The Independent Republican.

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA.

Thursday, July 15, 1858.

Special Notice.

Press, a Card Press, &c., at an expense of about \$1000, we must ask all persons indebted to us to pay up without delay. Please let this be considered perzonal, and remit at once, by mail or otherwise.

the lightning struck some of the telegraph poles in Montrose, in the neighborhood of the Methodist Church. Two of the poles were much split and shattered, and one or two others slightly. The bat- forming one roaring, tumbling, and seething mass, Hon. F. P. Stanton is advertised in the Her.

gald of Freecom to speak daily in the principal towns phia Press says he is carrying the multitude with those who have heretofore been administration men will vote against the English Lecompton Swindle.

The notorious Jack Henderson, indicted by a Kansas Grand Jury for stuffing ballot-boxes, making false returns, and permitting illegal votes to be cast has been discharged-Judge Lecompte before whom he was brought on a habeas corpus, having decided that the law enacted by the Territorial Legislature for the punishment of these offences is inoperative The decision caused great indignation.

Mr. Edward Everett concluded his 5th of July speech to the assembled Democracy of Boston with the declaration that he would be content with the following epitaph: "Through evil and good report, he loved his country.". This sounds very patriotic, no doubt, but should not a true patriot labor for a good report of his country, and if he sees her doing wrong and going to destruction, try to effect her reformation, as he would do in the case of an individual whom he loves? Must our love of country be a blind impulse, without reason or reflection?

John B. Foley, the Democratic congressm who wrote home a letter very amusing for its bad spelling and syntax; and who, when the letter was printed and his want of scholarship exposed, assured a brother Member that the printers had "mucilated his letter most d-nably? has failed to get a renomination. This Foley is "no small fool," He was one of the Indiana Members who at first voted against Lecompton, and afterwards supported the English bill. An anti-Lecompton Democrat has been nominated by his party to succeed him.

Governor Stewart, of Missouri, lately got whiplishes a letter detailing the circumstances of the figh and adds, "Stewart was very drunk, and I was my self drinking." On this case the Washington Reput lie remarks that, whatever virtues he may possess -Gov. Stewart has the one fault attributed to a New England clergyman of the olden time by his parishioner, a proponsity to be a little quarrelsome when

The examination of Gen. Lane at/Lawrence on a charge of murder, has resulted in his acquittal. In noticing the fact, the Leavenworth Ledger, a paper unfriendly to Lane, says: "The Court were unanimous in their opinion, and we feel fully justified in saying that the evidence adduced for and against the prisoner warranted them in arriving at the con-

clusion they did." Gen Lang and Cal Janking both want to Kangas as Democrats, and both became Free State men; and their quarrel was entirely of a private nature, having no relation to politics.

Senator Douglas arrived at Chicago, July 9th, and made a speech in the evening, before and audiwhich he re-affirmed his adherence to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, Cincinnati platform, and to the doctrine of popular sovereignty as he understands it. He affirmed that Congress has not the power to exclude/Slavery from the Territories, and ion as the law in all respects. Mr. Lincoln, the Reheld by Mr. Douglas, was present, and heard him

popular sovereignty against Lecomptonism in the fall steam, and not by horse power. elections; and if an anti-Lecompton House is elect-

popular sovereignty again in his next annual message. his masters, the fire-eaters?

In confirmation of his allegation of a change of une's correspondent states that large quantities of Lecompton documents, franked to all parts of Penn- the river, on either side, "cribs" from a hundred to office, a fact which is confirmed by the Phil. Press.

The Tribune has a quaint and curious, witty and wise Boston correspondent, cognominated "Byles," Fourth" in the Athens of America, in such a style of the river studded with its many green and wooded as leads us to conclude that, if not Byles himself, he islets. must be a very near relation of his. He has got the other's style exactly. See the amusing manner in which he takes off Rufus Choate's Fourth-of-July

"Mr. Choate's oration before the assembled Deniocrats and their boot blacks, the Old-Line Whigs, the rapids of the St. Lawrence; of our visit at Monwas a wonderful production. The very first paratreal, the largest city in Canada, containing from sixwas a wonderful production. The very first paragraph contained two hundred and sixty-six words, at tered by Mr. Choate without pausing for breath.—Another sentence coutains over five hundred words, is twelve inches long in print, and is decorated with about two hundred and fifty adjectives. If that be of sixty feet higher than the Nisgara Falls; &c., &c. not oratory, I should like to know what is? There was a sentence containing directions to mothers for the patriotic culture of infants, so precise and explicit that no receipe for caudle or for gruel was ever plainer. Mr. Choate thought that infants in the cra-dle should be first taught to say "Washington," and then I suppose "mamma." There were directions four or on short excursions to the graves of revolutionary patriots, and for swearing him, at nine years old, to support the Constitution. The art of beinging up babies is one in which we all feel an interest; and Mr. Choate will prove, like Godfrey's cordial, a blessing to parents. His directions, however, need abridgement. A boy might grow to, be a Benedict Amold before his moder could finish reading them. Mr. Choate should abridge them for the nee of the

For the Independent Republican. Letter from Prof. Stoddard.

OTTAWA, June 22d, 1858. To MY YOUNG FRIENDS :- From Kingston, a ride or milway of about sixty miles, brought us to Present, and from Prescott a ride of fifty miles brought s to Ottawa City. That portion of Canada which is drained by the river Ottawa and its numerous tributaries, has been little visited by people of the United States or other countries, and, indeed, by Canadians

The great valley or basin of the Ottawa lies in th

ery center of Canada, the river itself dividing Up-C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS. per from Lower Canada, and including nearly one ourth of its territorial extent. That part of the Ottawa river called the Chaudiere Lake, is about thirty miles in length widening southward towards its upper end and is from one to two miles in breadth; gradu ally narrowing, the Ottawa begins to close in and the stream to become fapid and turbulent. The interruption of the navigation continues for upwards of five miles, in which we find three short, but distinct rapids, the Du Chene, the Remmoks, and the Little handiere. These rapids, together, fall a distance of about sixty feet over a bed of dark limestone, until, at length, the mighty stream pours in thunder over the rocks which arrest its progress, (perhaps I sho'd say hasten instead of arrest,) at the city of Ottawa, forming the well-known Chaudiere Falls. To one who has seen the Niagara, these appear but second-During the thunder shower on Sunday last, ary, and yet they are distinct and different .-- of smaller compass and depth, yet magnificent in volume, power, and variety of the different cascades,

tery in the telegraph office was also much injured. A Our view was taken mainly from the suspension bridge, which crosses a few feet below the falls, and s supported by eight wire cables about three inches indiameter each. From the bridge and its surround of Kansas. A Kansas correspondent of the Philadel- ing points of observation, we could see the seething mass and rising spray from the "Pot," an enormou him wherever he goes, and that a large portion of hole, formed from wearing the rocks into that shape, and where, they say, the water falls but to pass off in some underground passage to some distant and unknown outlet. The shape of the fall is very near that of the letter S, and the flat limestone over which the water passes, has been worn into almost every conceivable shape, forming as many different varie ties of waterfalls and cascades as can be imagined, each in itself worth a journey to see. The river at the present time is very high, and consequently the view of the falls the finest. It is asserted that during the Spring, when the Ottawa is at its highest, such is the volume of water passing over the Chaudiere Falls from the lakes above, that the mass alnost, if not quite, equals that passing over the great

Niagara.

The falls of the Rideau, on the eastern boundary f the city, are well worth a visit. The river Rideau about one hundred and sixteen miles long,-is deep, rapid, and not very wide, and empties itself in to the Ottawa a short distance below the city, falling in two heavy sheets over a smooth and quite perpendicular hed of blue limestone, from a height of fifty feet. We were very fortunate in our view of these falls and many other of the beauties of Ottawa, thro' the kindness of Mr. John Durie, a prominent mer chant and an old settler here. Taking his beautiful light row-boat, my friend, Mr. Durie, and myself started down the river.' It was a charming trip :above us the high banks of the river covered with a velvet of green, and trees of moderate growth with here and there fine residences : around us rafts innu merable, composed of square pine timber from thirty to eighty feet long, freighted with jolly raitsmen;below us the smooth dark brown waters of the Otta wa moving ht the rate of five miles an hour, in its majestic might, to join those of the St. Lawrence .-The eastern bank of the river extending for a long ped in a fight with a man by the name of Vandiver distance is quite abrupt, being some sixty or seventy in a beer-house, in Jefferson City. Vandirer pub- feet in height; and what added more beauty to the scene and surprised as much was, as we gli ly and gently round a curve in the river, by the aid of current and oars, to come suddenly upon a huge mass of water pouring directly over the bank and seeming to form a part of it. We rowed very near, quite in the spray, and thus obtained an unward view of the falls. They resemble very much the American talls of the Niagara. These falls are divided into two, nearly equal in width, by a jutting spur of the bank, probably two hundred feet long. Onehalf, however, was nearly hid from our view, as we descended the river, by a saw mill and piles of boards and lumber, that seemed to stand quite out in the river. From this point, striking across the river, we shot up into one of those charming little bays, the banks of which Nature in her kindliest mood has decorated with all imaginable beauty and loveliness My friend thinks this bay is just suited for moonlight sails, with music, or better still for pic-nic parties on

Summer afternoons, with plenty of ice cream, sweet girls, &c. Away we went up the river into the rapids former by the Chaudiere Falls, and, landing, saw the "cribs" go through the "shoots" formed to convey the timence estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 persons, in ber around the falls. These "cribs" when they get into moderately still water, are formed into raits of enormous size, and proceed down the river to Que-

bec for shipment to almost all parts of the world. The Rideau Canal forms its northern ferminus here This canal, costing the English Government nearly that negroes born in the United States are not citi- five millions of dollars, extends from Kingston to this zons, but he could not accept the Dred Scott decis- place, a distance of one hundred and twenty-six miles,—the difference of level (458 feet) between publican candidate for the scat in the Senate now Lake Ontario and the Ottawa being overcome by for tr-seven locks, each one hundred and thirty-four feet long and thirty-three feet wide, eight of which, rising one above the other, lie within thirty or forty rous of According to a Philadelphia correspondent of Ottawa river. The masonry of these locks is very the New York Tribune, a peace has been patched massive and beautiful, there being no work of the up among President Buchanan, Schator Douglas, and | kind equal to it in the States, so far as I know; and Governor Wise. Buchanan has consented to call off the arrangement for emptying and filling the locks is his dogs, and give Douglas, &c., a fair chance to try certainly very fine. Boats traverse this canal by

Barrack Hill, in the center of the city, affords a ed. Buchanan agrees to cave in and come out for magnificent view. This hill rises to a great height above the surface of the river, which it immediately We give this revelation of the Tribune's corres overhangs. Standing on it, we have, in front, the pondent for what it is worth, though we do not see broad expanse of the noble river bearing on its bohow these antagonisms can be reconciled so easily. som huge rafts, like floating islands; across the riv What is to become of the Dred Scott decision? Will er, the richly wooded land, with here and there Buchanan dare turn against the Supreme Court and fields of waving grain, backed by a chain of huge mountains from which Pennsylvania gets her best iron ore; on the right bank the lower, and on the tactics on the part of the administration, the Trib- | left the upper city is spread out before us, stretching away in straggling fashion; to the left, farther up sylvania, have been stopped at the Philadelphia Post two hundred feet in length and about forty feet in width darting out from the "shoots" into the bounding rapids, and hurrying down the river, the rafts men working with all possible diligence to direct them out of the rapids into smoother water where who in keen and cutting satire is almost nurivaled. - they can be joined together; and still farther up, the But in last Saturday's Tribune one "Smyles" furnish- suspension bridge, the mist and spray of the great es a description of the celebration of the "glorious cataract; and still farther beyond the broad expanse

> The city of Ottawa has been designated as the future capital of Canada, by the Queen, and the Parliament buildings are to be erected on Barrack Hill. Quebec. July 2d .- At some future time I will endeavor to give you a brief account of our trip down The letter on the Normal Schools of Canada and elementary instruction will be included in the second

I have just been down to the river to see some four or five hundred soldiers of the "100th" regifor placing about the neck of the child upon its birth ment, raised in Canada, go on board the steam ship day, a Mount Vernon medal, and for taking him up. Nova Scotian, which will sail for Phyland to moreone. Nova Scotian, which will sail for England to-morrow morning, about the time we leave by the steam ship Lady Head for Nova Scotia. These soldiers are a hard appearing set ;-the Province, I presume, will deem them no loss; -many of them were so drunk when they went on board that it took two others to hold some of them up. The officers of the army here are men and beardless boys that belong to the aristocracy of England, - a meagre, crooked set, - to

all appearances, not one really intelligent, energetic man among them. The majority of the boy-officer are from sixteen to twenty-three years of age, and

ment of sickly calves. is confidently believed that a higher moral sentiment and a deeper religious feeling are beginning to per- duty, and should be immediately discharged. rade the minds of the people, as one of the religious enominations, the Methodist conference, (be it said to its credit,) acting upon the generally received opinion that drunkenness and gambling cannot well be carried on, at least, to any great extent, without the aid of the use of tobacco, has gone so far as to forbid, or at least to strongly condemn, the use of this pernicious weed by its ministers. As yet, there is no very perceptible improvement, owing, probably to the fact that the stock of the charming parcetic they had on hand at the time of the passage of the condemnatory resolution referred to, has not yet been converted into smoke, or dissolved in saliva, and of course it would be a pity to waste it. The Americans do not compare favorably with the people of think, however, our people are not as well instructed in their youth, in this department. Still, I must bear testimony favorable to the commendable zeal nanifested by very many of the able Principals, Presidents, and Professors of our Academies and Colleges in this particular. Their efforts, I believe, as a general rule, are crowned with admirable success, as but ery few young men have been known to attend, for any great length of time, any of the Institutions that plained. give favorable attention to this important subject, but who on their return home have not been able to smoke or chew (and perhaps both) tolerably well, the class of our worthy educators to whom reference

to compete successfully with the most noted of our Canadian brethren, it must be attributed to an error of the head, and not of the heart. I will mention for the benefit of some who, perequipped, the exercise begins. They soon manufact but take French leave when the door of freedom is ture a dense smoke, in the midst of which they jab- open. ber French. Perhaps, however, these are conversa-

aught them not," &c., and believing that it applies

with equal force to boys and young men, have, in this

department, adopted the generally approved and

tional lectures on the specific gravity of air and come in my day, when the Bible shall be rejected moke, and the comparative effects and advantages from our schools, I shall much deplore the event, and of the use of tobacco and rum. Still, I am not able feel much anxious to escape to some Christian comto say in regard to these points, as I do not under | munity; because I should seriously apprehend the stand the French language. One thing, however, is near approach of all the horrors of infidel France, o very obvious, they were all delighted with the lesson, a doom similar to that of Sodom and of Gomorrah. which speaks well for the Professors. Brooklyn, July 10, '58. Let me assure you. I have met with schoolsever

lifferent from this, of which I will write soon In haste, yours respectfully, J. F. S.

> For the Independent Republican. The Bible in Schools.

MESSES, EDITORS :- In a former communic he above subject, I stated that I might give some farther reasons for not using the Bible in schools at a future time. . I will now proceed to do so briefly. What is the object to be gained by our common chools that are, or may be natronized by everybody? Principally, to plant and mature, as far as may be cor-State, the following branches are to be taught, viz: orthography, reading, writing, English grammar.

suppose a teacher begins to teach his pupils as "N." political career in Kansas is ended. desires. Do they understand the term "converted?"

be given to my children there. eral ignorance of teachers in regard to the doctrines know. of the Bible, and who said certain things supposed to be needful to men. A teacher, that manifes as much ignorance in this respect as has "N" in his ommunication, would be unfit to teach the great There is no longer any doubt of the existence of an auths of the Bible to young, uninformed minds, for heir light would thus prove to be darkness. Twice he ascribes certain sayings to those who never uttered them. The Bible is an exact book, and the greatest care should be used in teaching its doctrines .-Besides, we have Sunday schools and Bible classes,

which are quite enough without urging it upon common school pupils, One word about prayer, which "N," thinks is so the style and form that I dislike. The prayers here mplated are those offered up in the closet of one's own heart, that no car hears but God's. Such prayers, and no other, are belitting the commo school room. I have nothing to say at present to the surprise of Jour correspondent at the course I have taken, nor to his ascription of depravity to my heart. I would suggest that he read carefully, Matt. 7th, and I doubt not it will be of service to him, I have some other reasons why I object to prayer

in common schools, which I may give at a future time. Respectfully, Yours, Rose Hill, June 10, 1858.

The British Steamer Stex has gone to Halifax.

For the Independent Republican. The Bible in Schools

MESSES. EDITORS: -May I say a few words appear like goslings that have been brought up on reading the Bible in our schools, as I have had much ginegar plants, and seem to possess about enough experience therein? That those who object to its energy and talent to direct the energies of a regi- use in schools are sincere and mean well, I do not doubt; but really I cannot see any real grounds for While passing through Canada, I have occasionally, the fear of sectarian influences from the mere readseen questioned in relation to the "religious awak- ing of the Testament. During the whole course of ening" in the States. Many seem to feel deeply in my education, and of more than twenty years as a terested in the work, and express a desire that it may teacher, school was invariably closed by reading the serve to build up the cause of Christ and to hasten New Testament, without note or comment; and I the day when that religion which wells up from the never was able to see the slightest shade of snything heart, prompting in to live in peace with and good sectarian. The parents were of the then various and will toward all men, and to glorify our God, shall be- contending denominations, (for they were then concome the governing rule of action of all instead of tentious,) but no one objected or complained. The the few. In Canada, as yet, there have been no un- Testament was readily and unhesitatingly furnished usually great numbers forsaking their sins and re- by each and all, with the understanding that all comsolving by the help of God to love him with a pure ment and explanation should be withheld. That heart and to serve him with a willing mind. Still, it teacher who goes about to teach his or her particular notions of doctrine, faith, or creed, transcends

The Testaments are God's revealed will for the benefit of us all, of whatever age, sex, or condition; and I cannot believe what He gave for the benefit of all, can, whensoever or wheresoever read by our youth, do them any harm, or imbue their minds with sectarian notions, unless pertinacions medillers in faith will wantonly "turn the grace of God into lasciviousness," or to what is equivalent, by improper nd meddlesome explanations.

It was enjoined upon the Isralites-see Deut. vi, 7 -that they should teach their children diligently what the Lord had done for them. And I do not see why it is not as incumbent on us to teach our children the New Testament, at least, as it was on same kind left. them. - "Suffer little children to come unto me;"-Canada in the fifthy use of this filthy narcotic. I but how can they or shall they come without reading his Word? Even the gospels are the last that children care to read, merely because of the gravity of their style. Every proper and honorable inducement should, therefore, be offered to their being rend; and it is my honest opinion, drawn from experience, that at school, and in the same class, is one of the most befitting places for the New Testament to be read-I say properly read, as other books are, and not ex-

The Bible is not a volume of tenets as many suppose. Tenets are mere inferences which the differand in many instances have become well skilled in and nothing more. If, then, the Bible is objectionheir usually attendant accomplishments of a still able, many of our best School Readers are much higher order. I do not wish to convey the idea that more so, as they do contain extracts from pulpit eloquence, decidedly dogmatical and sectarian. - And if has been made are wilfully derelict in imparting to our schools are to be purged of those books from their students a practical knowledge of these elemen- which doctrine and faith may be taught to the child tary accomplishments. They feeling the force of the with all such books is the place to begin.

entiment, "Men must be taught as though you I am no advocate for forcing the Bible upon any one: I would leave the reading of it entirely to the parents: It would be unfair and unmanly in me to say all the scholars should read the Bible because I nore efficient method of instruction,—namely, more wanted mine to do so; and wherein is it less unfair by example and less by precept. Hence, if they fail for others to object to the reading of God's Word in

schools, if I wished mine there to read it Now I see no difficulty in the way, and there need be none, even if the teacher wishes to pray with his scholars. Let him attend to the reading of the sahaps, are desiring information on this subject, that in | cred word, and prayer if he please, at the close of Quebec, I found the "model" institution in this de- the day, allowing every child to stay or go, as it or partment. It is supported by Government, the entitle parents may feel disposed, and neither the Bible lowment being sufficient to preserve all the requisite or the prayer will harm the absent. If Mr. Jones apparatus for carrying on this department without wishes his children to be benefitted by the influence ourdening the students with exposure. Three times of the word of God, and prayer by the teacher at the day the priests (who are the Professors of the close of each day, would it be right for Mr. Smith to chool, in their long black gowns and college caps. | say the Bible shall not be read, and the teacher shall eat themselves on the steps and benches outside of not pray in the house? These individual rights come the building, each with a good large old fashioned up; and in all such cases the rule, is, Do as you pipe, instead of a cigar, and then, by the aid of a would be done unto. As you would not have your large number of students scated around and similarly rights infringed, infringe not those of thy neighbor,

> In conclusion let me say, if the time should ever S. A. Newton.

For the Independent Republican.

Letter from Kansas. LAWRENCE, KANSAS, June 30, 1858. EDITORS REPUBLICAN :- Your paper comes to me again as it formerly did, and I have sent you the fore the printers were done stereotyping his Herald of Freedom again in exchange. After my inflexible determination never to borrow—he connection with the Herald office ceased, their num was in Wall street soliciting a Loan! ber of subscribers having materially diminished, they were compelled to cut down the list of exchanges, and the Republican was stricken off through mistake. agitating it ever since. He ordered Paulding Jim Lane's examination on the charge of murder- to stop the Fillibusters-and then recalled

wise the great principles of our institutions are sub-some irresponsible bloat is found to "swear" what all who repeat the cry of 1857! verted into a religious, sectarian engine. The teach- witness told him of the affray before going into court. o examine in that branch, it is evident the text book allowed to proceed. Or if the objection is still urgf all religions should not be used in district schools. ed, however trifling, it is sustained, while legal obbelieve I am not alone in this opinion, as recent jections raised by prosecution are not unfrequently novements show in New York and elsewhere. In overruled. Thus the investigation has progressed (?) But how do the requirements of our law, as to that might otherwise have been adduced against this branches taught, compare with the views of your notorious scoundrel. To account for this course of correspondent "N.," who insists that the teachers procedure, you must know that we have a large class shall furye them (scholars) to Remember now their of rowdyish, fighting characters in this community Creator &c.," and "teach them that, they that seek and that Lane could not commit so gross an outrage him &c." and " assure them that Jesus said, Except | as not to be defended by them, and that the court does e be converted" &c., &c. The same writer would not possess sufficient moral courage to face such ophave as first believe, if we can, that he is opposed position. But whatever be the result of this investito sectatianism in school. Is it possible! Let us gation, or of the trial, should there be one, Lane's

All Summer the weather has been excessively wet If they do, the instruction is needless; if not, then and hot, making it impossible to cultivate planted son, in the course of his speech on the extrav.

> Very favorable news has just been received from the gold mines in the western part of this territory. and hundreds are turning their eyes in that direction-

abundance of gold in that region. Yours, &c., D. H. HEYWOOD,

For the Independent Republican. The Fourth at Brooklyn.

lyn, Pa., Saturday, 3d, very appropriately, as follows: The procession was formed at the Brooklyn Hotel, under the direction of Stephen Breed, Esq., Marshal ferd by Rev. N. Doolittle, followed by Hail Columbia, &c., by the Choir. Several other pieces were sung \$4,200 to collect \$304. beautifully by the Choir, interspersed with music by the Harford Band, who added much to the interest of all. Then came the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by E. A. Weston, Esq., followed by an Oration delivered in his best and most eloquent nanner, by R. B. LITTLE, Esq., of Montrose: after which "The Red White and Blue" by the Choir, and adjournment of the large concourse to the well-sovered tables, sumptously decked with all the viands and luxuries appropriate for the occasion.

After partaking of the refreshments, the assem-

blage was again called to order by the Chair, who end the following regular toasts, which were receive with deafening cheers:

1. The day we celebrate. 2. The President of the United States. 8. The Governor of the Keyelone State, 4. The Patriots of the Revolution. 5. The Soldiers in our Country's ware,

Response by S. A. Newton . The Stars and Stripes .- Vocal Music. 7. The Father of his Country.

A. The Arts of Peace. Rev. N. Doolittle was called on to 9. Labor, its Dignity and Value.

Responded to by E. A. Weston, Esq., in an able 10. The Oralor of the Day.

Responded to by R. B. Little, Esq., who closed hi

marks with several amusing and

11. The Army and Navy. 12. Our Common Schools Responded to by B. F. Tewksbury, Esq., in an in-13. The Freedom of the Seas.

Responded to by S. A. Newton. The following volunteer toasts were then read: The American Eagle emblametically, and all th her birds of our Country literally-May the form er soar high toward the Sun in all her excellence and glory; and may the latter live unmolested to cheer us all, and sid the husbandman

The World-the whole World-May Peace and truth, light and knowledge, justice and freedom, health and contentment, and every virtue, spread over it. The Committee of Arrangements, justice and gen crosity combined-May there always be a few of the

The working people of Brooklyn—Vigorous in the cornfield and valorous in the buttle field. The Young Ladies of Brooklyn—For the future we think that the crop of sensible old bachelors will be very small.

Bolivar, Lafayette, and Washington-The three great lights in the political horizon. [S. Saunders. Our Guests-Among whom is our old friend and fellow townsman, Dr. L. A. Smith. JH. W. H. .American tribute money-Neither gold, nor silver. nor bank paper, but such as it is our enemies receive it at par and always retire satisfied. [S. A. N. Buchanan's Administration-Remembered and re

The Putriots of the Revolutionind prudent men-peace to their ashes. [R. O. M. The Ladies of Brooklyn-Our pride in prosperity our comfort in distress—the help meets de our Creator for man.

The Marshalz of the day-Energetic and active nen well worthy of the station they fill. [R. O. M. Our Hosts, Mesers, Hempstead and Bullard-Whose gentlemanly manners and superior entertainment entitle them to our warmest thanks. May their exertions be duly appreciated. Here's to the Lady who furnished us with this pleasant retreat—May she be abundantly rewarded for this day's occupancy of this beautiful grove, [M. The Constitution, the palladium of our free Insti-

malterable devotion to the other, has placed us i the first rank of nations: May ne ever claim the right and duty under the Federal Constitution, to determine for ourselves, the damental principles upon which our local and do The people of Kansas-Oppressed and downtrod en, but not conquered. They will reject and spurn the mess of pottage that has been offered them, and carry out the spirit of the declaration which declares

hat all men are created equal and endowed with the The two great Political parties of our Country-May they be emulous upon the arch tower of liberty, in guarding the Magna Charta of this Republic. [Dr. L. A. Smith.

The Inventors of America—Mechanic spokes in he car-wheels of the Nation's Progress. [M.L.Mack. curse to man. May it have a speedy dissolution.

The large Assemblage now broke up, and marched from the ground in the order of the morning, all pleased no doubt with the festivity of the day; and thus ended the glorious Fourth in Brooklyn.

OUR PRESIDENT .- He entered the White House with a promise of Freedom to Kansas, on his lips-and a scheme for enslaving it, in his pocket. He declared war against Circulating Notes-and in six weeks was issuing them, himself. Before the ink was dry with which he pledged "economy," he had drained the Treasury of its last dollar! Be-

He congratulated the Country on the final end of Slavery agitation—and he has been ing Col. Jenkins closes to-day. I hardly think he him for doing it. Walker, of Nicaragua, he ect scientific knowledge. In the schools of this will be committed for trial. Like the "swill milk" pronounced an autlaw and tendered him the case in New York City, the investigation has been a hospitalities of the White House. . Walker, very one-sided affair. For instance: A question by of Kansas, he turnished with written instrucgeography, and arithmetic, and such other branches the prosecution is likely to elicit unfavorable testi-tions—and turned him out for obeying them. s the board of directors may require." The other mony. Some technical "objection" is urged by In 1857 he took off the heads of all Postmasbranches referred to must be branches of science and counsel for defense. Magistrate looks at his watch, ters who could not hurran for Popular Sovliterature, and not of theology or sectarianism, other | and adjourns court for dinner. In the mean time | ereignty. In 1858, he takes off the heads of

He withheld troops from Utah, where he ers are, or should be, educated in all branches by Court again in session. Defense now being able to proclaimed there was war in order to keep leading men in Parliament took the ground them laught, and as our schools have not a theologi- prove (?) contradictory statements—to invalidate the them in Kausa's where he insisted all was that in order to preserve peace the visitations al department, and, as our officials are not required testimony-withdraw their objection, and witness is peace. He sells Forts at the West for a tithe should be stopped, as friendly relations bethe difference. He is continually asking for some of the New England States, it is discarded also. for two weeks, eliciting but very little of the evidence new Steam Frigates—but he will not use tions. Of course it was not, just as the arthan any of his predecessors. Assuming to be above party prejudices, he makes partisanship the basis even of his invitations to dinner .- Eve. Journal.

THE WAY THE MONEY GOES. - Mr. Wil-

he must explain and demonstrate, must be? And fields, so that we are likely to have two weeds to one logant sums spent by the Administration in yet not be sectarian? Is such instruction any part corn. Spring wheat is bedly rusted, and Winter collecting the national revenue, stated that of science belonging to school? Such instruction wheat is sprouting in the shock. As for potatoes, there are at Ningara nineteen men employed may be very becoming a Sabbath School or Church, in place of the tobacco worm that proved so destruct at an expense of \$12,000 to collect \$8,000: but is out of place in common schools, and must not live to the crop last year, an insect resembling the at Oswego twenty-three men at \$18,000 to Spanish by has already trimmed up completely the collect \$6,000; at Buffalo twenty men at Another reason why the Bible should not be thus tops in many fields in this locality-whether they \$17,000 to collect \$10,000; at Plattsburg taught or used in schools as "N." claims, is the gen- will destroy the crop or even injure it we have yet to twenty-six men at \$14,000 to collect \$18,000; at Burlington thirty-eight men at \$16,000 to collect \$8,300; at Wiscasset eight men at ty-one men at \$11,000 to collect \$5,500; at Newburyport thirteen men at \$6.200 to collect \$9.900; at Marblehend nine men at \$2, 200 to collect \$250; at New Bedford four ed their places with honorable men, we be-\$49,000 to collect \$61,000; at Toledo seven Fain, is not designed to restore confidence men at \$4,400 to collect \$507; at Detroit among the people. The name of S. J. Jones ingly an injust cause; the defender of Mr. ten men at \$3,600 to collect \$495; at San is not less exceptionable than is that of his Lindthal is condemned to one month's im-Our National Anniversary was celebrated at Brook-Francisco one hundred and thirty four men at \$402,000 to collect \$1,580,000; at Benfobjectionable to me. Let me say I am not opposed of the day, assisted by R. O. Miles, Esq., and march. Cin three men at \$4,400 to collect \$2,300; at to prayer, particularly, that kind referred to, "with- ed upon the ground selected for the occasion, pro- Stockton one man at \$3.100 to collect \$143; out ceasing," nor the place, "every where." It is ceded by the Harford Band; where the large assem- at Sacramento one man at \$3,000 to collect blage was called to order by the the President, O. G. \$402; at San Diego four men at \$7.600 to HEMPSTEAD, Esq., an impressive prayer was then of collect \$30; at Monterey three men at \$7,-

> Martin, the confidential olerk and agent of the Secretary of the Interior, who was sent to Kansas last full, and who superintended the manœuvers which gave to the Lecompton Constitution its final shape, has been again dispatched to the same quarter. He has been absent some two weeks, and is not expected back until after the August vote in Kansas. Of course, the National

The African Slave Trade.

follows:

The foregoing abridgement of official mem. an airy, unauthstantial structure, the rails be oranda dayelopes the history of the African ling laid no where except in imagination; but slave trade for two years. From the facts presented, we may safely assume the follow-

1. That the slave trade is not increasing, but is rapidly declining. 2. That this decline is the result of the persevering hostility of the British Government to the continuance of the trade.

3. That the remnant of the once prosper Africa, still subsisting, exists only through the protection and the facilities derived from the use of the American flag.

4. That the usefulness of the squadron maintained by the United States is naterially diminished, if not wholly nullified, by the temper and policy of our Government, which gives to the treaty of 1842 only a sulky and reluctant support.

5. That though our cruisers sometimes seize and oftener drive off the coast slavers Texas engineering took out of the Treasury under the American flag, yet their vigilant about \$1,000,000. The printing of the surtrouble which our commanders occasion to British officers in dealings with justly suspected vessels, practically operate to the en- the most part, to support a field mouse, all couragement of American vessels engaged in the slave trade.

6. The risks of slavers are far greater than they have ever been before, and their profits are much less, insomuch that probably no more than one cargo in three safely reaches a

7. That if the Government of the United bject would be almost instantly effected. representations of Mr. Mason.

one hears no language, day after day, but the language of old Fatherland. German Justices of the Peace are appointed in some of Paris, that he obtained it. the counties, newspapers are published, laws printed, notices posted, and school books is sued-all in this foreign tongue. The best agriculture of the country is falling into the Pittsburg, on the 28th of September, continhands of this busy, thorough people. Slavery | uing till October 1st, inclusive. The book of The institution of Slavery-A fee to Liberty and | melts away before the tree Teutonic industry. entries will be opened in Pittsburg, on and The slave holders find themselves competed after the 1st of September. The premium America's illustrious dead-Ever sacred to the with in the market, undersold and outstrip list has been published and will b eigners, and emigrate with their negroes in cluding premiums for inventions useful to the disgust to Texas. Besides, as a German well farmer. Any articles deemed worthy, manexpensive an instrument of labor. A healthy rubber, and articles composed of cloth, far, negro man costs now in Missouri some &I. hats, caps, umbrellas, &c., cash premiums 200. Capital is worth here at least ten per and diplomas may be awarded to. John S. cent., so that his cost to the owner, without Gow, Esq., of Brownsville, Fayette county, reckoning all the expenses of his food, clothreckoning all the expenses of his food, cloth- as a second premium, offers a full blood Meing, medicine, and shelter, is \$120 per an rino Buck, for the largest and best display of num. Then there must be added to this the cost of his absent or sick days, his "sulki- exhibitor. Railroads will furnish the usual ness," (which is you know, a disease in the medical books,) his tendency to the "drapeto mania," (to run away,) and his general disposition to shirk or do badly, work in which ie has no interest. Now, against all these expenses and annovances, the sum of \$100 will procure the services for the year- to the new settler of a free, intelligent, efficient, careful German laborer, who takes care of

himself and has no sulks. In the British Parliament there has een a calm debate on the excitement of this country about the right of visit. The calmness evinced, contrasted strongly with the swagger and furv exhibited in our Senate.-If Seward and Toombs did not blush when they read the report of the debate it was hecause they had lost all sense of shame. The of their cost, in order to buy sites for Forts tween the two powers was of greater importat the East at ten per cent, above their value ance than the suppression of the Slave trade. -his subordinates, in both cases, pocketing At the same time it was conceded that visitation was not sanctioned by the law of nathose he has, either on the coast of Africa, or rest of an innocent person on land, by the in the Gulf of Mexico. He sends out a police, is not warranted by law. Still the Steamer, ostensibly to catch the Styx—but police do frequently arrest innocent with private orders in the Captain's desk, to individuals when they have reasonable do nothing of the sort. Claiming to be the grounds for suspecting them to be criminals, most frugal of Presidents-he has spent more and no fuss is made concerning it. If a policeman should only stop persons whom he had the clearest evidence of guilt against, few rogues would be caught. No doubt all the rascals in this country would be glad to have the police compelled to practice on the principle at the bottom of the clamor against the right of visit to vessels at sea. It would be Not a shirt button has been missing since the the next thing to giving them unbounded license, just as the discontinuance of the right of visit will give the African slave-traders perfect impunity, - Honesdale Democrat.

We observe, by a telegraphic dispatch in the St. Louis Republican of the 18th ult., that Mr. Winston, Marshal of Kansas T., has been removed, after a service of sixty | charge undeniably, but listen what became days only, and Mr. Fain, whose name, in of it. Mr. Lindthal was taken before the \$7,000 to collect \$130; at Portsmouth twen- 1856, was a synonim of wickedness, has been tribunal, and there it was proven that the appointed in his place.

When Mr. Buchanan removed Fred Emory, Chirkson and others, of that ilk, and fillteen men at \$7,500 to collect \$4,800; at gan to have hopes that the administration Perth Amboy thirteen men at \$4,500 to col- was disposed to deal justly by Kansas in the lect \$1,500; at Norfolk twenty three men at future, but the appointment of such a tool as deputy, Mr. Fain, who served under him at the destruction of Lawrence.—Kunsas Herald of Freedom.

RECEPTION OF SENATOR DOUGLAS AT TOLEo.-Toleno, O., July 8 .- Hon, Stephen A. Douglas arrived here last evening, and was 050 to collect \$45; at San Pedro six men at enthusiastically received by upwards of three thousand citizens, and escorted to the hotel amid the firing of cannon.

He was addressed on behalf of the citizens the landed property and serls in Russia.

The number of families who are land owners.

The number of families who are land owners. happy reply. A grand display of fireworks oncluded the festivities. The demonstration was one of the largest

ever participated in in this city.

WHAT OUR IMAGINARY SOUTHERN PAULIC A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. RAILROAD Costs.—The Albany Journal says Times closes a long letter on the subject, as other it may not be generally known that we

it has already cost us a good deal of money The road was begun four years ago. As our Government is a Government which leg. islates always for the South and never for the North, it was a foregone conclusion-that the Railroad must be a Southern Railroad It must connect with Charleston and Mobile instead of New York or Philadelphia, and must link the States which talk of forming h ous commerce in the native inhabitants of Southern Confederacy to Culifornia and the

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Pacific Coast. We began by sending out a corps of Arny Officers to survey the Southern Route. The first route they surveyed was a rome through Texas. The second route they surveyed was a route through Texas. The third route they surveyed was a route through Texas; and so on to the end of the chapter every one of the dozen routes, with one or two exceptions, being a route through Texas. This surveillance over the British fleet, and the veys cost \$750,000; the Gadsden purchase. consisting of sandy desert, agreeably diversified with rocks, too barren of vegetation for for the moderate sum of \$10,000,000; a wagon road \$250,000; the camels from the east \$250,000; and the Artesian wells along the route \$500,000. Grand Total \$13,000,000.

> AMERICAN PATRIOTISM AND PLUCE .- A Correspondent in Paris writes:

"I receive most deplorable private intelli-States would promptly signify to its own gence from the country of the rigors exercis-people and to the European Governments in-ed in the application of the new law on pubterested in the question, its resolute purpose lie surety. Respectable men of family are to assist in the extinction of the traffic, that seized suddenly without warning, torn from their families and business, and burried off to 8. The new French project is substantially Algiers without judge or jury. The lightest the slave trade revived, as shown in Com- word bordering upon liberal opinions is visitmander McBlair's reports, and indicated in ed with a warning. In a certain town in Mason's dispatches. And that scheme was France there is an American citizen, who has undertaken by the French Government in the a large silk factory which is the chief estab-assurance that it would receive the sympathy lishment of the place, and furnishes as much and support of the American Government; bread to the poor as all the other establishand that impression was derived from the ments combined. This gentleman was lately warued in this way by an official of the prefect. The American showed the official CHEAP HUMAN LABOR.—Upon the quest the door, and told him that he was an Amertion of cheap human labor depends the contest lican citizen and a republican, and that althor or supremacy between the North and the he did not seek to propagate revolution, he South. A correspondent from Missouri, would always exercise the right of expressing writing to another paper, speaks of this conin his own house the opinions which he held and in which he was educated; and if the "The German element in the population of Government was going to deny him this right, Missouri is becoming now a most important all they had to do was to order him out of one in determining the destinies of the State. the country, and he would go, and take his The German shopkeeper, mechanic and mer- factory with him. The reply has gained for chant are crowding one part of St. Louis, and him an immunity at least for the present. already form a population of nearly 75,000. In another instance an American student The German pensant vine-dressers and farm- wished to come from one of the departments, ers are settling all over the hill-sides and where the police knew he had been a stadent beautiful valleys of the interior, which the for three years, to Paris. They delayed, by American pioneer had neglected for the rich all sorts of equivocations, for several days, in river bottoms. Villages spring up where making out his passport, and it was not till

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Socity will hold its eighth annual exhibition at oed in the yield of arable lands. They sell by the Secretary to all applicants. It covers heir worn-out fields to these intrusive for twelve different classes of productions, inexplained to me, the slave is becoming too utactured of iron, metal, brass, leather, Indiacattle owned and held as farm stock by the facilities for the transportation of stock and visitors to the Fair. The plowing match will take place on Thursday, September 30. The field of competition is made co-extensive with the United States, and the Society cordially invites the citizens of other States to compete for the prizes.

SWEET RECOLLECTIONS ABOUT AN OLD SWEET IEART. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal, thus notices a display of gallantry in the disposal of the mission to the Court of St. James. "The President has displayed his wonted gallantry, on dit, in tendering the mission to the Court of St. James to Judge Roosevelt, of New York, whose wife, when Miss Van Ness, was a flame of the then M. C. from Lancaster District, of Pennsylvania. The sister of Mrs. Roosevelt, now Lady Greeley, has probably exercised a potent influence in bringing about

The Boston Gazette announces that Prettyman is a teacher of the art of wife-taming, at the low prize of \$50 per an num. Here are some of his certificates: "This is to certify that Mr. Paul Pretty-

this result.

man has succeeded in subduing my wife.-He took her when in her most restless condition, in one hour she was cooking a beef steak with the placidity of an angel. JAMES P. HORNER"

"Mr. Prottyman has full liberty to refer me. His art I consider to be the greatest desideratum or married life. He quieted Mrs. Simpkins, who was always ugly in double harness, and accomplished wonders. date of his trial. P. SIMPKINS. Newark, N. J.

What a terrible destiny is that of iars in Stockholm! A Mr. Lindthal, a jourhalist, recounted one day lately in his jour nal that a certain young lady of the city of Stockholm had been guilty of ireest-a grave charge was false. He was condemned-but to what to death! More than that, he was condemned to have his head chopped off on a block ! God save you veracious editors of America from the indges of Stockholm! But this is not all : There is a word for the lawvers. The sentence of the Court concluded thus: "Convicted of having accepted knowprisonment and perpetual interdiction from the practice of his profession."

We have details of the arrangements for the abolition of Russian seridom. Three successive periods are indicated for the completion of the measure. A report lately presented to the Emperor Alexander, contains the following statistical returns relative to the landed property and seris in Russia: amount to 127,000. Out of these 2,000 possess from 1,000 to 10,000 serfs ; 2,000 from 500 to 1:000; 18,000 from 100 to 500; 50; 000 from 21 to 100; and 75,000 have less than 21. The total number of peasant sets Two million two hundred thousand of the nobility amount to 11,760,000, and of the new cents were comed at the Mint in those of the crown to 0,000,000. There are Treasury will respond both for his expenses May, and about four hundred thousand of therefore, 20,750,000 persons anxiously wait and his expenditures.—Washington Rep. the old ones were returned.