause him to shrink away out of sight.—*Erie Constitution.*

The Charleston *Courier* reports that a 'distinguished lady' of New York, remarkable for several successful appearances before the public, and sundry doctors and lawyers of equal distinction, are expected soon to publish a very exciting and captivating romance-let, to be called "Nothing to Nurse."

A new locomotive, named the *Preston S. Brooks,* and ornamented with likenesses of Mr. Brooks and Judge Butler, has lately been added to the rolling stock of the South Carolina railroad.

Mr. McCormick, the inventor of the "reaper," has offered to give $2,000 per year toward the support of a Presbyterian church at Chicago, if they will secure Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Louis, as pastor. The object of this movement is to counteract the anti-slavery tendencies of the Christianity that prevails in that city and state, and if possible to secure the preponderance of pro-slavery opinions in the new Hyde Park theological school about to be established at Chicago. It is not believed that any machine that Mr. McCormick can make will reap much fruit from this effort.

The *Independent* has investigated the history and statistics of slavery in Delaware. It is found that the per-centage of slaves in the population of that state, not half that of the other Southern states at any period, has steadily diminished at every census, from 15 per cent, in 1700, to two and a half per cent. The whole number of slaveholders in the state is now only 500, and of these only 20 possess from 10 to 20 slaves, and 672 have less than 5! The pro-slavery attitude of the state, and the existence of slavery there at all, are due solely to the corrupt combination of political parties.—*Tribune.*

The Revolt in India is likely to cost Great Britain vast exertions and a huge sum of money to suppress. That it will eventually be suppressed can hardly be doubted. The military *prestige* of England suffered greatly by the Crimean war, and she cannot afford to lose the remnant of it by allowing her armies to be driven out of India. India will be re-conquered, though the soil be drenched in blood and the national debt doubled. This will, however, be a work of time. Several months must elapse ere Delhi, strongly fortified and well defended as it is, can be taken, and if the natives had another Surajah Dowlah to lead them, the fall of Delhi would be but the beginning of the war.

E. O. Perrin, private Secretary of Gov. Walker, arrived at Washington, Friday, Aug. 28. He left the latter's camp at Lawrence ten days ago, and reports that all was peaceful and quiet, and that there was not the least intimation of war or bloodshed. Gov. Walker uses the army as a posse comitatus, when the civil authorities cannot make arrests for breaches of the peace. The 1,500 troops in Kansas will remain there until after the election.

President Buchanan says, in reply to the petition of the New Haven gentlemen, that he would not use the army to enforce the outrageous Kansas laws, "that he *will* execute them with God's help." If he waits till God helps him execute those infamous frauds on the people and outrages on law, the citizens of Kansas will never have much to complain of.

Henry B. Hirst, of Philadelphia, has written a *pome* on Mr. Buchanan; in which he invokes him, in settling the Kansas and other difficulties, to

"Arm! Go forth naked to the fight!"

We hope Mr. Buchanan will not do any such ridiculous thing. Let him at least adopt the Texas costume—shirt collar, and spurs.

The President, a short time ago, received a letter from Professor Silliman and others, including several Doctors of Divinity of New Haven, objecting to the employment by him of the United States military forces to execute the so-called laws of Kansas, and assuring him that they cease not to pray that he may have his proper course of duty pointed out to him, or something to that effect. To this letter the President has just replied, briefly but pointedly denying their premises, and questioning their knowledge of those laws. And after acknowledging their validity, he calmly assures them that by the help of God he will enforce them, in accordance with his oath of office.

It is not to be wondered at that the Doctors of Divinity and the President disagree; for while the former aim to make their conduct square with the laws of God, the latter, according to the Democratic journals, must scout the Higher Law, and attend to the interests of his party.—*National Era.*

To the Independent Freemen of Susquehanna County:

In compliance with the expressed wish of numerous friends in various parts of the county, as well as in accordance with my own sense of duty and propriety, I am constrained to announce that, (until further advised of the "popular will,") I am still a candidate for your suffrages for the office of *Register and Recorder* for a second term. Should a sufficient number of my fellow citizens—approving of the manner in which I have thus far strove to discharge the duties of the office—be disposed to sustain me upon the *true merits of the question,* after a fair and candid view of the case, I can only promise a continuance of my utmost efforts to *deserve* that confidence, with all the increased ability to discharge those duties to the public advantage, which nearly three years experience in the office has given me. If however, a majority should deem other considerations paramount, I hope they will treat *my* motives with forbearance, so long as I do not impugn theirs.

As I have not time this week for an extended vindication of my course, I respectfully ask my fellow citizens to suspend their judgment or at least their *censures* till I have a fair opportunity to be heard, bearing in mind that while in accordance with my announcement had either of the other of the old and well known citizens who were publicly named for the office been selected by a Convention "*manifestly rejecting the popular will,*" I should feel bound to respect that decision accordingly, it may be worthy of further consideration whether under the extraordinary circumstances in which an almost entire stranger among us was sprung upon the Convention for this office, after having been fairly beaten for another, for which he was only known to the people as a candidate, there was any such expression of the "popular will" as was contemplated. In the meantime I desire the fact to be borne in mind, that while remaining quietly at my post of duty, without the least effort to secure a single Delegate from the townships beforehand, or to influence their free action when they came, a larger number came up spontaneously from the people for me, than for any one else at the first trial, and a still larger at the second. How the current was suddenly turned against me at this crisis, let the hundreds present judge for themselves. Again I repeat suspend your judgment a week longer, at least; and be not prejudiced by the numerous unfounded rumors afloat, such as that I have been influenced by the opposite party to stand where I am. Believe me, that if I remain a candidate at all, it will be on my own Independent platform.

Sept. 1, 1857. JAMES W. CHAPMAN.

Notice.—The Ploughing Match of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society, will take place at Friendsville, on Tuesday, the 15th of September, at two o'clock, P. M. The Committee of Arrangements are S. F. Carmalt, Doctor Leet and Miles Bliss.—Judges of Ploughing, John F. Deans, Edwin Taylor and Michael Kane.

The Judges are requested to report on the merits of the different plows.

The Committee of Arrangements will pay every attention to competitors on their arrival.

First premium on ploughing,..........$5
2d best,..........4
3d best,..........3
4th best,..........2
5th best,..........1

THOS. NICHOLSON, F. M. WILLIAMS, ALFRED BALDWIN, } *Executive Committee.*

Rough and Ready Engine Company, No. 1, attend.—Engine Company, No. 1, are hereby notified to meet at their Engine House, *prepared for exercise,* on Saturday, Sept. 5th, at 6 o'clock, P. M. E. C. FORDHAM, *Foreman.*
C. T. BENJAMIN, *Secretary.*
N. B. Election of Officers on Monday evening, September 7th, at 7½ o'clock.

To the Independent Voters of Susquehanna County.—By earnest solicitation of many of my friends, of all parties, I have been induced to offer myself as an INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE for SHERIFF. If elected, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially and to the best of my abilities. I ask the votes of my fellow citizens, on behalf of the SOUTHERN part of the county, which has yet never had the office of Sheriff. In principle, I have ever been opposed to the extension of slavery and in favor of freedom. At the same time, I hold that the North has no right to to interfere with Slavery, where it exists as a State Institution. I ask the votes of all my fellow citizens, of whatever name or party, DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS, WHIGS, AMERICANS, and Foreigners, and should both of the Nominating Conventions nominate me, I shall not be offended, but will most fully appreciate the favor, and feel under many obligations for the same, and if elected, will try to remember that I received the office from the people.

TREDWAY KELLOGG.
Auburn, August 12, 1857.

MARRIED.

In Philadelphia, August 10th, by Rev. Wm. Suddards, Mr. CHARLES W. DEANS, of Chester, Pa., formerly of Bridgewater, Susq. Co., Pa., and Miss PRISCILLA L. WILLIAMS, of Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

HAVING concluded to remove west, the subscriber will expose to sale, at his house, in the township of Bridgewater, on

Friday, September 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following described property, viz: one cow, one yoke of two year old steers, one yearling heifer, two calves, eight sheep, one hog, a quantity of hay, plows, harrows, and a variety of farming utensils, beds, tables, and other articles of household furniture too numerous to mention. TERMS.—All sums over $5, three months time, with interest and approved security; under $5, cash on the delivery of the articles.

M. A. NEWCOMB.
Bridgewater, Sept. 2, 1857.–2w

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm of Hawley & Guild is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. P. HAWLEY,
Gibson, Aug. 17, 1857. E. E. GUILD.

The books and accounts can be found at the store, formerly occupied by the subscribers. All persons having unsettled accounts are requested to settle the same as soon as possible.

The business will be conducted in the future by the subscribers, under the firm of C. P. & O. M. Hawley, who are constantly receiving from New York and Philadelphia the latest styles of

Fall and Winter Dry Goods,

Clothing, &c., all of which will be sold at a very small profit, for ready pay. C. P. HAWLEY.
Gibson, Sept. 2, 1857. O. M. HAWLEY.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment at C. P. & O. M. HAWLEY'S.

STOVES FOR 1857.

THE subscribers are just receiving a fine stock of Stoves for the Fall and Winter Trade for 1857, embracing all the best patterns of Cooking, Parlor, and Shop varieties in use, together with a full assortment of Stove Pipe, Stove Trimmings, Elbows, Tin Ware, &c., which we offer at prices that cannot be beat. Among our Cooking Stoves, we will enumerate the Keystone, Premium Flat Top, Forest Queen, Jeffersonian, &c. Those in want of Stoves, or any of the Fixtures, will do well to give us a call.

HEMPSTEAD & McKENZIE.
Brooklyn, Sept. 2, 1857.

FLOUR! FLOUR!!

FRESH ground, from new Wheat, just received and selling at from $7,50 to $9,00 per barrel.

HEMPSTEAD & McKENZIE.
Brooklyn, September 2, 1857.

NEW GOODS,

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, BOOKS, &c., *just opening and selling cheap,*
Sept. 2, 1857. by J. LYONS & SON.

SUGAR & MOLASSES,

A FRESH SUPPLY AT REDUCED prices,
Sept. 2. J. LYONS & SON.