

The Independent Republican.

C. F. READ & H. H. PRAZIER, EDITORS. F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA.

Thursday, May 27, 1958. Republican Township Committees.

The REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE have appoint ed the following Township Committee for the present APOLACON. E. B. Beardsley, Lewis Barton, H. P.

BRIDGEWATER. E. W. Hawley, A. B. Kent, Martin Newman.
BROOKLYN, Edwin McKenzie, S. W. Breed, Heron Sterling C. D. Wilson, R. O. Willis, T. D. Rees CHOCONUT. S. F. Carmalt, John Stanley, Rober DINOUE. Lymap Blakeslee, Philander Stephens F. P. Hollister.
Dundaff. J. B. Slocum, George Rogers, Thoma

Forest Lake .- Orange Mott, jr., M. S. Towne Milan Birchard.
FRANKLIN—Eli B. Smith, E. Beebe, H. N. Park. FRIENDSVILLE, -D. W. Glidden, J. Hosford, James Grason. S. S. Ingalls, J. L. Gillet, Horace N. Tif-GREAT BEND.-Nicholas DuBeis, B. B. Tuthill, R.

Terboss. Dester Sibley, L. R. Peck, E. V. Greet HARMONY S. H. Barnes, S.A. Lyons, R. A. Webb. HERRICK C. H. Ellis, Zewis Bunnell, G. W. JACKSON. - A. D. Corse, Francis M. Hall, J.H. Miles. JESSUP .- Wesley Faurot, Wm. Bissel, Joel Cogs-LIBERTY. A. Southard, Joseph Webster, R. S. LEXOX. - A. F. Snover, Alpheus Baker, Warren

ATHROP. E. N. Lord, Philander Bronson, J. A. MONTROSE. William A. Crossmon, C. W. Mott, NEW MILFORD Samuel Youngs, S. H. Morse,

Martin Van Housan.

OAKLAND.—G.T. Frazier, Sam'l Brush, J. K. Grimes.

RUSH.—Philo Sherwood, Z. L. Cooley, Robert F. SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT. - C. S. Bennett, Wm. Skinner, W. C. Frith SILVER LAKE -E. M. Turner, Preserved Hinds denjamin M. Gaige. Springville. +G. C. Lyman, Amos Williams, H

H. Phillips.
THOMSON.—Rob't Gelatt, A. O. Stoddard, A. Coon D. R. LATHROP, Ch'n. Co. Com. A. CHANBERLIN, Secty.

Some of our correspondents do not appear to be aware of the general rule established by the publishers of newspapers, against publishing anonunications. Articles intended to appea anonymously most still be accompanied by the name of the writer, that the editor may know who is re-

Next Wednesday the early settlers of this and adjoining counties will gather at Montrose for the purpose of celebrating the first settlement of this part of the country, and to congratulate each other upon the success which has attended their efforts to subdec an unbroken wilderness. The particular ob-Ject of the gathering is to collect facts, incidents, and anecdotes relating to the first settlement of the different localities, and to recall reminiscences of the trials and hardships endured by the old pioneers. An oration and poem appropriate to the occasion will be delivered, and then as much of the local history of the courses will be given as can be collected. The meeting, will undoubtedly be a very interesting one, and will be largely attended.

The Rev. Joseph Barlow, a Presbyterian clergyman, of Franklin, this county, lost his life in a shocking manner, on Saturday night last. The family were aroused about midnight, and found the house was on fire. Approaching the kitchen where the fire appeared to have originated, Mr. Barlow opened the door, when the flames burst out upon him, and he probably inhaled a portion of flame, as he immediately sank down, and scarcely showed a sign of life afterwards.

His wife and daughters, the only persons present, efter attempting in vain to loosen the death grasp of his hand upon the door, at length to save themselves were compelled to leave him to be consumed where he lay. The house was destroyed, with almost every article of property it contained.

Mr. Burlow was an Englishman, about sixty years of age, and much respected.

Henry William Herbert, better known by hi nom de plume of "Frank Forrester," committed suicide in New York, on Monday, May 17th. He had been depressed in spirits for some weeks, in consequence of his separation from his second wife, caused, it is alleged in a letter left by him, by the meddling interference of other .. In a letter to the Coron sown by others between himself and his wife. Mr. Herbert was born in London, in 1807 .-He was the eldest son of the honorable and reverend William Herbert, dean of Manchester, eminent as a was paternally descended from the noble houses of Pembroke and Percy. Being reduced from affluence to poverty by sudden reverses in England, he came to the United States in 1881, where he has since distinguished himselfers scholar, an author of popular novels and magazine articles, and a high authority in

The Washington Republic thinks that the recruisers with our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico, has been raised for the purpose of helping through magnificent navy appropriations, just as the Mormon war farce was made use of to fill the pockets of horse, beef, and wagon contractors. So many ravenons politicisms have to be paid for their services in making Buchanan President, that many expedients must be resorted to to give them a dip into the national treasury. They have already drained it dry; but Uncle Sam's promises to pay-now so freely is sued are better than no money, at present; though if the old gentleman goes on running in debt beyond his income as he is now doing, he mast soon become

The old troubles in the New York City public schools, about the reading of the Bible, have comup again. The Board of Education has laid upon the table a resolution to open the schools, by reading a portion of the Seriptures, without note or comment. In three of the school districts the Bible has been prohibited by the ward officers, and the vote laying on the table the resolution in the Board of Education, practically sanctions these proceedings. In conse quence of the prohibition no more Catholic children attend them than before, while the children of many Protestant families have been withdrawn. It is said published by Henry & Huntington, No. 1 Spruce st., that the existence of a Catholic secret society has New York, at one dollar a year. Its character may been discovered in that city, the object of which is be inferred from its name. Its workmanship is beau and pledged to support the principles of this present time must be regarded as a further by way of Corbettsville and Snake Creek and pledged to support the principles of this present time must be regarded as a further by way of Corbettsville and Snake Creek and pledged to support the principles of this present time must be regarded as a further by way of Corbettsville and Snake Creek. And pledged to support the principles of this present time must be regarded as a further by way of Corbettsville and Snake Creek. And pledged to support the principles of this present time must be regarded as a further by way of Corbettsville and Snake Creek.

We have not room to publish in full the re- MRS. HALE'E RECEIPTS FOR THE MILLIAM. port of the Union Teachers' Institute for Susquehan na, Luzerne, and Wyoming counties, held at Factoryville, on the 10th and 11th inst. Prof. Stoddard, L. Richardson, Co. Supt. of Luzerne, and C. R. Davis, Co. Supt. of Wyoming, were present, and each lectured before the Institute. By request, Prof. Stoddard took charge of the classes. The whole at fair seems to have gone off in a satisfactory manner. Resolutions were adopted—that all have a common nterest in the diffusion of knowledge; that the property of the State should educate the children of the State; that more attention should be given to the education of Teachers; that Teachers' Institutes are calculated to be beneficial both to teachers and pa rents; that none but thoroughly qualified teachers should be employed, and they should be paid a reasonable compensation; that uniformity of text books is important; that the office of County Supportionalent is of public benefit; that Teachers should attend the meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Scranton in August, &c. Adjresolution was also adopted by the Luzerne and Wydming teachers, inviting Prof. Stoddard to hold a Normal School of 11 weeks in Luzerne county, next full.

Since we published a notice of the Montros Gazette, en old newspaper printed here in 1829, AUBURN. - John Tewksbury, C. E. Davis, Tredway Mrs. L. Scarle of Montrose has placed in our hands copy of the Susquehanna Centinel, of a still earlier date, March 29, 1817. "The Centinel"—the spelling of the name of which, it will be perceived, s rather peruliar-was published every Saturday at Montrose, Pa., at two dollars a year, and was printed on a sheet less than half the size of the Indepen dent Republican. Justin Clark was editor of the Centinel, the publication of which he commenced in 1816. It was the first paper ever published in Susnehanna County.

> A great indignation meeting against the Tract ciety was held in New York on Thursday evening Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Rufas W. Clarke, John Jay, Rev. Dr. Thompson, and Rev. Dr. Tyng.

The following extract from a private letter written by a citizen of Schuylkill country who has been a strong American, and supported Fillmore and lazelhurst,-to a Republican of this county, is anther indicaten that the continued and alarming asaults of the Sham Democracy upon the liberties of our country, are bringing the scattered forces of the opposition together for a final and desperate stand gainst Federal usurpation and the complete domintion of the Slave Power in the Union:

"Nothing makes me rejoice more than to hear of the cheering prospects of a hearty and cordial union of all the opposition forces against the preudo Democracy. If present signs are any indication of what we are to expect on the 2d Tuesday of October next, the Sham Democracy will be thrashed so unmercifully that you will need, all the Sheriffs in our good old Commonwealth to find one "Democrat," save those who are in office; and they, you know are the pliant tools of those above them. Even in Schuvikill county, where there is so great a majority against decent people, signs indicate a great falling off of unterrified voters, though the office-holders what few we have) try to drum up the faithful when ever an opportunity is presented.

"The passage of the Conference bill at Washingon brought out the Postmaster at Minersville, and the Dutch sheet-iron brass band, at one o'clock in the morning, and, after serenading the most faithful, they ashed down their joy in copious draughts of ' lager.' "They did not come out in the same style, thot, when they learned that Sir Richard the Hairy, on the invitation of the people of Philadelphia, had retired to the wanx of private life; on the contrary they feel like skinned cels, and act accordingly. "Philadelphia is free,' writes a friend of mine,

free from one of the most disgraceful governments ever neard of. more. Every true-hearted friend of law and order -every opponent of the wicked and dangerous doctrines of James Buchanan and his satellites-every friendsof Americanism, and every advocate of true Republicanism, will join with one accord in carrying out the good work so nobly commenced by the citi zens of Philadelphia. The Republicans and Americans now stand on one platform on this Slavery question, no matter what their differences have been .-Heaven grant that Democracy, so-called, be kicked from Maine to Culifornia, and from the Land of Gold to the devil."

In the House of Representatives, May 17th. Hon. E. Joy Morris, of Pennsylvania, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing the following :

Whereas the existing tariff has been found inade quate to supply the Government with revenue, and-has proved itself a source of embarrassment to the trade and interests of the country: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Be it resolved. That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill revising the prefeit taking abolishing foreign valuation, and substituting specific duties, and home valuation, where necessary, to retain ad valorem duties, and so angmenting the duties on articles coming into competition with domestic manifesters and readers as a fine increased protect. ufactures and products as to afford increased protection to American industry and labor.

The question was taken on Mr. Morris's motion and it was decided in the negative-yeas 86, navs 101-the Republicans generally voting in the affirm-10,

It will be observed that the opponents of the National and State Administrations design holding a State Convention on the 8th day of July next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Supreme Bench, and we presume also one person to fill the office of Canal Commissioner. Although the oner, he declared his intention to commit suicide be latter office is entirely useless, yet, as the Senate refused to abolish the same, no doubt with a view of portable," in consequence of suspicion, distrust, and keeping a few men at the expense of the State, it might be well also for the opponents of the measure to nominate a man for that office.

Mr. Hackney, the Democratic Doorkeeper of man of science, a poet, and a liberal politician, and the national House of Representatives has been dismissed from office for official misconduct, and Joseph L. Wright, Democrat, of New Jersey, elected to fill his place. Several charges of official corruption of his remarks he announced that this was were brought against Mr. Hackney, and they were the first political speech he had ever deliverevidently made good, for the House summarily re- ed in Washington city. moved him, although his removal has a damaging eftect on the Democratic majority of that body, who elected him.

> The Montrose Democrat displays a remarka ole taste in the selections it fishes up from "the filthy pool of polities." We don't envy it the cormorant maw that can assimilate such foul and disgusting morsels as the article it copied last week from the Harrisburg Herald against Judge Wilmot In addition to its Billingsgate tone, almost every paragraph in that article contains a shameful falsehood. as the Democrat editor well knows; yet he seems to consider it none the less appropriate for his columns on that account. Well, every one to his liking.

A telegraphic dispatch to the Philadelphia Press states that C. R. Buckalew, of this State, is to go to one of the South American ports as Minister Resident, at \$7,500 a year. So Senator Buckalew services to Slavery are rewarded.

Peterson's Magazine, for June, besides a fine diction it has the power, and ought to exert it, to secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of patterns, contains an array of interesting literary matter, "Nell Welder's Berry Excursion,", "The Watcher by the Sea," is The Archer," - is The Duplicaté Lecture," " Milly Dove," " The Outcast," " Aunt Susy Blake's Beau," " The Heroine of "76." &c .-Published by Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, at \$2 a year in advance.

"The Printer" is the title of a new monthly concerned in the printing art,

The Voice of Kansas. The voice of the Kansas papers upon the English swindle is as decided as could be wished. From the Leavenworth Times.

Mas. Hale'e Receipts for the Millings.—Containing Four'Thousand Five Hundred and Forty-five Receipts, Facts, Directions, Knowledge, etc., in the Useful, Ornamental, and Domestic Arts, and in the Conduct of Life-being a Complete Kamily Directory and Household Unide for the Million, relative to all kinds of Accomplishments, Anusements, Beauty, Birds, Building, Children, Cookery, Courtship, Dress, ttc., Economy, Etching, Etiquette, Flowers, Gardening, Greetan Painting, Health, Home, Housekeeping, Dadies Work, Feather Work, Manners, Marriage, Medicines, Needlespork, Mursing, Oil door Work, Painting, Phrenblogy, Polichomanic, Poultry, Riding, Skimming, Surgery, Temperance, Trees, etc., Woman's Duties, etc. By Mis Sarah J. Hale. Complete in one large volume of near 800 pages, neally bound in vloth. Price \$1,25 a copy. up the people of Kansas.

We give the title of the above book a copy of which we have just received from the enterprising bars, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia-in full, as furnishing a good idea of the nature of the work. It is hardly necessary to add, after giving the name of the author, that into eternity, and then urge forward emigrait is a work of real value

Keitt-he did. (Katydid.) Who came from a turpentine State below.

Where sweet potatoes and chivalry grow,
And where, when a man has received a blow,
To heal the disgrace some blood must flow.

Who joined the firm of Brooks & Co., And aped the Shanghai strut and crow And always made a terrible show When he hadn't a dangerous mark to toe

Who tried to bully G. A. Grow Because he was quiet, but found a foe Who hit him so hard he didn't know What was the cause that laid him low?

The Word "Like" MESSES. EDITORS :- Several modern grammarian call the word " like," in such examples as, " He looks like my brother," a preposition; while others call it

For the Independent Republican

an adjective, and consider the following noun as govcrued by a preposition understood. "Like" is often compared by means of the adverbs "more" and most," a fact which I think settles the question against those who call it a preposition; but, further, It is sometimes compared regularly, thus, like, liker, likest. Will any one contend that a preposition may ever be thus compared?

Wyoming Conference Appointments. WYOMING DISTRICT. George Peck, P. E.

Wilkesbarre, J. M. Snyder ; Woodville, A. Brooks Plainsville, Henry Wheeler; New Troy, H. Brown combe; Kingston, to be supplied; S. S. Kenneds Sup; Stodartsville and Pt. Jenkins to be supplied. forthmoreland, to be supplied; Illymouth, A. H. choomaker; Truxville, J. La Bar Lehman, Philip Schoomaker; Truxvine, J. La Bar; Lennan, Philip Holbrook; Pittston, A. P. Mead; Irovidence, J. W. Munger, Scranton, B. W. Gorham; Lackawana, J. S. Lewis; Abington, S. S. Barter, G. M. Peck, Sup; Newton, Charles Perkins; Newton, to be supplied. Wyoming Seminary, R. Nelson, Principal, Y. C. Smith, Professor—members of Kingston Quarterly

Honesdale District.-Wm. Wyatt, P. E. Honesdale, H. B. Clarke; Canana, C. L. Rice, G. L. Griffin, Sup; Dundaff, A. Brigham, H. Stanley; Carboudale, G. H. Blakeslee, A. Barker, Sup; Welch Mission and Blakely, D. Williams; Salem, M. Swallow, W. H. Leake, Cherry Ridge, Joseph Madison Moscow, C. C. Smith: Hawley, L. Cole; Lackawax en, to be supplied; Beach Pond, S. Barner; Danias-cus, Charles White; Bethany, F. Spencer; Mount Pleasant, N. W. Everett; Thomson, F. Illman; andford William Shelp.

BINGHANTON DISTRICT.-N. Rounds, P. E. Binghamton, Henry St., T. D. Walker: Court St. J. A. Wood: Broome, William Silshy; Castle Creek, A. C. Sperry; Lisle and Whitney's Point, A. F. Hard ing; Page Brook, Levi Pitts; Bridgmen: Windsor George R. Hhir; Susquehanna, S. W. Weiss; Lanesboro, Wm. Noberts; Gt. Bend and New Milford, Luther Peck; Liberty, S. E. Wal-'free from one of the most disgraceful governments ever neard of the most disgraceful governments worth; Vestal, F. W. Breckenritge; Union, N. S. ever neard of the most disgraceful governments worth; Vestal, F. W. Breckenritge; Union, N. S. ever neard of the most disgraceful governments worth; Vestal, F. W. Breckenritge; Union, N. S. E. Waller, W. Breckenritge; U

W. H. Pearne, Agent American Bible Societyrember Henry Street Quarterly Conference.

Will be obliged to stay out of the Union unexpendence Worden, Agent of Susquelianna Sen of Court Street Quarterly Conference.

Owego District. Z. Paddock P. E. Orego, John J. Pearce, Flemingville, A. W. Loomis; Newark, O. M. McDowell; Caroline Centre, John M. Grimes; Perkshire, C. W. Judd; North Danby, D. C. Olmstead; South Danby, Thomas Burney, Thomas Burney gess; Candor, S. K., Peck; Spencer, King Elwell; Van Ettenville, F. S. Chubbuck; Shepard's Creek, van ritenville, r. S. Chubbuck a Shepard's Creek, R. S. Rose, V. M. Coryell, Sup; Waverly and Factorvville, D. A. Shepard; Athens to be supplied; Nichols, W. B. Thomas; Barton, Welcome Smith; Tioga, Wm. J. Judd.

WTALESING DISTRICT.—Geo. Landon, P. E. Mentrose, B. B. Emory; Brooklyn, J. F. Wilbur Gibson, W. W. Welch, Jos. Wightam; Le Raysville Gibson, W. W. Welch, Jos. Wightam; Le Raysville, to be supplied; Auburn, to be supplied; Springville, J. V. Newell, J. T. Walker; Tunkhannock, Ira D. Warren; Skinner's Eddy, R. Van Valkenburg; Mehoopany, T. J. W. Sullivan; Vicholson, Davison Warrell, to be supplied; Wyalusing, to be supplied; Little Meadows, Edgar Sibley; Rome, E. F. Roberts; Orwell, W. B. Kinney; Litchfield, Isaac P. Towner; Windham, C. F. Taylor indham, C. E. Taylor Next Conference to be held at Newark, Tioga Co.,

From the Washington Republic.

Republicanism in Washington City. Notwithstanding the indlemency of the reather, there was a large gathering on Satirday evening last at the headquarters of the Republican Association. The meeting was quite spirited, and gave unmistakable evidence that the Republican cause is making

rapid progress in this city.

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward was present, and addressed the association for about an hour, in one of his most able and telling speeches, in which he reviewed the whole history of the Slavery question, from its earliest dawn to the present indment, showing the effect of Slavery upon nations, and predicting that the day was not far distant when Freedom would be universal. His allusion to the great change that had taken place in the sentiments of the people of this city upon the subject of Slavery, since he first came to Congress, some eight years ago, was re ceived with rapturous applause. At the close

We hope the Republican Association wil take immediate steps to have his remarks published in pamphlet fortn, for general cir-

The Association adopted the following as their platform of principles: Platform of the National Republican Asso-

ADOPTED MAY 15, 1858. For the purpose of cooperating with all who oppose the extension of Slavery and the

1. The Federal Government has no power over the system of Slavery within the States; but within its own exclusive jurisappiness, to all men.

of the people. 4. Cardidates for political offices should be men of undoubted integrity and sobriety, has been a Democrat, his appointment at the are now running a daily stage to Montrose, means,

Having found that threats alone are insuf ficient to curb the people of Kansas, our ene nies have joined a threat and bribe, and hope by this means to succeed in their nefarious purposes. We would inform the Administration and its minions that the Government does not own land enough to buy

Our duty, as it appears to us, is plain tho' it be painful. With that devotion and magnanimity characteristic of the Free State party, we should drop all thought of existing State Governments; go, like one man, into the election under the English bill, vote . the land bribe, with its Lecompton appendage, tion, so that before another year rolls around, we may count a population guaranteeing our admission into the confederation even under the high-handed terms of the English bill .-These are our views on the matter, but we think it highly important that a Convention of the people should soon be called, and that, as a party, we should resolve upon some definite policy adapted to the present condition

of things. From The Quindaro Chindowan. The unfair submission of the Lecompton Constitution will not shield it; the people will strike through the ordinance to bury the lance of their just indignation deep in the heart of the swindle, and thus struck down, it will be trampled into the very earth, while its memory, like the ghost of Banquo, will tor-

tion and cherished its transient being.

From the Lawrence Republican. As we go to press we learn that the Leompton bill, as reported by English from the Committee of Conference, has passed both branches of Congress-in the House by nine majority. Lecompton is therefore pass he sees no practical way to avoid the conflict ed—provided the people of Kansas vote to accept a proffered land grab; otherwise we remain in a Territorial condition until we leave the territory forever. have 93,000 inhabitants. Of course we will remain a Territory!

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. have visited, there is little political excite- protect the Land Office, alias Clark's he ment, but a general determination exists to He is the worst man now in Kansas, and is note down the Lecompton ordinance and the originator of all this imbroglio.

From the Kansas Daily Ledger. LECOMPTON OR NO ADMISSION.—Since our last issue we have read carefully the substitute of Mr. English, which has now become a law, and are prepared to give our opinion of that measure, as well as our views of what should be done in this crisis. Before proceeding to this topic, however, we wish to Leavenworth Constitution has not abated in against any Kansas man. This prejudice has the least. The have never believed, nor do been begotten by Atchison and others, and we yet believe, that that movement will amount to a snap of the finger in importance. We, as a people, are obliged to pursue one

of two courses. We must either swallow Lecompton, head and tail, or vote to remain out of the Union until we have a population which will entitle us to one Representative in Congress. That is as much as to say, "If, after all your shricking and bellowing; if, atter all your opposition to this 'swindle, if you will now sacrifice your principles and say amen to it, we will give you for school purposes so much; for the completion of the public buildings so much; all the salt springs in the State not exceeding twelve; also five per cent, of all the proceeds of the public lands for building roads, internal improvements, &c.; but if you will not do this, you will be obliged to stay out of the Union un-Representative."

Having found that threats alone are insufficient to curb the people of Kansas, our enemies have joined a threat and bribe, and hope by this means to succeed in their purposes. We would inform them that the Government does not own land enough to buy up the peopel of Kansas. We would rather consign ourselves to eternal poverty than be the instruments of our own degradation. Who that mingles with the people, hears their opinions, and observes the spirit in which hey are expressed, can doubt as to what will be the result of that election? Our enemies may consider us fools and knaves; but give us a chance at the ballot box and we will return the compliment. In the event of the rejection of that ordinance, and with it the Constitution, what harm is there to accrue from our remaining in a Territorial condition? We can see none, unless it be that the hungerers for office, the wolves who hope to gorge themselves on public plunder, will be for a while at least disappointed. Our population is at present small; the expenses of establishing a State Government, erecting public buildings, &c., must necessarily be enormous; and, worse than that, Leavenworth county will have nearly, if not quite, half this expense to pay. What voter is there who wishes to saddle himself with a burdensome taxation? Let us retain our present position until our population becomes more numerous, our business expanded, and our resources developed; then we can be admitted, with honor to ourselves, a noble

member of the great family of Republics. A SPECIAL REQUEST .- Will not the Deroit Free Press, the Albany Atlas and Argus, and other papers of the same stamp, relinquish their habit of styling the Times a leading Black Republican journal?" It is not true, in the first place, - and it hurts the feelings of our Republican brethren, which is another consideration of some importance. The Times makes no pretensions to being a Republican organ,-"leading" or otherwise. It belongs to no party,-it is not responsible either to or for any party,—does not adopt or espouse the entire creed of any party, and neither aims primarily at any party success or relies upon any party support. It endeavors to form sensible and reasonable opinions upon all topics of public interest. and to express them as clearly and explicitly as possible,—and that is all.—N. Y. Times.

Contrary to the general belief. Mr. James B. Clay, in his Lecompton speech declared that Henry Clay was not the father of domination of the Slave Power, and who the Missouri Compromise, and in a recent seek to extend and perpetuate the blessings letter to the Boston Advertiser he avers that of Liberty, we have associated ourselves to the paternity of the Tariff Compromise act gether, under the title of the National Re of 1832 does not belong to that gentleman. publican Association, and adopt as the gener- If in addition to these corrections of current al basis of our action the following princibelief, Mr. James B. Clay could convince the belief, Mr. James B. Clay could convince the world that Henry Clay was not his father he would render a great service to the reputation of that illustrious statesman.

The appointment of Edward G. Loring, of Massachusetts; to the vacant Judgeship of the Court of Claims, furnishes anoth-2. There should be neither Slavery nor er significant instance of Mr. Buchanan's deinvoluntary servitude, except for the punish votion to the "peculiar institution" of the ment of crime, in any of the Territories of South. This is the same Loring who was ing of the General Assembly to be returned the United States.

The same Loring who was ing of the General Assembly to be returned removed by Governor Banks, of Massachu- with the Executive disapproval." 3. The people are the rightful source of all setts, from the office of Probate Judge, for political power; and all officers should, as holding at the same time the office of Fugifar as practicable, be chosen by a direct vote tive Slave Commissioner contrary to the the old Usury Laws.

statute of that Commonwealth. As Judge Loring is not now and never serve the interest of Slavery.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Times FROM KANSAS. The Fort Scott Troubles-Passage of Kansas Bill.

LAWRENCE, Friday, May 7, 1858 Nothing decisive has occurred at Fort Scott since my last, but affairs are all tending towards a general conflict. Immediately after the repulse of the troops under Capt. Anderson, on the Marmaton, they sent to Fort Leavenworth, (through the Governor.) for reinforcements, and two companies of arillery reached Fort Scott last Monday --During this time we have reports that seem very reliable that a general rally is being made in Missouri, for a volunteer party to drive every Free State man out of Bourbon and Lynn counties. I should first state, however, that every Pro-Slavery man has now left both these counties. They were condocting a plot to attack the Free-State men at different points simultaneously, but the fact became known to our men before its consummation, and they rallied under Capt. Mont-gomery, and cleared out the last Pro Slave man in that region. They took refuge at the Fort, generally while others went into Missouri for a force to enable them to seek re-

venge upon their victors, and such an army, we have good reason to believe, is now be ing raised in Southwestern Missouri. A few day's since, the rumor came to Capt. Mont gomery that 300 Missourians were approach ing the State line, when he at once rallied his company, together with Capt. Bain's making in all less than 100 men; but feel ing fully able to withstand the superior humber of their enemy, they marched rapidly to ment the party which countenanced its creathe line, and waited all day for the army of 300; but none came. It is the opinion of those best informed, that a collision must confe, and that it will be the blocdiest battle yet fought in Kansas.

Gov. Denver, has been repeatedly appealed to to interfere and prevent bloodsned, but live in Kausas, but Clark is employed by Buchanan in the Land Office, at Fort Scott, and while this is so, Denver can do not less' In the parts of Northern Kansas' which I than furnish him troops when called upon to

There is probably a purpose in this South ern tempest. It is well known that a project is moving to open by treaty the land belonging to the Osage and Cherokce Indians, and by constituting them citizens thus open up a Territory south of Kansas, for the efit of the peculiar institution. Atchison is now in that Indian Territory, and many oth er Southernors have recently visited it, and have it understood that our opposition to the a prejudice already exists among the Indians this turmoil in Bourbon and Lynn counties, it is believed, is intended mainly to intimidate emigration that has been naturally tending southward-the past year, and divert the and others accomplish their purposes in the Cherokes country. This is probably the correct solution of the whole matter. As hereor wager, for which Southern political gamblers seek to procure the extension of Slav

> It is very evident that the loan of nicen millions, which has just been asked by the Secretary of the Treasury, will not go without provoking a discussion, which may grave proposition, and is the entering wedge of a system of borrowing, which is to be carried on throughout the whole term of the Administration. Mr. Buchanan has been in office a little over a year. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July last was about \$18,000,000. That was his start in the fiscal year. For the nine months of it which have elay sed since then, there have been received about \$35,000,000 of revenue from all sourcs. For the current and closing quarter, \$8,-000,000 are allowed. In December last, \$20,000,000 worth of Treasury notes were issued and now, five months after, a loan of \$15,000,000 is proposed. These figures loom up into the grand aggregate of 000,000, which may be considered a pretty good twelve months' business. No change of policy is recommended, no increase of taxtion is advised, nor any modification of the tariff. It is simply intended to carry on the Government upon credit and nothing more. The Treasury notes already issued must be funded when due, if not before. Congress might as well make one job of it, in order that the country may understand that this borrowing adds \$1,750,000 to the ordinary expenses in the shape of interest, allowing it to be only 5 per cent .- Washington correspondent of Tribune.

The expense of this Mormon campaign will not fall short of eight or ten millions of dollars,—and it is estimated by some that it will reach twice that amount. A more flagrant and utterly useless waste of the public money can scarcely be conceived .-The whole movement seems to have been planned in ignorance of the service to be accomplished, and with a reckless disregard of by this enormous outlay, which might not just as easily have been attained without it. It is possible, to be sure, that terms have been made with Young more fully re-establishing the Federal authority than reliable intellirence thus far received would indicate; -but Col. Kane, and shows that a judicious Commissioner at the outset would have been far more serviceble than the army. We are inclined to believe that the danger of a fight has been passed. We trust, however, that troops enough will be sent and kept there to enforce the authority of the General Government, and protect the personal rights of individuals .- N. Y. Times.

BILLS TO BE VETOED.—The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin announces, in a way that induces us to believe it speaks "by authority," that all the bills that remained in the Governor's hands, without approval, on the 4th of May, will be vetoed. It quotes the following passage from Governor Packer's Inaugural Address, "as decisive upon this question," and we think it is:

"The propriety of signing bills by the Governor between the sessions of the Legislature, has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting the next meet-

sportsmen, take notice,-Broome Repub.

From Washington. special despatches to the New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 23, 1858. The War Department received letters from Camp Scott and Fort Bridger last night, confirming the previous rumors as to Gov. Cumning's departure for Salt Lake and the probable exodus of a portion of the Mormons. But the information is not yet regarded as sufficient to warrant a change in the military rogramme.

Lord Napier positively denies having had any knowledge whatever of the recent proceedings in the Gulf until they appeared in with the Admiral of the squadron, inclosing the statements made and comments upon their repetition. He believes that the home be promptly disagowed and the fullest repar-

Senate met yesterday to consider this subject on the papers transmitted by the President, and also Gov. Seward's resolution, but took no action, adjourning till to-morrow. No necessity is apparent for clothing the

already conferred be efficiently and judiciously exercised. Senator Hunter's Fifteen Million Loan bill, eported yesterday from the Finance Com mittee, authorizes the Secretary to negotiate

the sale of bonds at any rate not exceedingsix per cent. Sec. Cobb will advertise for proposals for the lowest interest when the act onsses, as in the case of the Treasury Notes. The Republican City Association held a second meeting on Saturday night, which was enthus astic. The speakers were Senator Clark and Messrs. Schuyler Colfax, and B.

B. French. There is no danger of a war with Great Britain. The Administration has no appetite for it. Cotton speaks to the President peace. The indications of war movements are confined to New Granada, Paraguay, and such nations.

The probabilities of an extension of the session fluctuate. The better opinion is in English's bill. It brings them strength but the negative. The Administration don't desire it if the Appropriation bills are passed. If the President reconvenes Congress, the Old Soldiers' bill, which has gone over to the next session, will be taken up and passed. An animated debate is expected in the Senate on Monday on Mr. Buchanan's national debt. It will be proved that, under the present policy of his Administration, the nation is drifting into hopeless bankruptcy.

Cotton Culture and Free Labor in Jamaica. The Manchester manufacturers have formed a new Cotton Association for the obtain ing of cotton from the island of Jamaica. An agent, Mr. William Cross, has made a report, in which he shows the great adaptability of the soil to the growth of the perennial cotton plant. The cotton plant of this coun-

try is an annual. Efforts are making in India and in Africa, both in Algeria and on the coast of the Atattention of our politicians, while Alchison lantic for the growth of this staple; but it will take many years before the supply from other parts can compete with our Bouthern States, as consumption is ever on the increase. tofore, the blood of our countrymen is not We copy Mr. Cross's report, as showing the since the announcement of the Dred Scott the forfeit of our own misdeeds, but the price, state of Jamaica as affected by the abolition opinion, as follows: of slavery :

have elapsed since \$00,000 British slaves gallant band, the free negroes of the colony

were made free forever. "There is no use denying that as freemen they have produced less sugar and coffee | fence was, at that day. [1775,] as little-disthe Secretary of the Treasury, will not go than during their period of slavery; hence a puted in New England as their other rights. than during their period of slavery; hence a puted in New England as their other rights. general notion chists that they worthless, and ungrateful class of beings; but in the ranks with the white man, and but in order to inform the British public their names may be read on the pension rolls what are the real causes of this lessened pro- of the country side by side with those of othduction, I will shortly state what I know to er soldiers of the Revolution."-[Vol. VII.,

be actual facts as regards Jamaica. "1st. During the days of slavery and protection, sugar and coffee estate proprietors realized enormous profits, nevertheless many of them outlived their income, and were obliged to mortgage their property, so that when the time came for competing on equal of this city, widely known as the friend of all terms with the whole world, much of their our benevolent societies and institutions, and ers wages being paid weekly or fortnightly,

ny instances, proved utterly unfit to govern them as freemen.

have been abandoned is on account of the redistribution of labor. Slavery, as a system, confined the negroes to the production of sugar, rum, coffee, pimento, and ginger; as own interest or inclination; hence, great numbers commenced business as storekeepers. In and around all the towns of Jamiaca shoals of these native dealers exist, some of them having realized various sums up to £1 000. But a still more numerous class, numbering thousands upon thousands, saved money and bought land, a portion of which they cultivate as provision grounds; in some

localities, where the soil and climate are suitable, they grow from one to five tierces of the public treasure. According to present coffee each per annum, in addition to ground appearances nothing is likely to be achieved provisions and fruit. Taken as a class, however, one-half or three-fourths of the labor of these farmers now lies dormant, simply be canse they have nothing to grow for which a market can be found; it is useless for them to produce more provisions than they can eat or sell, and a large capital is required to esf this has been done, it has been the work of tablish a sugar manufactory. If these freeholders and storekeepers are to be called lazy, what are we to say about our own groeers, drapers, and farmers? "Only let us get cotton culture introduced

into Jamaica, and she will flourish as of yore. The present dearness of cotton is caused chiefly by acting on the cruel, wicked, blind, and insane doctrine that cotton spinners ought not to be producers as well; if spinners ought not to help themselves, is it reasonable to ask aid of the bleacher, iron-founder, grocer, and draper?"

PEARLS AND PEARL HUNTING .- ORCO MOTO had much better devote your time to digging bogus lottery, quack medicine, and observe for gold in your gardens than to be bunting publication swindles, will hereafter be sent at for pearls in your clam-producing streams. But if you must persevere in this romantic and feet wetting employment, we pray you send your pearls to some other market than We are occasionally, and sometimes find one perfectly round and of good color. ly, but intellectually and morally.-Life It. STAGE TO MONTHOSE. - Webber & Cafferty To sell all you find of this description won't lustrated. take us long, as "a short horse is soon curried."-Life Illustrated.

Sen. Sumner has again sailed for Europe.

Licenses in Northampton County. The Judges of the Court of Northampton

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county have decided not to grant any new applications for license under the recent free trade law. A number of them were pressed on the ground that their necessity for the accommodation of the public was not to be considered—that having complied with the forms of the law, they were entitled to their licenses as a matter of course, and that the Court could not refuse them. Gov. Reeder, however, who was adversely employed, took the ground that the Legislature were entirely mistaken as to the meaning and effect of the print, and says that he at once communicated law they had passed—that it had no such operation as was generally ascribed to it, and that in fact, the Court was bound to inquire, them, with an emphatic injunction against as under the old law, whether the tavern proposed was necessary for the accommodation Ministry were equally ignorant, and hence of the public, and if, in their opinion, it was his conviction is decided that these acts will not so necessary, they must reject the appliof the public, and if, in their opinion, it was cation. Mr. Goepp, the reputed author of the new law, was counsel for the applicants, The Committee of Foreign Relations in the and made a strong effort in their behalf. Gov. Reeder's position was sustained by the Court. We learn the above facts from the Morning Times, of Easton, which says that

> revived. The West Chester Republican-Democrat—closes an article on the passage

"One result of this whole matter is the

of the English bill thus:

Reeder's position was based on the legal op-

erations of a proviso in the sixth section of

the new law, and also upon the argument that

demoralization of the Democratic party.— We are rent and torn by dissensions. The prospect ahead is a gloomy one, and we can not cease to recur to the difference which would have existed in our ranks, had the administration given its influence against this unfair and unjust effort to force the Lecompton Constitution on Kansas, if it had maintained the original grounds of the submission to the people of Kansas of their fundamental law, the Democratic party would, to-day, have been invincible against the combined hosts of the entire opposition. The Republicans may well boast of the passage of Mr. brings weakness to us as a party. We shall patiently await the end of this contrivance to induce the Free State men of Kausas to come into the Union with a slave constitution.-We do not intend to anticipate specific difficulties, but the very countenances of those who are known Lecompton men show plainly that they think their troubles are only just beginning. They evidently see breakers ahead, and it they find themselves on the

those who have faithfully warned them against their danger." BANCROFT OR TANEY. - Judge Taney in delivering the opinion of the United States Supreme Court on the Dred Scott case, observed that at the time of the revolution and of the formation of the present federal government, black men were universally regarded as having no rights which white men were

rocks, the fault is their own and not that of

bound to respect. On the other hand, Bancroft, whose historical investigations have been far more thorough, does not hesitate to remark in his account of the battle of Bunker Hill, published

"Nor should history forget to record that, "On the 1st of August next, 20 years will as in the army at Cambridge, so also in this had their representatives: For the right of free negroes to bear arms in the public de-Chapter xxxix, page 421.]-N. Y. Post.

DEATH OF ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.—Thousands of persons in all parts of the country will regret to hear of the death of Anson G. Phelps, Esq., an eminent Christian merchant capital was lost, and instead of the free labor- an officer of many of them, who made free use of his splendid fortune in the relief of as was agreed upon, they were in many in-stances paid at irregular intervals of three or of the Gospel. Mr. Phelps died suddenly six weeks. Under such conditions as these, on Tuesday evening, while sitting in his house our Lancashire spinners would no more be in this city of disease of the heart. He had able to p their operatives together than been unwell for several days, but was tho't to be recovering, when in an unexpected mo-"2d. The estate over-gers who had to deal ment he fell dead. He was a comparatively with the negroes as slaves, have, in very ma. young man, being about forty years of age at is death, and was a son of the late Anson G. Phelps, Esq., whose good name he wor, "The chief reason why so many estates thily bore. Both father and son were members of the well known firm of "Phelps, Dodge & Co." His death will be widely regretted not only among mercantile circles but among all the friends of those religious freemen they were at liberty to consult their and philanthropic enterprises which he was always so ready to assist, and from which he was hardly ever known to turn away with an excuse. Modest, discreet, prompt, energetic, liberal, kind, he was a man of rare value in plans and labors for the good of others. His loss will be felt as a public calamity. - N. Y.

Independent. A COUNTRYMAN FLEECED. - Mr. D. C. Tiffany, from Susquehanna, Pa., stopping at Lovejoy's Hotel, was last evening awindled out of \$25, at the corner of Greenwich and Duane streets, by two men who had previously forced their acquaintance upon him and behaved quite socially. One of them requested Mr. Tiffany to change a \$100 bill, and when Mr. T. took out his money for that purpose, one of his sociable friends seized it. and both ran away. Mr. Tiffany related the circumstance at the Deputy Superintendent's office, but could give no description of the thieves other than that one of them was tall, with full red whiskers, while the other was small .- N. Y. Tribune, May 20.

MORE SWINDLES STOPPED.—By a recent decision of the Postmaster-General, all letters addressed to persons or firms known to be fictitious are to be at once forwarded to the Dead-Letter Office, instead of being dolivered to any person professing to represent the fictitious concern. All communications addressed to C. E. Todd & Co., Huntington & Co., Dr. H. James, the "Retired Physician," Monnett & Co., Dr. Wallace, Dr. Le we would say to our country friends, you Brun, Dr. De Lorme, and a number of other once to Washington, and the money they contain returned to the senders.

VALUE OF OPIUM.—It was stated at the last meeting of the Farmers' Club that in Inoftener, in receipt of letters' inclosing pearls dia 100,000 acres of land are devoted to the of various shapes, sizes, and colors, saying, production of opium. The tax upon the pro-"Please sell these for a fair price, retain duction is \$5,000,000. The whole annual enough to pay you well for your trouble, and value compacreially is \$32,000,000, and it is send the balance to the subscriber." This calculated that China has paid India within would all be very well if the things were fifty years \$400,000,000 for opium. We reworth anything, but we usually have the gard opium, as we do tobacco or alcohol, as pleasure of writing a letter, and paying the one of the greatest curses of the human race. So, friends, don't send us any more until you more than they are now, not only pecuniari

> Mr. Toombs has resigned his place n the Judiciary Com., feeling badly treated by his Deni. friends on the Bankrupt bill,