



The Independent Republican.

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

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA. Thursday, July 29, 1858.

STATE TICKET.

JUROR OF THE SUPREME COURT, JOHN M. READ, of Philadelphia. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM E. FRAZIER, of Fayette County.

Special Notice.

Having made arrangements to purchase a Power Press, Card Press, &c., at an expense of about \$1000, we must ask persons indebted to us to pay up without delay. Please let us be considered personal, and remittance once, mail or otherwise.

Notice.—Mr. E. W. Frazier is our traveling agent, authorized to receive subscriptions, advertisements, &c., and to collect moneys for the Independent Republican.

The last of this week we shall remove the office of the Independent Republican to our new room over Hawley & Lathrop's Carriage manufactory, on Turpike street, near Seale's house. Those having business at the office will please take notice.

Spanish quarters generally pass now in Montrose for 25 cents,—that being about what they are worth as old silver, unless much worn.

From various causes, we have been unable to bestow much attention upon our editorial columns this week.

The very able speech of our Representative, Mr. Chase, against the proposition to destroy this judicial District, having been received after the copy for our first page was selected and partly in type, cannot appear till next week.

We are again indebted to the editor of the American Agriculturist for several packages of "French Long White Turnip" seed, which is said to be a very superior article. We have given the seed to a practical farmer, who will give it a thorough trial and report the result. In the meantime we would again recommend our farmers to subscribe at once for this excellent monthly agricultural publication. There is no better published anywhere in the world, and it is furnished at the low price of \$1.00 per annum.

We cannot conveniently make room this week for the communication we have received from Madison University detailing the search for and recovery of the body of Mr. Dudley, of whose death an account was given in our columns last week. The body was found after a very thorough search by means of spears with iron handles four feet long.

The singular manner of Mr. Dudley's sinking and recovery, and the manner of his recovery, is a most interesting case, which resulted in the nearly unanimous conviction that his death was caused by pulmonary apoplexy, or sudden congestion of the lungs, and not by drowning.

Such a result is said to be a not unfrequent consequence of bathing when in an exhausted condition, especially soon after a full meal.

Two gentlemen were conversing in one of our hotels the other day, about our town. One remarked, "A fine town you have here, and I suppose a good many wealthy families live here?" "Oh, yes, a good many; good society and the like of that." "Is there much aristocracy here?" "No, not a great deal. A man who is worth three hundred dollars will not let his children play with those of a man who is worth only two hundred and fifty; that's all."

The Washington Republic states that the Southern leaders are greatly dissatisfied with Mr. Buchanan's warfare on Judge Douglas, being fearful of losing Illinois to the party, and with their last foothold in the Northwest; but the President is obstinate and refuses to be reconciled, not only from personal animosity against Douglas, but also because both are candidates for the Presidency in 1860, and both feel that it is necessary to "crush out" his most formidable competitor for the party nomination.

The only Republican papers in the State, so far as we know, that opposed the recent People's Convention at Harrisburg, were the Toga Agitator and the Erie Constitution. The Agitator still appears dissatisfied, being, we believe, the only opposition paper, of whatever class, that does not come in cheerfully to the support of Messrs. Read and Frazier; for the Constitution, since the nomination, has come out strongly in their favor. From its editorial columns we extract the following:

The ticket as a whole is unexceptionable, and deserves the hearty support of every opponent of the National Administration. When the Convention was called, we were not inclined to treat the movement with any degree of respect. But its labors have resulted so much more favorably than we anticipated that we endorse its action heartily, and shall do what we can in our humble way to aid in the success of the nominees. The State canvass is now fairly commenced, and we think that there is little danger of its resulting disastrously to the cause of Republicanism.

We doubt not that the editor of the Agitator is perfectly honest and sincere in his convictions that the Republicans should have simply reaffirmed the platform of 1856, and let the people decide. But since the majority of his party, (whom he must give the credit of being equally honest), have decided differently, that it is best, for the present, to meet the issue presented by the outrageous Kansas policy of the administration, leaving the settlement of the question of the power of Congress over the Territories to the next Presidential election, probably he will now consider it his duty to join with his brother Republicans in support of our State ticket.

We see it stated in the Washington correspondence of one of the city papers, that certain politicians of Washington, styling themselves "independents," but some of whom are officeholders under the present administration, are laying the ropes for uniting the opposition in 1860 on a platform entirely ignoring the Slavery question. It seems hardly credible that any set of men claiming so much acquaintance with the politics of the country as to undertake Presidential-making, can be blind enough to suppose that the great issue which divides the American people can be ignored in the next Presidential canvass. Whether other means may be presented, Slavery must, in the nature of things, be the chief. And since that question is so much complicated and dangerous, the opposition should meet it boldly and squarely in 1860. The men who, in face of the continued pro-Slavery aggressions of the Executive and the Democratic party, counsel inaction on the part of the Opposition, are really pro-Slavery, and will find their proper place as camp-followers of the Slavery Democracy, instead of leaders of its opponents.

The Luzerne Union, an organ of the Slavery Democracy, claims that the People's Convention at Harrisburg, "have been trying to crawl upon our Democratic Platform, having erred a fairly plain path from the Democratic, in terms nearly as we have expounded it in the Luzerne Union—revenue the subject, and practice the incident," and adds, "as they have now openly acknowledged the correctness of our position, and seem disposed to embrace the wholesome sentiments of the Democratic party in relation to a revenue tariff, why not come over manfully and support our candidates?"

Very good, as far as it goes. If we are agreed about a tariff, let us find how we stand with reference to the Kansas policy of the Administration. Perhaps it will be discovered that the great question at issue between us, before we can come over and support your candidates, we shall want to know whether they are in favor of having Congress and the President forego upon the people of a Territory a State Constitution which they have rejected at the ballot-box. Please let us know how your candidates stand on Leontion, and then we'll let you know whether we will come over and support them.

THE FARM: A PRACTICAL MANUAL OF PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE; OR HOW TO CULTIVATE ALL THE FIELD CROPS—Embracing an Exposition of the Nature and Action of Soils, the Principles of the Preparation of Rotation in Cropping, Directions for Planting, Draining, Fencing, Fertilizing, Pruning, and the Culture of Fruit Trees, &c. By the author of "How to Sow," "How to Dig," "How to Plant," &c. New York: Fowler & Wells, 1858. [Price, postpaid, in paper, 30 cents.]

To the readers of "The Garden" it is necessary only to say that this excellent little farm-book is by the same author, and is fully equal in value to that popular manual. It treats in a clear, concise, and matter-of-fact way of both the theory and the practice of agriculture. It tells you how to cultivate all the common field crops, and what is better, gives you the principles which underlie all the practical operations of cultivation, so that you can use and modify any special directions given, and still understand what you are about. It gives not only the "how" but the "why" of farming. The knowledge which one will get from it may make a difference of hundreds of dollars in a farmer's income in a single season. No farmer, and especially no young farmer, can well afford to be without the information it contains. The essay on farm management, by J. J. Thomas, here reprinted by the permission of the author, is alone well worth the price of the book. It is adapted to all classes of people who are interested in rural affairs, and to all sections of the country.

The series of four "Rural Hand-Books" to which this belongs—"The House," "The Garden," "The Farm," and "Domestic Animals"—will be furnished to subscribers ordering them all at the same time for \$1. Address: FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

WYOMING: ITS HISTORY, STRIBING INCIDENTS, AND ROMANTIC ADVENTURES. By George Peck, D. D., With Illustrations. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1858. [Price, 50 cents.]

We have received from the author a copy of the above work, which we find exceedingly interesting, and written in a very agreeable style. We publish on our first page extracts from a long review of the book, giving some interesting information concerning Wyoming Valley.

Mr. Peck is well known in the literary world as an able writer; and his book is favorably received by the critics, and is, we believe, meeting with good success throughout the country. The early history of our country was identified with that of Liberia, and our people, naturally feeling a deep interest in all that pertains to the early history of this region, will peruse with peculiar interest the romantic adventures narrated in this book.

We have intelligence by the "North Star" of the successful failure of the most gigantic enterprise of the age. The second attempt to lay a telegraphic cable beneath the Atlantic and bring the two continents into intimate communication has resulted disastrously. The cable parted a thousand miles from the Irish coast, and the expedition was then necessarily abandoned. The Niagara and her tender, the Gorgon, had reached Queenstown on the 26th inst. The cable was successfully engaged in the enterprise and foot yet returned. The failure will undoubtedly terminate all efforts in this direction for the present. Still the money expended has not been wasted. A vast amount of scientific information has been gained which will be of service in future submarine telegraphic enterprises. There are other routes for such a line in the North Atlantic which some opinion savans consider more feasible than that selected for the project which has just failed.

We have later information, this afternoon, which consists of a dispatch from Queenstown which intimates a further prosecution of the experiment. There is yet a good stretch of summer and fall weather favorable for the attempt.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

COL. FORNEY AT WEST CHESTER.—On the evening of Thursday last, John W. Forney addressed a public meeting in West Chester, on the subject of "Politics." His special mission there was to plead the cause of John Hickman, but he took advantage of the occasion to make a more extended speech than he has yet done through the columns of his paper. Referring to the treacherous course of the President in regard to Kansas affairs, and the appointment of Walker and Stanton, and to his own course in that connection, Mr. Forney said:

"In November, 1857, Walker and Stanton found they had been deserted. Things at Washington took a change. The pledges made to them were forgotten. They were surrounded in Kansas by an infuriated people, and opposed by an administration with seventy millions of patronage. The result was that Walker resigned, and that Stanton was turned out with ignominy. The Speaker challenged the annuals of political or individual turpitude for a parallel to this. He had been Mr. Buchanan's friend; was his friend now; but if he had been his own, he would have opposed him.

Mr. Forney said his course had been charged to disappointment. These men should hush their false and calumnious tongues.—There has not been a day, nor an hour, in which the speaker, if he had been base enough to unman himself, would not have been gladly received at Washington—promoted, appointed, and rewarded as a general. He would have rejoiced to defend Buchanan, but he could not meet white men of Chester and Lancaster counties, and say he lied in 1856. I have been ostracized, because I dared to be an honest man—not by the masses, but by the party organization.

JAMES B. CLAY.—Mr. Forney, in his West Chester address, stated that Mr. Buchanan himself prepared a portion of the speech which James B. Clay delivered, on several occasions in Pennsylvania, in the last Presidential campaign. This places the unworthy "son of a gallant sire" in a still more degraded position. It was had enough in him to oppose his father's political friends, without being the mere mouth-piece of his father's personal enemy. How James Buchanan must have despised this degenerate son, even when he was availing himself of his ungracious services!

Hon. John M. Read. The high legal standing and eminent ability of the People's anti-Leontion candidate for Supreme Judge, John M. Read, of Philadelphia, has drawn from the public, irrespective of party, the most flattering testimony. The popularity of the nomination is already evident among the people, and it promises to spread until not the ghost of a chance remains for the success of his opponent. As manifesting the prevailing sentiment in relation to Mr. Read, we make the following extracts from papers published in Philadelphia—all of them entirely outside of the organization of the opposition.

The Evening Bulletin of Thursday last, in reviewing the Convention and its acts, says: "Hon. John M. Read is one of the most eminent members of the Philadelphia bar, and a gentleman whose learning, experience and other qualities are such as would do honor to any tribunal. He was originally a Democrat, and a United States District Attorney for this district during the administration of President Van Buren. That office has never been better filled than it was during his term of service. He was afterwards nominated by President Tyler for Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; but the nomination was not acted on by the Senate, and on the accession of President Polk, it was withdrawn and Judge Grier was nominated. In selecting Mr. Read as our candidate, the Convention was only carrying out the determination to name one who was not amply fitted to add dignity to the chief judicial tribunal of the State. Mr. Read's zealous co-operation with the opposition, in 1856 and 1857, might alone have recommended him to the convention and entitled him to its favorable consideration. No plea was made for the fact of his perfect fitness for the office, as a lawyer of learning, experience and spotless integrity, were the chief reasons of his selection."

The Press (anti-Leontion Democrat) of Thursday last, says: "The nomination of the Opposition State Convention for Supreme Judge, Hon. John M. Read, of this city, is a lawyer of the highest character, and a citizen of unblemished reputation. We do not think that his party could have made a better nomination."

The Sunday Dispatch an independent paper, with Democratic tendencies, says: "The State Convention of the People's party have done a wise thing in nominating John M. Read for Judge of the Supreme Court. An unexceptionable candidate was wanted to properly contest the canvass with William A. Porter, and Mr. Read is fully chosen. A compromise between the two men, will put Mr. Read far ahead in every particular. As a lawyer he has a ripe experience, having been admitted to the bar before Mr. Porter was born. His judgment is sound, and his intellect brilliant. As an original thinker, there are few at the bar who exceed him. He has always been devoted to his profession, and has never sacrificed his experiences to any party or ill-digested cause, and deliberative in his nature, he has always verified his opinions by study and reflection. Mr. Read stands before the people free from the unfavorable influences which accomplish the nomination of Mr. Porter. It was not obtained by any low bargaining, or by the efforts of a miserable seum of petty politicians. No plea was made for the fact of his perfect fitness for the office, as a lawyer of learning, experience and spotless integrity, were the chief reasons of his selection."

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, furnishes that paper with the following reminiscence of Bigler, the douglist, and Leontionite: "Maxwell McCaslin, of your State, the same you wrote about some months ago in your letter from Washington, has written a notice of Senator Bigler's course in Kansas, a part of which I am allowed to copy. Colonel McCaslin is now in Kansas, and was turned out of office, you know, because he opposed Leontion. He says: 'The writer was present at the Kansas land sales, in Kansas, in June of 1857, and heard Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, and others; address an assemblage of people numbering over a thousand; heard Governor Walker in his speech admonish the people in the most energetic manner, to a peaceable and lawful settlement of their troubles by the ballot-box. He pledged his veracity as an honorable man that they should be protected, and should have a fair vote upon their Constitution—and I heard him quote the President and a United Cabinet as his authority for making the pledges. McCaslin is now in Kansas, and was turned out of office, you know, because he opposed Leontion. He says: 'The writer was present at the Kansas land sales, in Kansas, in June of 1857, and heard Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, and others; address an assemblage of people numbering over a thousand; heard Governor Walker in his speech admonish the people in the most energetic manner, to a peaceable and lawful settlement of their troubles by the ballot-box. He pledged his veracity as an honorable man that they should be protected, and should have a fair vote upon their Constitution—and I heard him quote the President and a United Cabinet as his authority for making the pledges. 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