

The Independent Republican. C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS. F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, May 20, 1858.

The disaffection which has recently taken place in the Administration party, and the withdrawal of the "Douglas Democrats" with principles almost identical with our own, have caused the future existence of the Republican party to be brought in question. It is carnestly debated in some quarter whether it will not be good policy for Republicans to leave, their present organization and, by uniting with the Douglas Democracy, form a new and more powerful party upon a firmer and broader basis. As reason for the suggestion, it is alleged that the principles of the Republican party are too narrow and too sectional ever to be adopted by a national organization, and that it is, therefore, necessary to disband and re-organize upon such a platform as will be acceptable to a larger portion of the American people. We are called upon by our Republican neighbors of the press to define our position upon this question. We have no difficulty in seeing that it is desirable that all who are opposed to the atrocities of Buchanan's administration shall unite in one party, but. we have some difficulty in perceiving that our principles story was contemplated. It opposed the repeal of the are narrow and sectional. The whole sentiment of Missouri Compromise until the act was repealed. It the Republican party upon the Slavery question is contained in the simple proposition that "Freedom is in any territory until established there by law, but it and Slavery sectional ;" in other words, that has been decided by the highest tribunal that slavery Liberty is the natural inheritance of man, and Slavery may enter the territories at will. Now the only pos the creature of legal enactments. This principle is sible way that free labor can' secure any portion of not harrow; it is a broad one,-broad as our country-wide as the world we live in. It is not " Sretional"-it is declared in the Declaration of Independence, and recognized the world over. The principle is not new. It came down to us from former ty. But since slavery is actually in the territories, generations. It came over in the ships that brought and it is decided by the Supreme Court that it has a the Pilgrim Fathers, and was then hoary with age .---We cannot give up an old time-honored principle because some men call it narrow or because they call

ages and all countries, and lies at the very foundation of human society. If that principle were faithfully carried out, Slavery could not exist in any country nor, in any territory until it was established by the positive enactiments of a properly constituted lawmaking power. This is the great distinctive princithat has actuated the Republican party from its first foundation. We shall never consent to the dis- power. We can pick it up as a waif thrown out by solution of the party because this principle is called narrow and sectional. Let come what will, we shall thing more valuable, and appropriate it to ourselves, not recede from this position one jot or tittle. It is protesting against it. If it had been left with the a correct position, and concerns the best interests of people to say whether slavery should be carried into the whole country, -affecting alike the free laborers the territories, it would have been less repulsive of the South and the North; and we shall continue but when they are left only the poor privilege of drivto maintain the truth and justice of that principle un-13 Congress reaffirms the Democratic Ordinance of

1787. But there is another view to be taken of this matter. We have been speaking of an abstract princi- only hope of securing a small portion of our rich and ple. It is well sometimes to discuss abstract princi- valuable territories to himself and his children?

ples; but politics is a practical busiquess, and deals We suggest to our Republican neighbors whethe with the stubborn facts of life. One of these stub. we shall not be obliged to take our position upon the

the free laborer. A few years ago, it was but a weak] IF It will be remembered that the American Tract Society, at their annual meeting last year, adopted and puny thing, but it had fourished in adversity resolutions in favor of publishing tracts on the moral and grown strong by defeat until now it stood a vigbearings of Slavery, and that the refusal of the Pubprous and formidable antagonist. Then commenced fierce and protracted struggle on the floor of Con- lishing Committee to publish such tracts-after havgress; but, thank Gcd, the slave power retired from ing actually commenced the preparation of one-has that conflict with trailing bathers. For the first time been the subject of a good deal of comment and discussion. At the meeting this year the question was in the history of our country, the interest of free laagain brought up, and received a spirited discussion. bor won a s ibstantial victory. Now, when the Republican party has arrived at the A resolution introduced by Judge Jessup, re-affirm

stature and vigor of maturity, when its growing ing the resolutions adopted last year, was defeated. strength has become firm and solid, when its limbs A resolution offered by John Jay, j" that nothing issued by the Publishing Committee should express or and cords and nerves are well set, when it has upon it the prestige of success and is flushed with the heat imply the Christian lawfulness of the system of Amerof victory, it is called upon to disband! How ab ican Slavery," was laid on the table. In the course of the discussion, Dr. Thompson stated that the Com-

mittee, while refusing to issue tracts on the moral It is true the victory was not gained by Republi dutics of masters, continue to issue others on the ducan votes alone. Other parties joined in the contest, and co-operated with Republicans. Why shall they not continue to work together until the question is old officers were re-elected; so that the Society may signed have cordially united with their fellow tipally disposed of, until the free laborer shall have, be expected to pursue the same course on the sub-citizens in calling a mass meeting to be held ject of Slavery as last year. at least; a clear and acknowledged right to legislate The New York Independent says, "At a very car slavery out of the territories ? Every question affect-

objection to a continued co-operation.

Platforms are but the creatures of a day. platforms of 1840 could not do service in 1848, nor can the platforms of 1856 do service in 1860. They are formed for a particular purpose, and when they Christian institution upon questions of common have subserved that purpose they are thrown away and new ones erected to meet the particular exingenality. cice of the time.

Old questions are disposed of and old issues are decided. New principles are advocated and new meas ures are discussed, and new platforms must be created. The Republican Party has in view one great object, the protection of the rights and interests of the free laborer ; but in the attainment of its object it of the Brooklyn swill-milk dealers threaten to take nust advocate différent measures. It advocated the the lives of Mr. Leslie's artists and reporters, if found Wilmot Proviso as long as the purchase of new terri- in the neighborhood of their stables. But he proadvocated the principle that slavery could not exist territory is to legislate slavery out of it. We believe that slavery has no rightful existence in our territories, and it never could have had an existence there had it not been for the action of the Democratic Par

rightful existence there, are we not forced to accept the principle of popular sovereignty as a boon, and advocate it as the only possible means the free labor-

The principle of popular sovereignty is embodied in the Crittenden amendment, and substantially acknowledged in the English Kansas Bill, but so disguised with bribery and corruption in the latier, as scarcely to be recognized. This principle we may accept as a boon from the tender mercies of the slave the marauders, after they have robbed us of every ing slavery out of the territories, we can but regard it as a poor privilege indeed. But poor as the privilege is, and insignificant as it is compared with his ac-

tual rights, must not the free laborer accept it as his

orn facts is Slavery already exists in the territories principle of popular sovereignty, and while we are la-

An Important Movement. The Buffalo newspapers publish the following: CIRCULAR.

BUFFALO, May 6, 1858. DEAR SIR: The absolute and uncondition

surrender of the National Government into the hands of the aggressive and intolerant Slave Power by the National Administration, as exemplified in its attempt to impose a repulsive Constitution upon the people of Kansas, in defiance of their expressed wishes, makes it the imperative duty of all good citizens, who desire to preserve the institutions inherited from their fathers, to ignore all considerations of a selfish character and to

unite at the polls for the purpose of deposing an Administration at once so faithless and ties of obedience from slaves to their masters. The despotic. As a preliminary step, the under

in this city, on the 27th of May, at which an opportunity will be afforded for a free and slarcer out of the territories? Every question affect-ing the interests of free labor which has been raised by the Republican party has been disposed of, except the one upon what all the opponents of Buchanan's administration were united. There can be no real vote was demanded before any discussion, upon the plea, of these gentlemen that they must go down town to attend to their private business. By loud lie welfare, the undersigned have no hesitation in asking their friends in each of the calls for the previous question, and such uproar as is more appropriate to Tammany Hall than to a house wards and towns in the county, to unite with them in utter forgetfulness of the past, and in of worship, this compacted party attempted to fore-stall discussion, and to silence the voice. of a great harmonious preparation for the future, to the end that the Governmant of the conntry may be Prested from the hauds of those who now

S.G. HAVEN.

G. A. SCROGGS.

E. K. JEWETT.

P. DORSHEIMER.

ALBERT SWAIN.

It is supposed that the anti-Slavery men will now control it. separate from the Society, and organize a new Society. Respèctfully yours,

Frank Leslie's" Illustrated Weekly" has re ently contained several articles exposing the swillmilk business in New York City. It is said that some

ceeds to expose the revolting features of the business, and there is now a prospect that the business emarks : of supplying the city with milk-poison will be utterly annihilated. The following is extracted from an ar

ticle in the Illustrated Weekly. "With regard to the cows that are kept, and the milk that is produced in these stables, we find a disemper broke out in the swill stables near the South Ferry about twelve years ago; and from them, is spread through all the swill stables in New York.spread through all the swill stables in New York.— At first it was almost uniformly fital. It was no un-common thing for a milkman to milk his cows giu the morning, and on his return, find two or three dead. Cows which took the disease lived from two hours to a month, and were generally milked to the last. The disease still prevails to an alarming extent in the swill-stables, and bears the same character. A cow that dies suddenly, generally swells to twice her nat-ural size. On opening it, the inwards are found highcause some men call it varrow or because they call advocated as the only performing himself of its damning in a sectional. It is a 'great truth, recognized in all er has left to him of ridding himself of its damning yinflamed, with all the appearance of consumption, with cough and fever. On opening them, the lungs with cough and fever. On opening them, the lungs will be found destroyed, except a part about as large as a man's hand; this swims in a mass of purulent

"This disease, which we have just described, has "This disease, which we have just described, has prevailed here for the last twelve years in these sta-bles. Cows still die in them, daily, from it. The only remedy that has been found, is to cut a slit in the cow's tail, and insert some of the matter from a dead cow's lungs. All fresh cows, as they are introduced into these stables, as so inoculated. The tail generally rots off, and about one cow in five dies. On emoving the skin, the whole of the hind part of the odv will be found, in many instances, to be mortified.

"During the time the cows are under the influ-nce of the inoculation, they are milked with the thers, and the milk sold. One milkman in these stables had twenty-five fresh cows moculated at a time; and the milk from those cows, during the time they were under the influence of the operation, was sold with the other milk !"

tration We improve the occasion to express our Quite a number of improvements are going approval of the wise and just spirit, with n this Spring in Montrose, in spite of hard times. which the New York Tribune accepts these mong these we may mention that Hawley and Laand other manifestations of a tendency to co-

luctant to take.

operation among all the uncorrupted elethrop are building a large carriage manufactory, nearly opposite Searle's Hotel on Turnpike street ; Boyd ments of political power in the country ---and Webster are building a new store on the corner of Main and Turnnike streets : IL Searle is building Wash. Republic.

Wholesale Murder by Poison-Confession and Death of the Murderess. GOSHEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., May 8, 58 .-

tragedy which has taken place near us, and all the parties I have mentioned. The lacts surface of the earth, and which is unfolding in March, 1859, and Mr. Rice that ending in the case, not stated upon hearsay, I have under its new system a degree of energy lit March, 1863. The learned from the District Attorney. onfession was made to Mr. Wood, the pastor of the church to which Mrs. W. belong-

with a request that I should write them out for the press.

or twelve years. She was industrious, and would be to fall in with the movement and knew how to do all manner of women's work, friends in the best families in Chester. and when any of them needed help, they thought it a loss if they could not get Phebe. Ahout wenty years ago, we hear, her husdand died suddenly. A paper of arsenic was found in his pocket, and upon a post mortem examin-

ation, arsenic was found in his stomach. It was supposed he had committed suicide, and no further action of inquiry was had, Four or five years ego, Mr. Pelser, who kept a hotel in Chester, died of erysipelas. He was a widower, and had but one daugh ter at home, a noble young woman, who be BENJ. WELSH, Jr. E. G. SPAULDING. father's assistant, Mr. Fleard, thought it best sarabia, all serfage was abolished, and every

Upon this Circular, the New York Tribune disease that her physician could not under-

"The signers of this Circular are among he most prominent members of the Repub. lican and American parties in Erie county, the first of whom has been State Treasurer the next two members of Congress ; one oth-District Attorney. Their Circular indicates clearly and well the platform on which a practicable. This State ought to send from ceived an affectionate letter, while he was at Bulletin. twenty five to thirty opponents of the Letwenty five to thirty opponents of the Le the west bringing cattle, purporting to come compton fraud to the next Congress, and from Miss Pelser, but at a time when it is The American Horse-Tamer's System Ex-

elect a State ticket and Legislature hostile to known she could not write, requesting him, among other things, to remember Phebe for t by at least one hundred thousand majority. To secure this consummation, a generous her kindness to Miss Pelser.

torgetfulness of obsolete differences and an Last fall Phebe was employed as a domesearnest reciprocity of concessions with regard tic in the house of John B. Tuthill, a respectto candidates, are all that is needed. We hail with joy and hope this cordial overture." Mr. Haven was the former law partner of the only daughter of the late Francis Tuthill, was confined, her babe never knew life.the last Congress which he was evidently re-Some unusual symptoms attended her case. It is against the Slave Power of the coun-Dr. Smith, her physician, said they indicated

try, in its present "aggressive and intolerant" poison; but yet they might be the convulsions which sometimes attended parturition. attitude, and especially in reference to Kan-Phebe was her nurse, and she could not be sas, an attitude, by the way, deeply deplored by the moderate and national men of the uspected. Martha died, and South, that this Circular proposes a union, to

'Blossom and bough are withered in one blight." be devoted to the practical point of over-throwing a "faithless and desporte Adminis-Mr. John B. Tuthill's family being thus token up- for little Martina was at he had -he went to' board with his brother and partner in business, Mr. Charles S. Tuthill, and Phebe was duly transferred to that esablishment as cook and maid of all work. On the 1st of April last, Mr. Fuller, a elerk in the Tuthill's store, took possession of Mr. John B. Tuthill's house, under an ar-

The Russian Serf Movement-A COMPENDIUM OF NEWS. It is a gratifying fact that the emancipa tion of the serfs in Russia, far from being a

send you a detailed statement of a strange great delusion, as many believed, is progress. ing steadily, and in a manner which guarant which I perceive you have noticed briefly in tees the most hopeful results for that vast your paper to-day. I know and know well realm, which embraces one-sixth of the lots. Gen. Shields drew the term expiring

tle less than miraculous. Although serfs, under the technical name of "souls," have always been transferable ed, and by the District Attorney told to me, property in Russia, or at least mortgageable, gents. since the great government pawnbroking es

tablishment at St. Petersburg was wont to Mrs. Phehe Westlake, formerly of Ulster advance money on them, we do not find that County, whose maiden name was Irwin, aged the nobility, their proprietors, have remon about 45 years, died at Chester, Orange Co., strated, or opposed the measure of emancipa N. Y., on the 7th inst., no doubt from the tion. On the contrary we find them undereffect of poison taken for the purpose of self-destruction. Phebe had lived in Chester ten be, the best course which they could adopt tise, for they will rarely be troubled with

so regulate the manufission that peaceable and was also willing to do it well. Withal and harmonious arrangements with the opershe was professedly pious. She gained atives could be made. A hired laborer, concillated, is better than no laborer; nay it is possible that, if he be induced to adopt regular habits, and his ambition be stimulated, he may work harder, than before and prove

more valuable to his employer than if he were a serf. Thus we find the nobles of the districts of Orel and Iver, following the example of the other provinces, have solicited permission to form committees for regulating the enfranchisement of their serfs, and

that the measure has thus become general. Russia has, we believe, never depended on serfs, for any of her provinces which were to fore that time had been affianced to Mr. IIi be pushed by rapid development, or in any ram Colwell, a wealthy and respectable drov. new territories. When it was resolved to er, weil known in Orange Co. She and her make the most of a new country, as in Bes-

to secure Phebe, as cook in the hotel, and inducement offered to free settlers and small they did so. Shortly after Phebe came there, farmers and manufacturers to go there. So Miss Pelser was taken sick with some strange far as government was concerned, serfdom stand. Her only sister, and her husband, be gradually done away with. When we ready to emigrate.

Mr. Clark, were sent for, and came from the reflect on what this mighty empire must be-South, and took the management of Mr. Pel- come in a few years, when fairly free, interser's business and property at Chester .- sected by railroads, and civilized by industry, From that time, Phebe was left mainly to we cannot refrain from wishing it success .nurse and care for the sick and dying Miss It is the country of all others in which we are er was Post Master of Buffalo, and the last Pelser. She lingered and died under circum- the most popular, and it is possible that when stances to induce strange suspicions, but no the Pacific settlements have been more fully one suspected her faithful nurse, Phebe.- developed, we shall maintain with it our most common organization and common effort are About the time of her death Mr. Cowell re-extended and profitable relations .- Phila.

'On the 21st ult, at Astley's Amphitheatre London, Mr. William Cooke, the eques trian, undertook to exemplify Professor Rarey's system of breaking, subduing, and able merchant of Chester, in view of the training unmanageable and vicious horses.prospective confinement of his wife, who was There was, consequently, a crowded house, the boxes particularly being will filled. We Mr. Fillmore, and it was that connection Esq., little Martha, as all who knew her, and take the following account of what took place which dragged him into many positions in many knew and loved her, called her. She from the Morning Advertiser : Mr. Wm Cooke informed the audience that, having advertised his intention of exhibiting Professor Rarey's principle of subduing horses, by experimenting on any horse that might be sent to him, a horse had been sent to him that morning for the purpose. A full grown horse -a hunter-was then led in, and the follow

ing simple mode of operation was adopted bring the hool in contact with the thigh, and made fast in that position by a strap and buckle. Mr. Cooke then, taking the reins in

his left hand, and bringing the strap attached to the horse's fore leg into a state of tension, to show papers proving his freedom, was arangement that Mr. Tuthill was to board with urges the animal to walk on three legs.rested for inability to show them, and was sent to the State Prison for a

..... The reopening of the slave trade continues to be discussed in the Southern Com. mercial Convention.

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close, and the strong arm of England will soon put down the last struggles of the insur.

Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, the "blind preacher," has been appointed pastor of the Pacific Methodist Episcopal church, at Brook. lyn, New York.

.... The editor of the Home Journal customers.'

.... A new comet-the third of 1858was discovered at Harvard College . Observ. atory, by Mr. Horace P. Tuttle, on the 2d instant, at 10 o'clock, p. m.

.... They are holding a "Southern Convention" again. If anybody should propose 1 "Notthern Convention," wouldn't the Lo-perfoce grannies tremble for " the Union ?"

.... Our devil in speaking of a certain oung gentleman in town, says if he would be as attentive to the mails as he is to the females, he would make a most excellent Post Master.

.... At a State Convention of the Ameri can party at Frankfort, a resolution was adopted, sustaining the course of Mesers. Crittenden, Marshall, and Underwood, in oppos ing the Lecompton fraud.

. The Florida War is at an end. Bil y Bowlegs and Assinwah, with their respecive bands, numbering 117 warriors and women, arrived at Fort Myers a fortnight ago, was always treated by it as a great evil, to from Tampa, and reported themselves as

.... A recent convert in Boston stated that some years since he heard Jenny Lind sing "I know that my Redeemer liveth," since which time he had never been able to banish the words from his mind .- Willis's Musical World.

.... The Empire City has arrived at New Orleans, with news that British cruisers continue the search of American vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, on the plea of overhaulingslaves, accompanying the search with overbeating and insulting conduct.

.... Chief Justice Shaw, of Massachusetts. has decided that it is lawful for anybody, or any set of men, to seize and destroy liquor illegally kept for sale. The decision creates a good deal of talk and will probably be followed by the invasion and destruction of a good many liquor shops.

.... Bonner's advertising of the New York Ledger for this week, judging from those we have seen, cannot amount to much short of \$10,000. Yet he makes it pay ! Think of that, you business men who hesitate to expend a hundred or two dollars a year m making your business known.

..... Two slaves in Gloucester County. Va., quarreled over cards two or three weeks A strap is attached to the fetlock of the sight ago, and one was killed. Augustine, the sur-rore reg, and drawn over the animal's right vivor, (valued at \$900, and the property of ego, and one was killed. Augustine, the surshoulder, where it is held by Mr. Cooke .- a Mrs. Nancy Johnson,) has been found The feft leg is then bent inwards, so as to guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentence 1 to transportation ; whither, is not stated.

.... A barber of Cleveland, a colored man, visited New Orleans, and being asked

offence in question according to the Louisiana

laws. Said Louisiana is in America; not in

.... A sailor died recently in Texas, and

is said that on his death bed he confessed

that he was one of the crew who murdered

Mrs. Alston, of South Carolina, forty years

York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mu-

tinied and murdered all the officers and pas-

sengers.

of this nation, whether any law recognizes it or not. s pestilence, unsought and undesired. It is to them, not a principle to advocate nor a measure to discuss. terrible curse?" - That question is a startling gues- terests of free labor. tion, and it is time we all began to inquire, Has gov ernment left with the people of a territory any meetis by which it is possible for them to escape from the

ery man who has a son, or brother, or friend, seeking a home and a fortune in the West; for it is a most notable fact, emblazoned on every foot of South-- ern ground, that Slavery degrades labor. By the side of Slavery the free laborer is a despised and degraded being. Even the slave looks down with contempt upon the white man who, is obliged to labor for his daily bread. Slavery points the slow moving finger of scorn at the free laborer, and pronounces its damnable fint, Labor degrades man.

It is a question for the patriot and the philanthic pist to inquire. Is there no way by which some small portion of our boundless domain may be secured to the free laborer ?--- no way by which free laborers, by a unity of purpose and a concert of action, may secure to themselves some small spot in our great Western country where slavery cannot come to degrade them?

That is the question now before the people. It is not whether slavery may go into a territory, but it is whether the actual settlers may legislate it out of the territory. That is the question at issue. It is the last hope of the Northern man,-the forlorn hope of the free laborer. If this point is decided against him, there is an ebb to the swelling tide of Western emigration, an end to the rapid growth of our country. What is the position of the Bepublican party upon this question ? Where are we? What are our principles ? Do you say, we are in favor of the Wilmot Proviso? We mere in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and are now in principle; but that issue was made and settled long ago. New Mexico and Utah were purchased with money from the common Treasury, and the door left wide open to the entrance of slavery, in spite of our remonstrances. Do you say we are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromine ? We were, indeed, opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; but the act was repealed,

nevertheless; slavery possessed half of our territories and demanded the whole; and it got the whole .-We were not able to prevent it. Do you say we are in favor of letting the people of the territories make their own Constitution? That is very true; but, Border Ruffians made laws for Kansas, and by force of U.S. arms the people of Kansas are compelled to submit to them. The Democratic party has made all these points, and carried them-has raised all these be given. issues, and settled all but the last. For forty years it has

forty years it has been she heartless, faithless, and trajed by force and violence,-whatever could be has got the Post Office. done by bribery and corruption, has been accomplished, perpetrated, and done to fusten the yoke of slav-

proval.

boring to bring the government It has been decided by Congress and by the Supreme ples of '87, do what little we can to secure to the ac-Judiciary that Slavery may be carried intellithe ter that faire no existence there. Our sympathies are rions Slavery is now established in territories hither- altogether with the free laboring masses. Their rights to free. It comes upon the people of a territory like are our rights-their interests are our interests -When a Convention is called to make a new platform, we shall hope to see there every man of whatever but it is an abhorrent fact ; and the immediate ques- party, who is opposed to the atrocious onslaught the tion with shem is, "How can we rid ourselves of this Democratic party is making upon the rights and in

IF We shall take no notice of the stable-boy blackguardism in last week's Montrose Democrat ; awful collamity it so ruthlessly sends upon them ? It and as for its misstatements of fact-a fault so habitcomes home with thrilling interest to the heart of ev- ual with that sheet as scarvely to attract comment or ttention-they are so palpable and apparent that

they may be very briefly disposed of. Our article of April 29th, stating that the Demo rat editor was a disappointed applicant for the Post office, as originally written, simply recorded what was common report here, which we had never heard contradicted from any quarter, and which we believed to be true. The only clause in the article which stated that he had been an applicant for the office was this: "His petition for an office has been disre-

garded, and another has got the appointment he asked for." When he came to us, after a part of that week's issue was printed, and said that he had never been a petitioner for the office, and requested to have he statement corrected in the rest of the issue, we changed that clause so as to read : "His claims for an office have been disregarded, and another has got the appointment of Postmaster;" and on his further

request that we would publish his denial in our next paper. issue, we promised to do so, and we did so. But he says the change we made in the article was immaterizL - If so, we cannot see what reason he has to find fault with the article in its original form. As corrected, it merely states that he had claims for the office, and that another had got it. That another has got it is undeniable; and if the editor had no claims for the is undeniable; and if the editor had no claims for the office, why should his friends have proposed, as he ad-mits in his article last week, that if any change was made, he should be an applicant? Does he really consider that he had no claims, and that if he had been appointed the appointment would have been undeerer of the source of the clock. S T II M. undeserved ? It would appear so, from the objection he makes to our correction. But in our opinion, when he admits that it was intended that he should be an applicant it any change was to be made, he admits that he and his friends considered that he had claims for the office; and our statement is verified by his own admission.

When he says that we agreed to remove the entire paragraph from our paper, he says what is wholly untrue. Not only did we not agree to do any such thing, but he did not ask us to do it. And as the senior editor's promise of an explanation the next week was only conditional, and based upon an utter misstatement of fact by him of the Democrat, of course such an explanation as the latter asked for could not

We conceive that whatever of "meanness" and been the antagonist of freedom and humanity. Year " trickery" has been exhibited in this matter, was on by year, and step by step, it has betrayed the rights of the part of him who-after getting our promise to free labor and encreached upon the area of freedom. publish his denial of a statement we had made believ-In 1820, at the instance of the Slave power, it ing it to be true-went back to his office and pubdecound one half of all the territories belonging to lished an article stating that we knew our statement this nation to the blight of slavery. In 1854 it wreter to be false, and that he looked for the proper correced every foot of territory from free labor, and razed | tion next week-thus taking advantage of our courevery barrier to slavery's endless progression. For | tesy, to raise an imputation against our veracity. But we have devoted more time and space to this

remoracless champion of slavery. It violates its most subject than it is worth. We cannot be expected to actions compacts, breaks its strongest pledges, and attach so much importance to it as the editor of the betrars its best friends, to advance the interests of its Democrat, who, although he so clamorously denics favorite Institution. Whatever could be accomplish- having been an applicant, is evidently greatly disaped by fraud and intrigue, -whatover could be perper pointed that a change has been made and another <u>H. H. F.</u>

. On the 2d inst., Mr. Grow moved to suspend ery upon a free people.' When the result of all this the rules so that he might introduce a joint resolution fraud and violence and corruption came before Con- that the public lands shall remain open to pre-empgress, the Democratic party stood up as its foster tion for ten years shor their survey, before they shall father and urged its immediate and unconditional ap- be offered for sale, so as to give to the settler a precedence of the speculator. The motion was defeated, Over against the champion of slavery stood the Re- by 78 nays to 74 year, only one Republican voting utes is 1 <u>----</u> publican party, the only firm and staunch friend of in the negative. This shows who are for the settlers.

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a store on Public Avenue, where his old one was Store, is enlarging it for a new Hotel; S. H. Sayre and Brothers have made a considerable addition their other building formerly occupied as a stove and tinware store; Cormick Cushman is building a Cabi-tinware store; Cormick Cushman is building a Cabinet shop on Main Street , and we hear of some other improvements soon to be commenced.

We published a notice last week that Spanish quarters passed for only 20 cents, and shillings and can members, and also those that may heresixpences in proportion. An arrangement to that effect was very generally agreef to among business men here, but a few refused to concur, and now we believe these coins are generally taken at 25, 12}, and 01 cents, as before.

Minnesota has been admitted as a State, with wo Senators, Shields and Rice, and two Representa tives. Gen. Shields, who has been heretofore a Dem-ocrat, took his seat on the Republican side of the Senate; and votes with the Republicans. So the crowing of the Shamocracy over an increased majorir in the Senate was rather premature. -----

The County Commissioners request us to stat that the building of the bridger which they advertise to be let, will not be expected to be performed till -the work to be ready for accentance a next year November Court of that year.

The advertisement of the Binghamton Water Cure appears in our columns this week. We hear it spoken of as a well conducted establishment.

The New York Excelsior continues to come to us regularly, and proves to be a very good literary

Problem Suppose a clock to have an hour, a minute, and second-hand, all turning on the same center. At 12 o'clock, all the hands are together, and point at 12. How long will it respectively be before each hand will be at equal distances from the other two? The above problem was published in our col By virtue of the arrangement we have,

 $\mathbf{T} \mathbf{M} = \frac{\mathbf{60} - \mathbf{T} \mathbf{S}}{\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{T} \mathbf{S}} = 1 - \frac{\mathbf{T} \mathbf{S}}{\mathbf{1} - \mathbf{T} \mathbf{S}}$ 9 ... 60 $T H = \frac{60 - T S}{720}$ S H, or H M=T S+T H= 719 T S+60

TM=TH+HM. By substitution and we have $\frac{T}{60} = \frac{1}{73}$

But T M=1- $\frac{T}{60}$. Therefore T. M= $\frac{72}{73}$ of a min-

2nd condition. Position of the hands, M By this arrangemen THS

have T $\mathbf{M} = \frac{60 + T S}{1 + T S} = 1 + \frac{T S}{1 + T S}$ 60 T H=60+T S 720

HS, or S M=1 (T M-T H)=660+11 T S 1440 TM=TS+SM. tation and reduct have TS _ 13

Therefore, 60 1427 "M. which is the time in mh

Position of the hands. 3d condition. T H M S. In this case we have,

Т М =

 $60+TS \ge 1$ TS 60 60 60+T \$

720 719 T S-60 H M, or M S = $\frac{1}{4}$ (TS-TH)= 1440. TS = TM + MS.By sul

nction we have $\frac{TS}{G0} = \frac{98}{697}$ Therefor , T M, the time in mi 60 23

him. Mr. Fuller had no humany on an Phebe was thus thrown out of employment, FRATARE FUR THE TALL ILLECTIONS .- THE National Republican Association have mmbut still she was retained temporarily between Mr. Tuthill's and Mr. Fuller's. Phe-be did many acts of kindness for both Mrs. pleted arrangements for publishing and dis-

ing upon the important question now agitat. Tuthill and Mrs. Fuller, and carried delicaing the country. Most of the Speeches delivered in Concies to and from them.

On the 6th of April last Mr. Fuller had gress during the present session by Republiprovided for dinner a can of preserved corn and beaus,-They were not all eaten at dinafter be delivered, can be had, enveloped and ner. Phebe was at Mr. Fuller's. After tea. free of postage, at 75 cents per 100 for eight and after Mr. Fuller had gone to his busipage, and \$1,25 per 100 for sixteen page ness, she suggested to Mrs. Fuller that the Speeches. corn and beans might spoil, and they might Our Republican friends ought to take .imas well eat the little there was left. Mrs.

mediate steps to flood every Congressional Fuller consented, and Phebe brought up two district, and especially districts now represmall plates of corn and beans, one of which sented by Administration Democrats, with she ate herself, and the other Mrs. Fuller ate. these Speeches and Documents. Heretofore That evening Mrs. Fuller was taken sick. this work has been done by the Members of with symptoms indicating poison. She died shortly after. No one could be suspected. Congress at their own expense, but after the adjournment of Congress this responsibility Her husband loved her. He had no one else will devolve upon other friends of the cause. to love. Phebe was kind, obliging, assidu-The National Republican Association at ous and affectionate, and remained by Mrs. Washington City stand ready to lend all the assistance in their power. Send in your orders without delay. Ad-

L. CLEPHANE, dress Secretary National Republican Association, Washington, D. C. May 8. 1858.

THE FEATURES OF THE ENGLISH LECOMP-TON BILL AS PASSED BY CONGRESS .- Forney's Press says that inasmuch as this action is not a settlement, but a wicked reopening of that which honest legislation would have forever tranquilized, we desire the reader to preserve

1. That although the people of Kansas have repeatedly rejected the Lecompton Constill dangerously ill. stitution, with all its protection to slavery, they must take that Constitution now, or wait till they have a population of 93,000 or 120.000.

2. That people can have no vote upon this Lecompton Constitution under the English bill as lately, most positively, and distinctly shown by Senators Douglas and Green, in the Senate, and by Mr. Stephens in the House.

- 3. But, in order to bribe them to take it some four millions of acres of land are offered to them, which if they accept, they go into the Union with Lecompton, and which if they reject, they remain out an indefinite period of time.

4. If they take Lecompton with the land bribe, which is a slave Constitution, simply and wholly, they enter the Union with 30.000 of a population; if they refuse it, they will remain in a territorial condition under proslavery management for years to come. 5. That the commission appointed to hold the election in Kansas, when the land ordi nace (not the Constitution) is submitted, has been constituted by the English bill to consist of a majority of pro-slavery men, who will of course count only to suit themselves; the House bill made the commission stand Tuthill, and some sugar to Mrs. Derrick. two and two.

6. That the clause so highly favored by the Lecomptonites, that the people of Kansas should alter the Constitution at any time outside of its forms, has been carefully excluded. by the English legerdemain. 7. That all the Southern men say there is no submission of the Constitution to the peoresting ou her.

ple of Kansas, while their partisans from the North say there is.

some as to the fact whether our own Govern- of getting through the next year without bor- lygamy.

iço in order,"

Holding the reins-right, and so as to inclin Mr. Fuller had no family but his wife. the horse's head to the left, the horse is forc- day; that being the penalty for the atrocious ed to make a journey twice round the circus. At this time he exhibits symptoms of great exhaustion, goes on his knees, and ultimately the Barbary States. lies down in the most submissive manner .-

He is then relieved from the inconvenient an unaccustomed restrictions imposed upon him by the straps, and Mr. Cooke lies upon him in a recumbent position, and caresses him in a recumbent position, and careases him, and his pattings are recived by the horse Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New with such indications of gratification as to leave no doubt that the most friendly relations are established between the parties.

month of July next, and that his Excellency Mohammed Pacha, and suite, and several distinguished Congressmen and attaches of Foreign Legations would accompany the expedition. This expedition will leave St. Cloud, on the Mississippi River, about the middle of July, and proceed directly to Breckenridge.

mained temporarily at Mr. Charles S. Tut- head of steam navigation on the Red River hill's, where both the brothers were perforce of the North, the metropolis of the finest and are under no obligation thus to degrade brought into the family. Some ten or twelve days ago both the Tuthills and the wife of Mr. Charles S., al.o a Mrs. Derrick-an for full 500 miles the Red River of the North, Irish woman-with whose husband Phebe navigable for heavy draught steamers, rolls had had some difficulty about posterage, were down the richest and most magnificent valley. taken sick, with symptoms nearly akin to in the world. Its attractions for emigration those of Miss Pelser, little Martha and Mrs. are unequalled-rich in products, and of a mild Fuller. They have been all treated on the and even temperature. Through this counhypothesis of poison. The brothers Tuthill try roam the buffalo and elk, the hunting of are out about their business. Mrs. Charles S. Tuthill is doing well, and Mrs. Derrick is posing the party. We are authorized to state that all Editors of the press throughout Suspicions began to thicken about Phebe. the Union who desire to accompany the ex-

Last Monday she was taken violently ill pedition, will be taken from St. Cloud to the with the same symptoms. On Friday mornnunting grounds and back to St. Cloud, free ing she died. In her last agonies she said, of expense. This generous offer is made by she had sprinkled a little arsenic on John B. Tuthill's toast; that she knew there was poison on the window sill near where his soup sat, and it might have blown in; and Syracuse Journal.

that she sprinkled a little arsenic on Mrs. THE CENTRAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- UTI-Fuller's corn and beans," and further said cs, N. Y., Saturday, May, 15, 1858.-The not. The grave has closed over Phebe and her victims. No more of the facts will probably ever be known. Her motives must be ful accident on the Central Railroad, at Sauleft to conjecture, and imagination must fill quoit Creek, have agreed on their verdict. up this tale of horrors.

CHESTER URANGE Co., N. Y. May 8 .- An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner Fen

ton, upon the body of Mrs. Phebe Westlake. Verdict-" Death by taking arienic." On Thursday morning, the day previous to her death, she made a confession of administering death of two ladies, and the dangerous illness County, on the morning of the 11th of May, property, and retreating to the mountains, of several other persons. The persons dying and that they were all passengers by the Cin. or to some other part of the continent. were Mrs. J. B. Tuthill, in September last, and Mrs. W. R. Fuller in April of this year. A few days previous to taking poison herself, she presented a jar of preserves to Mrs. C. S

upon using which they were taken sick with symptoms of poison, which aroused suspicion, and the articles were immediately analyzed by Dr. Smith, and found to contain arsenic. The cause she assigned for taking poison was not to kill herself, but to make herself sick, in order to divert suspicion from

THE TREASURY .- Of the twenty millions

telligencer, referring to General Houston's sued. The remaining four will be wanted ruled out of order. Mr. C. called attention on a charge of holding out extraordinary inscheme for a Mexican Protectorate, thinks before June 30, the end of the fiscal year. to the fact that none of the committees had ducements to persons to subscribe for their

wisdom in the management of its domestic the mean time, the President insists that mined to stifle any legislation which will ex- herd that, in the case of the Golden Prize, affairs, that it may becomingly appropriate there shall be no alteration of the tariff.--- tirpate that "relic of barbarism.". The Utah the proprietors had conducted their business public.

.... A Frenchman named Guilbert, bas THE GREAT BUFFALO HUNT .- The press throughout the Union has announced that a succeeded in setting the Delaware River on grand buffalo hunt would take place in the fire. The Philadelphia firemen were called out by the alarm bells, when it was discovered that the surface of the Delaware opposite Chestnut street was covered with flames and dense smoke. It turned out to be a scientific experiment, to show how easily a hostile fleet might be destroyed. A gentleman from Buffalo says he Fuller to the end. Who could suspect her? July, and proceed directly to Breckenridge. After the death of Mrs. Fuller, Phebe ret the party Breckenridge is situated at the has ceased to hate the doughfaces in Congress

the party. Breckenridge is situated at the who support Lecompton, and only pities then. To their supporters at home, who most fertile section of country within the themselves, and lave nothing to gain by it, area of the United States. From this point he applies the exclamation of Dumas, when he caught another man kissing his ugly wife: " Good heavens !- and without being obliged to."

.... The postage on letters to Great Britain and Ireland, by either United States or British line, is 24 cents (California and Orewhich will prove a noble sport to those com. gon excepted ;) 5 cents to be added when to or from California or Oregon. Prepayment optional. On either a letter or packet of any weight, the whole postage or none at all. should be prepaid. If anything less than the

George F. Brodt, a gentleman well and fa-vorably known in Minnesota, and who we having passed the Sepate bill for her admispersonally know promises but to perform .-- | sion into the Union, allowing only two Representatives, while the people had elected three, the three members on Tuesday drew lots for the two scats, which resulted in the success of William W. Phelps and James Coroner's Jury, in the case of the late fright. M. Cavanaugh, Mr. George L. Becker retir

.... The New York Sun deems it evident. from the reports in the Deseret (Utah) News of resolutions adopted at meetings in the "We find that the persons whose bodies Territory to sustain Brigham Young's policy, have been viewed by us, came to their death that the Mormon leaders are preparing the by the giving way of the bridge of the New York Central Railroad, crossing the Sauquoit ative, when the United States troops enter Creek, in the Town of Whitestown, Oneida the Territory, of burning their houses and

> It is understood that's match of \$2,-500 a side has just been made between the noted pugilists, John Morrissey and the "Benecia Boy," Bets on the result run however, in favor of Morrissey, notwithstanding the severe whipping he received a few man named Bennett. The fight is announced to take place during next month, and the field selected Niagara Falls-the "other side of the line."

.... A decision was rendered, recently by Justice Russell, in the case of the propri The truth is, the Administration are detern never intended to be fulfilled. The Justice

. .

The feeling of the Jurors is understood to have been unanimous at once. The verdict is: cinnati Express Train coming east. The deaths were caused by the insecurity of the bridge, owing to the same being decayed and

rotten. A portion of the bridge was constructed of inferior timber, the same being high amongst sporting men. The odds, are, bastard elm. We find the deaths were caused by culpable neglect on the part of the Central Railroad Company, in not causing days since in Troy at the hands of a countrythis bridge to be properly examined.".

POLYGAMY .- In the House, on Wednesday, Mr. Colfax moved an amendment to that part of the pending appropriation bill which made provision for the Governor of Utah,

abrogating all laws in that Territory under of Treasury notes authorized, sixthen millions, which polygamy is tolerated, or the payment etors of the Golden Prize, who, with others, including the five bid for yestesday, are is of tithes enforced. The amendment was were lately arrested by the New York Police

"doubt may, perhaps, rest on the minds of Nobody, unless possibly Mr. Cobb, dreams reported any bill for the suppression of po- respective papers by the promise of valuable

to itself the benevolent task of keeping Mex. Whither are we tending? - Washington Re- war is not a war upon polygamy, but a war in a perfectly legal manner, and the there-