



The Independent Republican.

CIRCULATION, 2136.

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

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA.

Thursday, January 6, 1859.

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

Special Notice.—All persons indebted to this office, either for work performed, on subscription, or otherwise, will confer a great favor on us by paying up without further delay. We prefer that persons should be made in money, which we will accept, but we will also take grain or wood at Montrose market prices.

The Independent Republican FOR 1859.

CIRCULATION OVER TWO THOUSAND.

Encouraged by the success which has attended our efforts to make the REPUBLICAN acceptable to the people, we shall endeavor during the present year, by devoting additional attention to the

LITERARY AND NEWS DEPARTMENTS, to make it still more deserving of extensive patronage.

While giving as much general news as space will permit, we shall especially aim to keep our readers well informed on

STATE AND LOCAL AFFAIRS. For this purpose we are making efforts to secure additional correspondents in different quarters, and hope to have a large amount of interesting matter reported to us from all parts of Susquehanna and neighboring counties.

In politics, our paper will earnestly maintain the cause of freedom and the interests of free labor, as heretofore.

We are under obligations to many warm friends for the interest they have taken in extending the circulation of the REPUBLICAN, and hope that they will continue their aid and encouragement. As it seems settled that our paper is to be a permanent institution, let all who are interested in its prosperity and the property of the cause it advocates, lend it their aid and support.

The Independent Republican is published every Thursday, at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., by H. H. FRAZIER, at \$1.50 a year, in advance.

JOB WORK.

Having provided ourselves with a POWER PRINTING PRESS, and STEAM POWER, in addition to our previous facilities, we are prepared to do all kinds of job work usually called for at a country office, promptly, neatly, and at reasonable rates. Call and see.

Office on Turpie Street, nearly opposite Searle's Hotel.

At about eleven o'clock, last Monday night, the citizens of Montrose were aroused by an alarm of fire, and the barn of A. J. Brewster, in a central part of the town, was found to be burning.

The fire was at first confined to the upper part of the barn, in the hay, roof, &c., so that, although the whole building was filled with dense smoke, time was afforded for getting out the cows, a sleigh, and other articles.

The Fire Companies, as usual, brought their engines promptly to the spot, and the fire was soon in a great measure subdued, though the hay continued to burn a considerable time. No other buildings were injured.

Miss Kate Searle, while standing near Wm. L. Post's barn, which was within a short distance of the fire, was accidentally thrown down, and one of the frightened horses that Mr. Post was removing from his barn, becoming unmanageable, backed directly over and trampled upon her, inflicting some severe but not dangerous injuries.

We understand that Mr. Brewster foddered his cows that evening, by the light of a candle held in his hand, and probably a spark from the candle caused the fire.

New Year's Scene in the Republican Printing Office.

Editor and several other individuals standing and sitting around the stove—enter middle-aged lady.

Lady.—Is this the Printing Office?

Editor.—It is.

Lady.—Have you got my husband's name here as a subscriber? His name is Richard Roe.

Editor.—No, ma'am.

Lady.—Didn't A. B. come in here a few weeks ago with Mr. Roe, and get him to subscribe?

Editor.—A. B.—Oh, I presume it was at the Democrat office.

Lady.—What, isn't this the Democrat office?

Editor.—No, ma'am.

Lady.—Then where is the Democrat office?

Editor.—Just above Searle's Hotel—you will see the sign.

Lady.—I want to find it—I want to give them a piece of my mind—[receding] sending their paper to us and advertising us all over the county as Democrats, and I ain't!

[Exit lady energetically.]

Henry Clay, although a native of the South, and a slaveholder, was always a friend of emancipation. Almost his first prominent appearance before the people of Kentucky was as an ardent advocate of the abolition of slavery in that State; and when, so recently as 1840, a Convention was held to revise the State Constitution, in view of the election of delegates to that Convention, he addressed to the people a long and able letter, setting forth his reasons for desiring that a plan of gradual emancipation and colonization should be adopted. There can be no doubt that, were he now alive, he would belong to the Emancipation party now being organized in the Slave States, especially in Missouri.

Mr. Clay also boldly and repeatedly expressed the opinion which has recently been condemned as a dangerous abolition heresy when coming from Mr. Seward, namely, that "Slavery is doomed at some distant day to become extinct in this country."

We are requested to publish the following explanation of the use of the "Incentive Cards" prepared by Prof. J. F. Stoddard, and to mention that they may be procured of him at Montrose for one dollar a box. A box contains 300 cards.

INCENTIVE CARDS.

The Incentive Cards are used for the purpose of stimulating pupils to industry in learning their lessons, of inculcating the value of time, and of communicating, daily, to parents, the standing of their children.

At every recitation, the teacher gives to each pupil a card with "5 minutes," if he has recited his lesson very well, or "2 minutes," if good, or no card if he failed. These cards are taken home by the pupil and kept with neatness. At the end of the week all are returned to the teacher, and the pupil's standing, as indicated by the cards, is registered in a book for that purpose; while he buys as many minutes preceding the hour for dismissing school, as the sum of the minutes on his cards. For instance; if the pupil has six cards of "5 minutes," and twelve of "2 minutes," these he presents to the teacher at 54 minutes before the hour of closing school, and buys his time for the remainder of the school day.

The last half day of each week should be spent in reviewing the lessons of that week, so that those who failed in learning them thoroughly, may have an opportunity of knowing them, while the industrious scholar, who learned the lessons thoroughly each day, has not only the satisfaction of knowing them, but the privilege of claiming the use of the time thus gained.

Teachers should be careful to give these cards to those who recite correctly, as success in using them will depend much upon their judicious bestowal. The faithful and studious scholar should be rewarded.—Published by N. A. Calkins, 348 Broadway, New York.

The Philadelphia Weekly Press.—John W. Forney, editor and proprietor, commenced a new volume January 1, 1859, with a very large and rapidly increasing circulation. The Press is a large paper, containing editorials on the leading topics of the day, news, original tales, poetry, and agricultural articles—making it a very interesting, as it is certainly a very ably edited, paper. In politics, it opposes the policy of the Administration on the question of Slavery in the Territories, and advocates a higher tariff, but claims to be Democratic, and seems to favor Douglas for the Presidency. The terms of the Press per annum are as follows:—invariably in advance: single copies, \$2;—three copies, \$5; five copies, \$8; ten copies, \$12; twenty copies, sent to one address, \$20; twenty copies, or over, to address of each subscriber, each \$1.20.

One of the very best presents for the New Year that can be made by friends or relatives to each other, is a year's subscription for some sterling periodical, such as Little's Living Age, which is issued weekly, in numbers of 80 pages each, and is valuable and instructive to every class of readers.—The great amount of reading is only equalled by the care and taste with which the matter is selected. Mr. Littell's experience of over thirty years enables him to hit upon just such articles as are calculated to entertain and instruct the greatest number. The price is but \$6 per year, from the publishers, Stanford & Deliser, New York.

Messrs. Littell, Son, & Co., the Boston Publishers of Little's Living Age, propose to issue, in connection with the London proprietors, an American edition of the new English Dictionary, now in preparation by the Philological Society. A prospectus of this great work, with all the details necessary to a full comprehension of its importance, will shortly be published.

Van Court's Counterfeit Detector having been sold to the proprietors of Imlay and Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter, the latter is now the only work of the kind published in Philadelphia, except Peterson's. In our opinion, Imlay and Bicknell's Bank Note Reporter is as accurate and reliable as any published. Its terms per annum are—monthly, \$1; semi-monthly, \$1.50, payable in advance. Address Imlay and Bicknell, Philadelphia postoffice, Box No. 1150.

Gov. Sam. Medary has made a requisition on the President for military aid in suppressing the disturbances in Kansas, at Fort Scott. A dispatch from Washington states that leading Democrats deprecate Federal interference in the matter, as tending to revive Kansas agitation.

The Pennsylvania Legislature met on Tuesday last. The Opposition members of the House met on Monday night in Caucus, and nominated W. C. Lawrence, of Dauphin, for Speaker, who is no doubt elected.

At IREM ON SPRINGFIELD.—CLOSURE OF THE SEASON.—According to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, for the preservation of game, the season for shooting, trapping, or destroying in any other way pheasants, partridges, woodcock, or rabbits, closed on Friday last. It will be seen by the following sections of the law referred to, that any person who is found violating any of its provisions is liable to a fine of five dollars. According to the law, it will be seen that provisions are also made for those offering game for sale out of season. Any person offering a pheasant, partridge or rabbit for sale between the first day of January and the first day of October, in each and every year, is liable to pay a fine of five dollars.

SECTION 2. That from and after the passage of this act, no person shall shoot, kill or otherwise destroy any pheasant between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any woodcock between the first day of January and the fourth day of July, or any partridge or rabbit between the first day of January and the first day of October, in the present year, and in each and every year thereafter, under penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

SECTION 3. That no person shall buy, or cause to be bought, or carry out of this State, for the purpose of supplying to any private or public house or market, any pheasant, partridge, woodcock, or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, as provided in this act, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

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The South Carolina Legislature assembles with a conceded Administration majority in both houses. Its whole time is taken up with the discussion of a proposition to re-open the slave-trade, and the revival of "agitation."

The Arkansas Legislature, also in session, devotes its time to Pro-Slavery Resolutions, for the express purpose of keeping up agitation.

The North Carolina Legislature is agitating the subject of reducing free negroes to Slavery.

The Alabama and Florida Legislatures are agitating the Slave Trade.

The Mississippi politicians are issuing manifestoes, all of greater or less extent agitating the Slavery question. All these are Democratic bodies.

Who are the "Agitators"—Abolition Jour. AS IT IS FROM SPRINGFIELD.—CLOSURE OF THE SEASON.—According to the law passed at the last session of the Legislature, for the preservation of game, the season for shooting, trapping, or destroying in any other way pheasants, partridges, woodcock, or rabbits, closed on Friday last. It will be seen by the following sections of the law referred to, that any person who is found violating any of its provisions is liable to a fine of five dollars. According to the law, it will be seen that provisions are also made for those offering game for sale out of season. Any person offering a pheasant, partridge or rabbit for sale between the first day of January and the first day of October, in each and every year, is liable to pay a fine of five dollars.

For the Independent Republican. Brooklyn Musical Convention. At the Musical Convention in Brooklyn, which closed Dec. 31st, a resolution was adopted, which we, the members of this convention, having completed a course of musical instruction, containing four successive days and evenings under the supervision of Mr. L. W. Camp, and Mr. E. P. Perkins, his accomplished assistant, take pleasure in expressing to them our grateful acknowledgments for the pleasure and improvement we have received.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate and commend the thorough instruction given by Mr. Camp and Mr. Perkins, especially in sacred music.

Resolved, That the remarks of Mr. P. to this convention in favor of congregational singing and the proper method of conducting it, meet our entire approval.

Resolved, That in our opinion, musical conventions, containing several successive days and evenings, have decided advantages over the old method of giving one or two lessons a week.

Resolved, That in our opinion it is the duty of all persons of suitable qualifications to cultivate and to encourage and assist others to cultivate, the science and art of sacred music.

Resolved, That we highly recommend to choirs and singing classes the use of the Jubilee and Festival Glee Book.

Resolved, That in taking leave of our instructors, Mr. Camp and Mr. Perkins, we tender to them our best wishes for their welfare and success in their profession, and also express our thanks to the committee of the first meeting, who have performed their duty in which they have performed their duty.

Resolved, That we express our thanks to the Presbyterian Society for the use of their house.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the county papers for publication.

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The Pension Bill. On the 23d ult, the House by a vote of 130 to 73, passed a Pension Bill, giving a pension of \$80 a year to every man who served sixty days, or fought in a battle, in the war of 1812 with Great Britain, or in the wars with Indians which occurred at that time. This measure, if carried into effect, would involve the Government, already verging on bankruptcy, in an additional expenditure of millions annually. It is supposed that many Members voted for the bill merely for *luncheon*, being well convinced that it would never pass the Senate.

The following was the vote on the final passage of the bill in the House: YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ahl, Anderson, Andrews, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Bennett, Bingham, Bishop, Buffum, Burlingame, Burt, Bowie, Burnett, Brewster, Carothers, Case, Cavanaugh, Chase, Clark, Clark, John B. Clark, Clason, Clay, Cobb, Clark B. Cochrane, John Cochrane, Cochran, Colfax, Conine, Corning, Covode, Craig, Cox, James Craig, Curtis, Davidson, Davis, (Ind.) Davis, (Mass.) Davis, Dean, Dick, Dimmick, Dyer, Edie, Elliott, Dick, Fenwick, Florence, Fox, Foster, Gardner, Giddens, Gilman, Gillett, Goodenow, Granger, Grant, Lawrence, W. Hall, Harris, Harkins, Hatch, Hawkins, Hoard, Hopkins, Hughes, Hoyer, Jewett, Owen Jones, Keim, Kellogg, Kelsey, Kilgore, Knapp, J. C. Kunkel, Lawrence, Leidy, Humphrey, Marshall, Samuel S. Mason, Mason, Maynard, Merrill, Edwards, Joy, Morris, Pottle, Pettit, Moore, Niles, Palmer, Parker, Peck, Poston, Powell, Prentiss, Rice, Reilly, Riccaud, Robbins, Roberts, Ross, Russell, Savage, Scott, Searing, John Sherman, Judson W. Sherman, Shofield, Kossuth Smith, Samuel A. Smith, Sprunt, Stanton, Stevenson, James A. Stewart, Talbot, Tappan, Taylor, Thompson, Tompkins, Tripp, Underwood, Vance, Waldron, Walton, Ward, Watkins, White, Wilson, Woodson, John V. Wright, and Zollman, 130.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Billingsworth, Rice, Woodcock, Chapman, Brand, Bryant, Canby, Cushman, Horner, E. Clark, Burton, Craig, Crawford, Curry, Davis, of Maryland, Davis, of Mississippi, Duffell, Iowa, Dodd, Dowdell, Faulkner, Fenwick, Garnett, Good, Greenwood, Grovesbeck, Groves, Harlan, Hill, Horton, Houston, Howard, Jackson, Jenkins, George W. Jones, Keith, Leach, Leiter, Leitch, Lovoy, Maclean, Mackay, Miles, Miller, Miles, Moore, Morgan, Freeman H. Morse, Mott, Murray, Nichols, John S. Phelps, Wm. W. Phelps, Phillips, John R. Ruggah, Ritchie, Sandage, Scales, Seward, Henry M. Shaw, Singleton, Wm. Smith, Stallworth, Stephens, Miles Taylor, Wade, Walbridge, Cadwalader, C. Washburn, Elihu B. Washburn, Israel Washburn, Whitely, Winslow, and Winters, 73.

Republicans in *Realis*, Lecomptonites in *Romans*; others in *Small Capitals*.

While the bill was under discussion, Mr. Grow—under the five minutes rule—made the following remarks in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. Fessenden, of New York: "Mr. Chairman, it is an ungracious task, I am aware, to come to oppose any application for the bounty of the Government in behalf of those who have upheld its standard on the battlefield. Such men are deserving, it is true, of a more substantial reward than tears to the dead and thanks to the living; and the Government has so decided, for some time past, that the Government has granted to all such men one hundred and sixty acres of land, thus securing to them a home, and, if able-bodied, they can surround it with comfort and make their firesides happy. The Government has never pensioned for service, merely, except in case of the Revolution, so this bill proposes an entirely new plan of bounty."

The substitute offered by the gentleman from New York, proposes to grant to all the invalids, those who were disabled in the service of their country, and thus incapacitated from obtaining their livelihood, a pension from the date of their disability. Sir, in my judgment, that is the only proposition that can pass both Houses, and thus become a law for the benefit of our country. I am, therefore, in favor of this substitute. I am in favor of it, believing that if there be any difference—and certainly there is—those are the meritorious men who appeal to the justice of their country, with that strongest of all appeals, decrepitude and want, incurred by reason of the disability they received in the service of their country. These men receive a pension now for the time they complete their proof, and it is granted because they were disabled in the service of their country. The disability is the meritorious cause of the pension. Why not then begin from the date of that disability? In all cases, I desire to see the Government of my country provide for the widows and children of those who fell in her struggles; and provide, also, for the disabled in her cause. For those, such men, to day, scattered all over the land, hobbling on their crutches, on the brink of the grave, from disabilities received in upholding the standard of their country. Their relief can be provided for. Then why not do a practical and just thing for these men? Do what there ought to be no objection to, and what every man knows can become the law of this country. This bill will secure these men a pension from the date of their disability. That will give them, in this, the period of their decline, the means of relief, and secure them from want the remnant of their little pilgrimage on earth.

Sir, the great argument that I have heard in behalf of this bill, and the one strongly pressed in favor of this new policy of pensioning for service alone, is that it is a substitute for a standing army. That argument is a poor conceit, and the patriotism of the country; that it must be stimulated to defend its own hearth-stones and fire-places, by the palsy sum of a Government bounty of ninety-five dollars a year. I appeal to the gallant men upon this floor, who rendered such signal service in planting the standard of their country in the ancient halls of Montezuma, if that consideration could have influenced them to enlist to fight the battles of their country. I know they would not do it as an insult to their manhood, if not to their sense of duty to their country. And will they claim to be more patriotic than their compatriots in arms? Sir, two things are in my judgment to be avoided, if possible, in this Government; the one a large standing army, and the other a large list of pensioners on the bounty of the Government. The men who enlist in the service of their country in the hour of danger, need no such stimulus, as was well said by the veteran and gray-haired member from Ohio, (Mr. Giddings), the pride of the soldier is the stimulus to such action. He only needs the consciousness that— "If there be on this earth sphere A boon, an offering Heaven holds dear, That will manure the soil, and break its curse, From the heart that suffers and breaks in care." [Here the hammer fell.]

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The law further provides that the possession by any person, of any of the game and birds mentioned, shot or otherwise destroyed out of season, shall be prima facie evidence to convict.

The Kansas Ledger says that the Georgia Legislature, forbidding the sale of a pamphlet containing the discussion between Parson Brownlow and Frye. It is supposed to be an incendiary document.

From Harrisburg, Friday, Jan. 2, 1859. DEAR SIR:—The town is rapidly filling up with members of the two Houses, and the contest for the organization of the lower branch is extremely active. I look upon the chance of Mr. Lawrence, however, for Speaker, as an almost certain one. His friends count upwards of forty votes for him on the first ballot.

The contest for clerk is even more active. Mr. Roe's stock is very good. Your delegation, with perhaps two exceptions, are all for him.

It is impossible now to say who will succeed for the inferior offices. Senator Cameron is here, as also Hon. A. G. Curtin, Ex-Secretary of the Commonwealth, and a number of other notable persons.—Special Correspondence of the Daily News.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.—WHEREABOUTS OF THE FILLMORES.—The reports received at Washington Jan. 21, from the South, state that the Fillmore family had effected a landing at a port in Honduras, and that her live cargo would soon be on the march to Nicaragua, and that a large number of the natives, fully armed and equipped, had joined them.