The Independent Republican.

CIRCULATION, 2016.

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

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA.

Thursday, September 30, 1858.

STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. JOHN M. READ,
of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HON. WILLIAM E. FRAZER,
of Fayette County.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. GALUSHA A. GROW,

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE,
HON. DAVID WILMOT,

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.
SIMEON B. CHASE,
of Great Bend.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
LEVI S. PAGE,
of Susquehanna Depot.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR.
JOHN F. DEANS.
of Bridgewater.

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

Removal.—The office of the *Independent Republican* has been removed to Hawley & Lathrop's new building, on Turnpike St., near Searle's Hotel.

☞ *Election, Tuesday, Oct. 12th, 1858.*

☞ The votes are ready for distribution.

☞ Republicans, are you assessed?—Don't let anyone lose a vote for want of being assessed ten days before election.

☞ Mr. Grow requests us to announce that he will not be able to speak at New Milford on Thursday, the 30th inst., as announced in this paper last week—engagements that he has made for speaking in McKean and Warren counties interfering with that appointment. His other appointments will be filled, as announced.

☞ We are requested to state that S. B. Chase, Esq., will speak at Wm. H. Sherwood's, in Rush, on Thursday, October 7th, and that the meeting will be held at two o'clock in the afternoon, instead of in the evening as previously advertised.

To the Polls!

In less than two weeks, the electors of Susquehanna county will be called upon to discharge one of the highest duties of freemen, to say by their votes who shall fill the various offices, National, State, and County, to be filled at the coming election. If *men only* were to be voted for, the question might be more difficult. Should bad men be elected, when their term of office expired their places could be supplied by men of different character; but in the present contest men are lost sight of in the great question of the right of the people to govern themselves, to regulate their own institutions in their own way. The last Congress spent nearly five months of the Session and millions of money in the abortive attempt to force a Slave Constitution upon the people of Kansas, when every man of them knew that nine-tenths of the people of the Territory loathed the Constitution that was attempted to be thus fastened upon them, and would trample it under foot in case they had an opportunity.

When the nigger Democracy found that that game could not be played—that they were raising a tempest at the North that would sweep the party out of existence—the plan since denominated the English juggle was pitched upon by the party leaders as a dire necessity, and the alternative was tendered to the people of Kansas, either to accept the Lecompton Constitution with a *land-grab* bribe and be admitted into the Union with 30,000 inhabitants, or reject it and stay out till they had a population of 90,000 or 120,000—saying in effect that one "nigger" was equal to *three* if not *four white men.*—Now, we Republicans dissent entirely from that kind of Democracy. We do not believe that a nigger-driver and his nigger are *any better* than two white men. In short, we do believe that a white man is as good as a nigger, and ought to have as much voice in the government of the country—that a State that is proper for admission with a Constitution for slaves, should be with a Constitution for free white men.

The candidates on the Slave-drivers' ticket are, every man of them, zealous Lecomptonites. All go to the death for Old Buck and the supremacy of the Slave-drivers.

The people of the State have arisen in their might, and resolved to overthrow a despotism more galling than was ever before submitted to by a free and intelligent people.—The Republican State ticket will be elected by tens of thousands: of that there is no reasonable doubt. Then let old Susquehanna rally once more, and give a majority that will astonish friend and foe. Our whole ticket, both State and local, is one of the best ever before the people of Susquehanna county; every man on it is entitled to cordial support. If one quarter of the Republican vote is not out, the Republican majority will be so much below what it ought to be.

The cohorts of despotism never tire.—"The better citizens," will be out to a man, and go "the party," without knowing or caring what the principles are. Let American freemen imitate their example in that respect at least. *Rally to the polls, as one man!*—Give one day to your country, and her *free* institutions, and not have it said, while the glad shout is going up from the centre to the circumference of this good Commonwealth, over the defeat of Old Buck and his slave-drivers, that old Susquehanna has been negligent or unfaithful to the great trust committed to her care.

Friends! speak to your neighbors—ask them to turn out—if they have no means of conveyance, see that they are provided. As the patriots of the Revolution did, as a band of brothers, let us give *a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, and a most glorious and decisive victory awaits us.*

☞ Most of our readers have probably remarked the extreme animosity, the deadly hatred which the file leaders of the modern Democracy feel against such preachers of the gospel as dare to say anything against the sin of Slavery. They consider such interference as very unfair treatment. It is taking them at a great disadvantage. It is appealing to motives, sentiments, feelings, with which they are totally unacquainted. Ask a man to be governed in his political action by considerations of right and duty, instead of partisanship and love of the spoils! The idea seems to them preposterous. But when they see some men actually so governed in their political action, they are dumfounded—they know not how to meet the emergency. They are as utterly nonplussed at meeting this church influence in the political field, as was the Captain of the Charleston schooner at being run foul of, while at anchor in New London harbor, by a Methodist meeting house.

"Solemn he paced upon that schooner's deck,
And muttered of his hardships:—'I have been
Where the wild will of Mississippi's tide
Has dashed me on the sawyer; I have sailed
In the thick night along the wave-washed edge
Of ice, in acres, by the pitiless coast
Of Labrador; and I have scraped my keel
O'er coral rocks in Madagascar seas;
And often in my cold and midnight watch,
Have heard the warning voice of the lee shore
Speaking in breakers! Ay! and I have seen
The whale and sword-fish fight beneath my bows,
And, when they made the deep boil like a pot,
Have swung into its vortex; and I know
To cord my vessel with a sailor's skill,
And brave such dangers with a sailor's heart;—
But never yet, upon the stormy wave,
Or where the river mixes with the main,
Or in the chafing anchorage of the bay,
In all my rough experience of harm,
Met I—a Methodist meeting-house!
Cat-head, or beam, or davit has it none,
Starboard nor larboard, gunwale, stem, nor stern!
It comes in such a 'questionable shape,'
I cannot even *speak* it! Up jib, Josey,
And make for Bridgeport! There, where Stratford Point,
Long Beach, Fairweather Island, and the buoy,
Are safe from such encounters, we'll protest!
And Yankee legends long shall tell the tale,
That once a Charleston schooner was beset,
Riding at anchor, by a meeting-house!'"

So the doughface leader, with variations:

Solemn he paced along the bar-room floor,
And muttered of his hardships:—"I have met
The wily tricks of politicians oft,
That seldom floored me; I have often stood
In the thick night along the alleys dark,
And loafers caught, and treated many a one,
To win them to our party; fights I've had,
My nose all bloody in the party's cause;
And when I saw our side was losing ground,
And money must be spent to keep 'em straight,
I've done the State some service; I have seen
Faction with faction strive, and while they fought,
'Our boys' slipped in and won; full well I know
To raise the old cry of 'Democracy!'
Which serves alone to keep the soft ones' votes,
Or shout 'Disunion' till the *grannies* quake
And think *unless we win* the Union's doomed,
And from "that glorious constellation" torn
The South, with all her niggers; I the cue
From Washington can take as quick as any,
And swear that black is white and white is black,
And that our party always so believed;—
But never yet, upon the stormy sea
Of politics, where I've been tossed so long,
In all my rough experience of harm,
Came I in contact with—the meeting-house!
Short-boys, dead-rabbits, bruisers keep they none,
Nor stuffers of the ballot-box, nor c'en
Would buy a voter with a drink of rum!
Bootless is all my skill, with such a foe;
The language that it uses 'gainst our party,
I cannot understand: 'tis Greek to me.
Unless the devil helps us in this strait,
Our cause is lost, 'as sure as eggs is eggs;'
Then, where's my chance for office? I'll protest
Against this mixing up of Church and State;
And all our Democratic press shall howl
Against the Clergy, that they ever dared
To bring their theories of right and wrong
Into the field of politics. Adieu
To hopes of spoils if these things may be done.
And Yankee legends long shall tell the tale,
How we sharp politicians were beset
And sorely troubled by the meeting-house!

☞ From a few Postoffices in the eastern part of the county, we hear considerable complaint of irregularity in the receipt of the *Republican* by our subscribers. We can only say, if they fail to get their papers regularly, the fault is not in us. We attend personally to the mailing of the *Republican*, and take great pains to send it regularly in due season every week to every subscriber; and there are Postoffices in the county where we believe no subscriber has missed a number of our paper for a year past, or more. The irregularities at other offices arise not from our default, but from carelessness, or from willful misconduct, on the part of some officials in the Postoffice department, who are nevertheless bound by their oaths of office to carry and deliver all mail matter alike, without regard to whether it is Republican or Democratic. We have information that leads us to suppose that one or two Postmasters, displeased with the large circulation of our paper, are resorting to very dishonorable tricks to injure us. We mention these things that our friends who have complained of irregularity in the receipt of the *Republican*, may understand that we send it regularly; and that they may be induced to keep a sharp lookout for those custodians of the mailbags whose fear of the truth is so intense as to induce them to suppress Republican papers. When a paper is missing, please notify us, and the omission will be supplied, and we may be able to discover who is to blame for it.

☞ We understand that Dr. O. V. Thayer, of the Binghamton Water Cure—whose advertisement appears in our paper—has been doing a flourishing business, the present season, in restoring the sick to health by Hydropathic treatment. His admirably arranged and beautifully situated establishment is much resorted to by invalids.

☞ The Prospectus of that able and well known religious newspaper, *The Independent*, will be found in our advertising columns this week. *The Independent* is one of the most highly prized of our exchanges.

☞ For Premium List &c., of Susquehanna County Fair, see fourth page.

☞ The Sham Democracy showed their sense of "the eternal fitness of things" when they nominated Dr. Vail for Congress. Not only a doughface Congressman, but a doughface candidate, even, without the remotest prospect of ever being a Congressman, ought to be a small pattern of a man; and the Doctor eminently answers the requisition.—He is the extreme diminutive of *little—little, less, least, Dr. Vail!* Look at the facts.—The editor of the *Northern Pennsylvanian*—a paper that claims to be independent, and impartial between political parties—is sick, unable to attend to his editorial duties. A man professing to be his friend steps forward and offers to edit his paper for him—apparently a very friendly offer; but, instead of sustaining the paper's character as non-partisan, the volunteer editor fills its columns with comments on the nominees of the two parties, "damning with faint praise" some of the Republican candidates, and in ambiguous language covertly striking at others, while on the nominees of the Shamocracy he bestows unstinted laudations. Dr. Vail, especially, is puffed as "a gentleman and *schollar*," "a young man of great energy," and as eminently qualified to represent this District in Congress. But who is it that thus takes advantage of an editor's illness, to convert his paper into a partisan sheet? None other—as we are credibly informed—than Dr. Vail himself!

The Doctor ought to be allowed to blow his own little horn, to his heart's content;—but he has no business to injure the character of the *Northern Pennsylvanian* by filling its editorial columns with his ridiculous quack advertisements, without the editor's knowledge and consent.

☞ Gov. A. G. Brown, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, stated in a recent speech in that State, that he called on President Buchanan before he left Washington, and that "Mr. Buchanan assured him in the most positive and unequivocal terms that he would appoint no man to office who held the opinion that Kansas ought to be admitted before she has a population that would entitle her to a Representative in Congress, (according to the terms of the English bill,) and that he would decapitate every office-holder who expressed such a belief."

☞ The Republicans of the Luzerne District—the counties of Luzerne, Wyoming, Montour, and Columbia—on the 21st inst. nominated Col. Geo. W. Scranton, of Scranton, for Congress. He is a strong man, and stands a very fair chance of being elected.

☞ The sham-Democracy of the Luzerne District succeeded, September 26th, on the one hundred and fiftieth ballot, in nominating a candidate for Congress—John M. Reynolds, of Columbia county.

☞ The liberated slaves of the Echo are on their way back to Africa. They are bound for Liberia, where they will be put in charge of agents of the Colonization Society.

Is it not wrong for the U. S. Government to take slaves out of their natural condition in a Slave State (South Carolina,) and set them at liberty?

☞ William C. Clark was executed at Danville, Pa., September 24th, for the murder of his wife by poison. He made a speech of nearly an hour's length, firmly asserting his innocence, and endeavoring to implicate other parties, while avowing his readiness to die.

☞ We learn by telegraph that the steamer seen on fire at sea a short time since was the *Austria*, from Southampton for New York, with 620 persons on board, and that only sixty-seven lives were saved. We shall probably be able to give further particulars next week.

For the Independent Republican.

Members of Congress.

The importance of having a majority in the popular branch of our next National Legislature, does not appear to be felt as it ought by the freemen of the North. The great question is there to be decided, whether Kansas shall remain a Slave territory, made so by the Federal Constitution under the construction given it by James Buchanan, or whether it shall be admitted a free and sovereign State under the protecting arm of the Republic. County and State affairs deserve our highest consideration; but what are they in comparison with the great interests at stake between Slave and Free labor? Kansas at present is the battle ground of these mighty elements of political power. For years her hardy pioneers have nobly struggled for Free institutions, against thousands of armed ruffians from the Missouri border, and the bayonets of the Federal Soldiery.—In fact, she has been the "Thermopylæ of Freedom throughout.

And when the infamous English bill—the pet favorite of a corrupt Administration, conceived in fraud and brought forth in villainy, the only begotten heir of the Bachelor incumbent of the White House, was sent to Kansas to receive the homage of an injured people, they arose in their might, on the memorable 2d of August, 1858, and buried the heir of Buchanan and the Lecompton Constitution beyond all hopes of a future resurrection.—The wrongs of such a people demand redress. The Slave interest, baffled when they least expected it, seek to keep her a Slave territory as a punishment for spurning the English bribe. In the face of such facts, the freemen of the North should lay aside all minor differences, and unite their strength for the overthrow of one of the most despotic Administrations that ever disgraced the Republic.—Men are wanted for the next Congress of iron nerve—of moral strength—men whose votes are ever to be found upon the record for Freedom and for Right.

Such a man is presented in the person of Mr. Grow to the voters of the 14th Congressional District. Able, and fearless in his devotion to human rights, he has ever stood upon the Congressional record the eloquent advocate of justice and humanity. Freemen of Susquehanna, of Bradford, and Tioga, are you fully awakened to your responsibility? Your standard bearer has been victorious in every contest. At your hands for four terms in the National Legislature, he has received the welcome plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful servant." Remember the majority you gave him in 1856, by which you earned for your District the encomium of the "Gibralter of Free Soil." Do not rest in apathy upon your past deeds or past victories, but come forth in your might on Tuesday the 12th of Oct., and when the sun goes down upon the scene of your labors, may we have the pleasure of announcing the result—the triumphant election of Galusha A. Grow by a majority of thousands. F. E. L.

Plotting of the Democratic Disunionists.

Some two months since, a letter found its way into the newspapers, written to a Mr. Slaughter, by Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama, one of the Democratic leaders of that State, in which was developed a scheme of uniting the "cotton States" together to form a separate confederacy. The following expressions occurred in the letter:

"Let us form these leagues all over the cotton States, as it is only in them we can hope for any effective movement. At the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into revolution."

Mr. Yancey now writes a long letter for publication, in which he says of his letter to Slaughter:

"Written in the confidence of privacy, not designed to promulgate a theory, and written in 'haste,' its language was not selected, but was carelessly used. It was not guarded against hostile criticism or misconception.—Hence it is not full enough to convey my meaning in full, and it is susceptible, if looked to alone, and not in connection with my public speeches in explanation of the leagues, of a meaning I did not entertain, for I am a Secessionist, and not a Revolutionist, and would not 'precipitate,' but carefully prepare to meet an inevitable dissolution."

Mr. Yancey does not seem to recollect that it is precisely in letters "*written in the confidence of privacy*," rather than in letters prepared "*for the public eye*," that the real views and purposes of men are most likely to be found.

Mr. Yancey's chief regret seems to be, that he has said something in his Slaughter letter, indicating a want of confidence in the northern slaveholding States. Yet he does not much mend the matter in his present letter, in which he says:

"To be candid, I place but little trust in such States as Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Missouri. In the first, Slavery is but a nominal institution, and Anti-Slavery ideas prevail to a large extent. In Maryland a Free-Soiler is an honored Representative in Congress; and in the great issue of 1856 that State separated herself from her sisters, and voted for Fillmore. Tennessee has long maintained a Free Soil Senator in Congress, and a large majority now sustain him there. In the Methodist Conference, her delegates voted against striking out the Anti-Slavery clause in its discipline, while she maintains on her Supreme Court Bench, and in the chair of Law Professorship in her University, one who openly declares 'Slavery to be a moral, social, and political evil.'

"In Missouri, Benton was upheld when unsound on this issue; was sent to the House of Representatives when ousted from the Senate because of his Anti-Slavery ideas; and now the St. Louis district is represented by a Free-Soiler, who is a candidate for reelection upon the emancipation platform.—Surrounded as she almost is by free-soil territory, her slave-owners are emigrating in large numbers to Texas, and will soon leave her a prey to Seward's abolition system of legislation.

"In Kentucky, Mr. Clay's emancipation and colonization ideas are bearing legitimate fruit, and Mr. Crittenden holds powerful sway over the affections of its people; and it is hardly to be doubted but that Mr. Crittenden, conjoined with the Anti-Slavery American party of the North, would carry Kentucky. I may well be excused, then, if I said in private correspondence (what I frankly confess I would have hesitated to make a matter of public discussion) that I only hoped for an effective movement in the cotton States.—There is much in the way in which an idea is put. I said this much and no more."

What he now chooses to say that he expects of Virginia, will appear from the following extract;

"I do not expect Virginia to take any initiative steps towards a dissolution of the Union, when that exigency shall be forced upon the South. Her position as a border State, and a well-considered Southern policy, (a policy which has been digested and understood and approved by the ablest men in Virginia, as you yourself must be aware,) would seem to demand that, when such movement takes place by any considerable number of Southern States, Virginia and the other border States should remain in the Union, where, by their position and their counsels, they could prove more effective friends than by moving out of the Union, and thus giving to the Southern Confederacy a long abolition, hostile border to watch. In the event of the movement being successful, in time, Virginia and the other border States that desired it could join the Southern confederacy, and be protected by the power of its arms and its diplomacy."

Some curiosity is felt, in this quarter, to learn the names of these "*ablest men in Virginia*," who have concerted a "*well-considered Southern policy*," in respect to "*a dissolution of the Union.*"

Mr. Francis P. Blair stated the exact truth in this matter a few weeks ago, that the democratic party is "*under the control*" of a faction hostile to the Union. The country is somewhat incredulous about it, as yet, but current developements will, before long, remove all doubts of the fact.—*Washington Republic.*

A Land-Mark not to be Overlooked.

From Buchanan's Letter to Professor Silliman, August 15th, 1857.

"SLAVERY existed at that period (1854) and *still exists* IN KANSAS ☞ UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. *This point has at last been* ☞ *FINALLY DECIDED by the highest tribunal* (Judge Taney) *known to our laws.*—HOW IT COULD EVER HAVE BEEN DOUBTED *IS A MYSTERY.*"

From Buchanan's Message.

"It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest Judicial tribunal, that ☞ SLAVERY EXISTS IN KANSAS by VIRTUE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

☞ "Kansas is, therefore, as much A SLAVE STATE as GEORGIA or SOUTH CAROLINA."

A part of the mission of the Republican party is to combat the heresy embodied in the foregoing extracts. If it shall ever shirk that duty, that moment it will be shorn of its vitality, and sink into deserved obscurity and contempt.

There are, nevertheless, those outside of the Republican party who counsel silence in regard to this abominable doctrine. They counsel this to enable them to cooperate with the Republican party. When their counsels shall be regarded, they will find no Republican party with which to cooperate.

The Republicans, either as individuals or as a party, can never sanction the doctrine that slavery can exist in any Territory or in any State without the sanction of positive law. The suspicion that they *did* sanction such a doctrine would terminate in the speedy dissolution of the organization. The Republican party is only strong in its principles. Abandon or dilute them, and it will not have vitality enough to carry it to its grave.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

☞ The Democratic Conferees of the XVIth Congressional District of Pa.,—Cumberland, Perry, and York—after balloting 225 times, had failed to nominate a candidate, at the latest accounts.

"Strike Down the Allies."

Friends, we are now to meet for parade and drill preparatory to the great fight of 1860. These local campaigns are, in politics, what skirmishes are in war—disciplinary, and not seldom the events which shape the results of the pitched battle. You cannot drop a vote in the ballot box, no matter what may be the occasion, but that that bit of paper shall tell for or against the great central Power, of which Mr. James Buchanan is the ostensible head. We ask your attention to those counties where the Buchanan Democracy has sufficient vitality to put a "regular ticket" in the field; what do you see? You see them rallying around a standard on which is inscribed the pledge of fidelity to the democratic party. And you hear them endorsing the Administration, its Kansas policy and the Dred Scott Decision; and you hear the leaders crying out to the rank and file to come up to the support of the "regular democratic ticket," and thus prove their allegiance to the Administration. This is what you may see and hear in those counties.—The evidence stares at us from every editorial democratic exchange that comes to our table. Now what does this mean?

It means just this: It means that the leaders of the Mulatto-democracy understand that every vote to be cast for county officers this fall will tell directly *for*, or *against* the power that rules and ruins at Washington.—It means that they do not intend to permit dissensions to impair the integrity of their organization and thus cripple their strength for the great fight of 1860. It means that that party remember the tactics which gave them all the strength they ever had as a party, to wit, *proscription to every man who did not bow the knee to the democratic Dagon.*—Did they preach up to the rank and file that "politics should not influence men in voting for county officers," when they had a majority in Tioga county? You know better than that. You know that they built the wall of Party *high*; that they drew the reins of Party *tight*. You have not forgotten how that party ruled your Boards of Supervisors and School Directors; nor how they elected your Constables and Justices of the Peace! no man has forgotten these things—all remember that that party, when in power, *carried their partizan rancor into township elections, even*, for such was their policy everywhere, then, and is to-day where they have the power.

And this is necessary to the preservation of the integrity of party organization. See how Mr. Buchanan keeps the Sham-democratic party together by a system of rewards and punishments. Do you see how even the backwoods Postmasters must be *all right on the goose*, or trot? We grant there may be some exceptions here in Tioga; but those exceptions exist only in the neighborhoods where no competent pro-slavery man can be found. The rule is as stated. Now what does that fact show? It shows that Mr. Buchanan is determined to preserve the organization of his party *at all hazards.* Republicans, we must "*fight the Devil with fire!*"

Wilmot gave us a grand watch-word in 1854. Said he—"If you would overthrow the Slave power you must STRIKE DOWN THE ALLIES!" There is a golden truth for you. Who are the *allies* of Slavery?—Foremost, the Mulatto-democracy, and next, they who suffer themselves to be made use of by that party under any pretext whatever. The man who loves himself more than he loves the cause of human Freedom, or who would peril that cause to gratify private pique or personal ambition—that man is an ALLY of the Slave Power, whether he aims to be such or not, and should be counted an enemy and dealt with as an enemy by all true Republicans. *Strike down the ALLIES!—Tioga Agitator.*

How the Republicans Carried Maine.

We adverted last week to the noble result achieved by the Republicans of Maine, and commended it as an example for imitation. To attain the same ends, it needs only *organization.* How the Maine Republicans prepared for the battle and won the victory, the following from the Evening *Post* will show. The *Post* says:

"Maine has a very large extent of sea coast, and a more formidable army of custom-house officers in the service of the Administration, in proportion to her population, if we are not mistaken, than any other State. The victory over this well-trained, unscrupulous horde, equipped with unlimited supplies of federal money and other electioneering ammunition, must be attributed in a large measure to the active and thorough canvassing carried on by the Republican party.—Emulating the tactics of the adversary, they have kept at their Central headquarters a register of the number of voters in every town of the State, carefully classified according to the shades of their politics. From many towns they had a list of the names, a statement of the political antecedents, &c., of every elector, and no honorable means were left untried to supply the desired information and obtain the fullest possible vote. Every chairman of a town or district committee was notified of the exact quota of votes which was expected from the region under his supervision. In short, in no other State has there been anything like the perfect system of organization so memorably exemplified during three successive campaigns and against so fearful odds; and nothing would more insure a Republican triumph in New York than a careful study of its details, to which an additional interest is imparted from the fact that the plan was originaly borrowed from New York, and that its paternity is ascribed to Mr. Van Buren."

He don't deny it.—Bigler does not deny that he wrote the letter to Mr. Stanton, from which we published an extract a week or so ago, and the Washington *Union* explains it by complaining of a breach of confidence in publishing a *private* letter. Here is the extract:

"Make my special regards to Governor Walker, and say to him *that he has the popular heart with him throughout the country except only the extreme South.* Should his programme succeed, he *will have the most enviable prominence of any man in the nation. The Administration is a little weak at the knees, and winces under the Southern thunder, but they must stand up to the work.*"

Since the author of this choice morsel wrote this to Stanton, he has become as "weak at the knees" as the Administration, and he "winces under the Southern thunder" as much as Buchanan. He will hear some Northern thunder this fall that will make him wince still more.—*Harrisburg Tel.*

Dropped the Parson.—We understand that our Democratic cotemporaries, in view of the fact that they have heretofore bitterly opposed the participation of clergymen in political matters, concluded to drop the "Rev." in their notices of the nomination of PARSON Shindel for the State Senate, and when required to speak of him will either dub him "Hon." *in advance*, or call him plain Jerry. The PARSON is a very estimable man, we believe, and is none the worse for being a PARSON, but the gentlemen editors of the *Sentinel* and *Argus* committed themselves so strongly against POLITICAL PARSONS a short time ago, that they are forced now to back water, repudiate the nominee, or drop the "PARSON" in speaking of Jeremiah, in order to *appear* consistent.—*Easton Times.*

Flood in Mifflin County.

We mentioned that on Wednesday night the rain came down in torrents, and that a young man named Adam McCurdy had lost his life on an a fish basket. The circumstances attending his death were of the most harrowing kind, he having held on to the basket for two long hours, which must have been years to him on the brink of eternity, during all which time the turbid waters were gradually rising higher and higher, until at last, conscious that his mortal career on earth was closing, he said, "Good bye—I can hold on no longer," and was swept into eternity.—The young man who had been with him succeeded in reaching the shore when the water first rose, and gave the alarm. Several neighbors were soon gathered on the shore, and various ineffectual efforts made to rescue him—among them an attempt to swim a horse, throwing ropes, &c., but the only method that could have saved him was unhappily not thought of, namely, carrying a rope across the bridge, and, with persons on each side of the stream, moving upwards until it would have come in contact with his body. The creek and dams were searched in all directions for his body, during Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, but with the exception of his overcoat, which was hooked up on Sunday, no trace of him was discovered until Tuesday morning, when Jonathan Barroll, a colored man, residing at the head of the Narrows, saw a body floating in the river below the mouth of Jack's creek, which proved to be that of young McCurdy. It was brought to town, and interred by his friends. He was about eighteen years of age, and esteemed as a quiet, kindly-disposed boy.—*Dentsville Gazette, Sept. 23.*

Singular Effects of a Thunder Storm.—Thunder storms appear to be an excellent remedy for matrimonial disputes—at least in the neighborhood of Yvetot. A man and his wife, who had been separated for about a year, had agreed three days ago to meet in that town in order to settle some money matters in presence of a notary. They happened to meet on the road which led from their village to Yvetot, and commenced exchanging sundry compliments, which promised to take a more practical turn, when a tremendous peal of thunder checked the exuberance of their sentiments. Fear succeeded to anger—the woman's tongue wagged fainter, while the husband's fist gradually opened. A second thunder-clap reduced both parties to utter passiveness; but when an awful flash of lightning illuminated the sky, the woman lost all self command, and threw herself on the neck of her husband, who, apparently equally susceptible to electrical influence, clasped her in his arms, and vowed that nothing should separate them for the future. The reconciled couple turned their backs on the town, and returned to the husband's house in a pacific state of mind, which will, it is to be hoped, resist the counter influence of sunshine.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

The Comet.—The illustrious stranger so long expected has at length made its appearance in the northwest part of the heavens, where it is visible at present between the hours of seven and eight P. M.; or four in the morning, in the northeast. It is conjectured to be the great comet of 1264 and 1556, whose tail was said to have been more than one hundred degrees in length, or one half of the visible heavens. It was said to have disappeared October 3d, of the same year, on the night of the death of Pope Urban IV, and was, of course, thought a special forerunner of that event.

In 975 this comet saw the earth in the midst of the dark ages. Basil and Constantine VIII reigned over the Eastern Empire.

In 1264, on its next visit, it witnessed the first regular Parliament in England.

In 1556, it found America discovered, and the world's greatest genius, Shakespeare, just learning to walk.

It has the appearance now of a faint star with a nebulous train of light, about two degrees in length, but it is calculated that by the first week in October this comet will attain an unusual splendor.

Charles Sumner.—The *Daily Advertiser* has a complete reply to some very false and unjust strictures upon Charles Sumner's illness recently published in the Charleston *Courier.* It furnishes the following information respecting the movements of the absent Senator:

"Mr. Sumner, at the last accounts, was on his way to Aix in Savoy, where douches and ice were to be applied to the spine. After a few weeks of this treatment he was to return to Paris, when the fire was again to be applied. It is too early as yet to say what may be the result. If pain and suffering, borne with heroic endurance, could insure health, he certainly would have it. Meanwhile we are grieved to learn that one result of the active surgical treatment he has undergone has been the development of neuralgic pains in the chest, which have added to the discomforts of his long martyrdom."

Personal.—For several days preceding the 9th of September, inst., being unable to rise from bed in consequence of illness, the paper of that week was put in charge of another. Thus incapacitated to examine the matter that appeared as editorial, incongruous articles found a place in our columns, of a different coloring from what would have been the case had we been able personally to attend to the editorial labors.

The articles relative to the nominees of the two political parties, we did not write, shall not attempt to defend, and do not indorse, although they had the appearance of our sanction at the time. Having been a resident of the County but a short time, and knowing but little of the nominees, we prefer to say nothing of either until we can do so understandingly.—*Northern Pennsylvanian.*

New Rifle Cannon.—The Government have been trying the rifle cannon of Mr. Sawyer, of Fitchburg, Mass. It is said that, at one mile, the body of an ordinary sized tree would not be missed once in fifty times, so exact are its line shots. Mr. Sawyer superintends the firing in person, and in seven shots, at a distance of one mile, the farthest was not over three feet from the centre.—This is the closest shooting with cannon known. The cannon is grooved like a rifle. The ball is shaped like the Minnie rifle ball, and is filled with powder, which explodes after striking and entering an object.

Light Literature.—The catalogue of the New York Publishers' Association contains a list of twenty-four different biographies of notorious highwaymen, pickpockets, and burglars, and fourteen stories of New York Life, such as is usually seen at the Five Points and other similar and delectable moral localities. These are called "the most saleable books in the market," and that fact appears to be the only thing that the conscientious publishers regard as worthy their consideration. The profits to the business from the sales of such books imposes a proportionate tax upon the State for the maintenance of penitentiaries and other public institutions of a penal character.

☞ The trial of Townsend, the alleged Captain of the slaver *Echo*, is now in progress in Boston.

A Compendium of News.

.... Dred Scott died in St. Louis on Friday night, 17th inst.

.... The Republic of San Marino has awarded a medal to Miss Maria Mitchell, the Nantucket astronomer.

.... The Chicago *Democrat* says: "We have to-day in store, in this city, a million of bushels of wheat, and this, too, right in the face of an incoming crop."

.... A knitting machine has just been invented by a genius in Seneca County; and it is claimed that it will knit a perfect stocking in less than five minutes.

.... It is said that Douglas intends emigrating to Minnesota, to try his chances there for United States Senator, in case he is defeated in Illinois.

.... A fellow named Tunere was exhibiting rattlesnakes at Oswego the other day, when he was bitten by one of them. He was saved by getting thoroughly drunk on whiskey immediately.

.... Kansas papers publish long accounts of the gold discoveries in that territory. The Leavenworth *Evening Journal* expresses the opinion that "there are in Kansas placers of gold equally as rich as those of California.

.... It is computed that there are twenty thousand persons out of employment in the iron districts of this State. Yet we are importing railroad iron at all points, which our farmers have to pay for, as well as our mechanics.

.... The Carbon *Gazette* is very sanguine of the election of Dr. Shoemaker over the somnolent candidate of the Democracy, Wm. H. Dimmick. The *Gazette* says—"he will carry Carbon county by a decided majority."

.... The American Consul at Madeira, Mr. Marsh, declares that not five pipes of wine are now made in a year, in all the Island of Madeira. Yet there is never a lack of Madeira in the United States. Where is it manufactured, and what are its ingredients?

.... By the recent convention of railroad officers at Philadelphia it has been agreed to cut off ALL free passes, without distinction. Editors, legislators, judges, county commissioners, and all sorts of "dead-heads" will have to pay cash, or stay at home.

.... The Atlantic Telegraph Company are classifying the words most used in communications on different subjects, and constructing what may be called a stenographic alphabet of them, for the purpose of expediting transmissions.

.... Another great submarine and overland telegraph is talked about. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has determined to lay down a line which shall connect St. Petersburgh with his North American possessions, China, and California.

.... Senator Bigler is making speeches in Pennsylvania. He is a very poor speaker. It is said that all public speakers, when in want of an idea, instinctively scratch the locality of the brain. Bigler, upon such occasions, never scratches his head.—*Louisville Journal.*

.... A gentleman just from western Texas says that the citizens in Goliad were hanging the horse thieves in that county by the wholesale. He says that he saw several hanging to trees, and the citizens and outlaws were fighting in the town of Goliad while he was passing through.

.... The educational statistics of the United States show that there are four millions of the youth of this country connected with the various educational institutions in the different States of the Union. Their teachers number more than one hundred and fifteen thousand. The annual expenses are estimated at about $14,000,000.

.... The Washington *Star* says:—"The Postmaster General has ordered that all "supplements" or "extras" folded within regular issues of daily or weekly journals—not actual and *bona fide* editions of such publications, conveying intelligence, of passing events and general intelligence—subject the whole package to letter postage.

.... Five hundred and seven Austrian Catholic Priests have addressed a memorial to the cardinal prince, archbishop of Vienna, asking for certain reforms, the most important of which are increased pay and the right to marry. For want of means to sustain themselves they have to be a tax upon their congregations, and forced celibacy, they say, brings their purity into suspicion with their people.

.... The most truly interesting item that we have by our foreign mails, comes from Russia. It gives us the intelligence that the Emperor has, by one grand act, emancipated all of the serfs attached to the imperial domains. The number of white men thus set free from degrading bondage was 20,000.—God save the Emperor!

.... Of Senator Bigler, Forney's *Press* says: "This unfortunate man has been in Pennsylvania in the complacent supposition that he was helping the Administration, but wherever he appeared the recollection of his forlorn encounters with Douglas, and his tergiversations on the questions at issue between the two great parties, made him an object of mingled pity and contempt. That he should insist on speaking in the First district is another bad omen for Col. Florence.

.... The resignation of Governor Denver takes place on the 1st of October. He will then resume the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, it having been understood, at the time of his appointment to the Governorship of Kansas, that he should, if he desired it, return to the Indian Bureau. For this reason no Chief Clerk was appointed on the promotion of Mr. Mix, and that gentleman will resume his former duties on the arrival of Governor Denver in Washington.—*State.*

.... The late news about the Paris "fashions" is somewhat startling. Fat is the rage. Ladies cultivate it. They are devouring large quantities of butter, mashed rose leaves and such like. The Empress is quite corpulent, which accounts for the style. The fashion will be here before a great while. We hail it with joy. A new era is dawning. Our girls will stop eating slate pencils and chalk, and commence partaking liberally of roast beef and baked beans. They will rise with the lark. They will exercise. They will try on the wash-tub, perhaps.

.... That powerful corporation, the East India Company, which, for a century and a half occupied such a prominent position in the history of the East, and which added a mighty empire to the British Crown, ceased to exist on the first of the present month.—Time alone can settle the question, whether or not England and India have gained or lost by the change, or whether the former government will be able, successfully and profitably, to maintain its ascendency in the several Indian Presidencies, almost every one of which is as large and populous as the kingdom at home.

.... The Merchant's Magazine says that there are in operation 107,150 miles of telegraphic lines, of which America has nearly as much as the rest of the whole world combined, viz: 45,000 miles. It is estimated that 4,000,000 messages pass over the American lines annually, yielding, probably, a net revenue of $6,000,000. There are 950 miles of submarine telegraph cable now in use, exclusive of the Atlantic cable.