



The Independent Republican.
CIRCULATION, 2136.
 C. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS
 F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONROE, SUSQ. CO. PA.
Thursday, February 17, 1859.

It will be seen by reference to the County Statement that there is a prospect that the Court House debt will soon be liquidated. The last payment, the only one now remaining unpaid, falls due September 19th, 1859; and we are informed by the Commissioners that it will be promptly met—after which we may confidently hope for a redemption of our County taxes.

It will also be observed that not a dollar of taxes remains due or unpaid from Collectors; for which state of things the Commissioners and Treasurer are entitled to much credit. We believe that such a state of things exists in but few, if any, other counties in the State.

We learn that there are several ladies in our town who, through storm and cold, like ministering angels silently and noiselessly seek out the suffering poor and relieve their wants. They receive their reward in the tearful thanks and prayers of the poor recipients, and the sweet consciousness of doing good in the sight of Heaven. Many of the sterner sex should imitate these ladies and share their labors, toils, and rewards. The field is ample and large enough for many more.

A caucus of the Democratic Members of the House of Representatives, held February 9th, decided that the Tariff of 1857 is insufficient. The Protectionists, tho' only in the ascendency by eight votes, were in the majority. The Free-Traders declared that they did not consider the vote of the caucus binding. Mr. Buchanan threatens the Democrats that if they do not modify the Tariff, the Republicans will. Mr. Bigler has made a speech in the Senate, in favor of a higher Tariff.

Are the Sham Democracy of Susquehanna county with Messrs. Buchanan and Bigler, or with the South, on this question? Or are they afraid to express an opinion, lest it should prove undemocratic? Or have they no opinions, except on the "nigger question"? Who shall tell us?

In the Pennsylvania Legislature, February 11th, Mr. Chase, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, as commended, "An Act giving Justices of the Peace power, with a jury of six, to hear and finally determine charges for crimes of a certain character."

Mr. Ketchum, of Luzerne, has introduced into the Legislature a bill declaring void to be personal property, and persons stealing them to be liable to indictment, conviction, and punishment, as in other cases of larceny.

Oregon was admitted into the Union on Saturday last—the bill for its admission having passed the House precisely as it came from the Senate, by 114 yeas to 103 nays. Various amendments were proposed by Mr. Grow and others, the object of which was to remove the obstacles interposed by the Democracy to the admission of the former. As Kansas would be a Republican and Oregon a Democratic State, of course all these efforts for fairness and equality were fruitless. Of the 114 who voted for the bill, 92 were Leconte Democrats, 7 anti-Leconte Democrats, and 15 Republicans. The nays were—73 Republicans, 18 Southern Democrats, 10 South Americans, and 2 anti-Leconte Democrats. A dispatch gives the following as the Republicans who voted for the bill: Messrs. Billingsworth, Coffin, Collins, Craigie, Curtis, Foster, Horton, Kilgore, Kunkel, Leiter, Nichols, Pettit, Thayer, and Wood—of whom but three had previously voted against the preamble, thereby declaring that the Oregon Constitution is not Republican in form, and therefore not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

The administration members, claim that the passage of the bill is an endorsement of the Dred Scott decision. By the express terms of the Constitution of the new State, any citizen of a Free State having African blood in his veins who should visit Oregon with intent to settle therein, is guilty of a grave offense against the laws of that State, and for so doing will be treated as an outlaw and felon. Any white ruffian may with impunity rob him of his property; he is forbidden to bring any action in the State Courts and Judge Taney has turned him out of the Supreme Court, so that he has no legal remedy, no means of redress for any wrongs committed against him.

Kansas with a population considerably larger than that of Oregon and increasing much faster, has asked repeatedly for admission into the Union and been refused, because she was Republican; but Oregon, because she will give two more doughfaces to the U. S. Senate, and one to the House, is admitted, without stopping to enquire whether she has the 93,340 inhabitants considered necessary for the admission of Kansas as a Free State. Such shameless partiality and injustice should have prevented all Republicans from supporting the measure till equal rights had been first secured to Kansas; but from some motives difficult to understand, enough Republicans were found to turn the scale and give a triumph to their enemies.

The Yankee nation is generally considered sharp. We are apt to claim that Brother Jonathan cut his eye-teeth about as early as any of his neighbors. It has been said, too, that we are a people worshipping the "almighty dollar." There must be some foundation for these notions, and it cannot be denied that individually and in a private capacity our people are generally keen enough at driving a bargain. But when it comes to managing public affairs, we seem to have lost that sagacity which once guided our public as well as private conduct. Our Government, which is spending annually some millions more than it costs to administer the affairs of the nation a few years ago, undertakes to account for the increased expenditures by the great increase of our territorial possessions; but, instead of being content to refrain from further acquisitions of territory, which must of course bring additional expenditure, the administration and its friends are eager to purchase Cuba, with an eye to an additional slice of Mexico, and another fill-busterly squinting towards Central America. Each of these schemes, if carried out like former ones, must involve the outlay of millions of dollars more, which (since the Treasury is empty) must be raised by loans, which loans must eventually be paid, with interest, by the people. Is it like a wise and prudent people to borrow money to buy that which when obtained will only serve to make our expenses greater? If it is our "manifest destiny" to absorb all that surrounds us, let us undertake to force matters before their time, but by carefully husbanding our resources prepare ourselves to bear the heavy burdens that "manifest destiny" has in store for us. More than this. To admit foreign people to a participation in the blessings of our "free institutions," is of course a great benefit to them, and it is natural that they should be anxious to come in. Besides it is their "manifest destiny"—they must come in. What then is our proper course, as a practical people, holding to the maxim that "if any provide not for his own house, he is worse than an infidel"? Why, we should make them pay for the privilege of coming in. That would be only fair. To take them under our charge and undertake to govern them and defend them from all enemies, would be not only a great advantage to them, but a great loss to us. Then we should have our *quid pro quo*. Let them pay for the privilege that it is worth. We will not undertake here to fix the price, but it should be considerable. To reduce the Spaniards, Indians, Mexicans, Mulattoes, and Zamboos of Mexico, who are always taking each other by the throat or stabbing each other behind the back, to anything like order, must be worth some millions; and then to raise them to the dignity of civilized life, and finally of "enlightened" or slave-holding life, and teach them to talk the Yankee language, must cost some millions more. Let Mr. Secretary Cobb and other eminent financiers be set to figuring up the expense of all this, and make our speckled neighbors pay every cent of the estimated charge, before we permit their "manifest destiny" to be fulfilled. The mongrel tribes of Central America should be treated in the same manner. As for Cuba, she should pay still higher, not only because in her half a million of "niggers" we should have another ebony bone of contention thrown in to endanger our glorious Union, but also because of the probable expense war which would follow her annexation.—Two hundred millions we think cheap enough for Cuba; and we propose to wait till "manifest destiny" sends her knocking at the door of the Union for admission at that price. If she is in a hurry, let her fork out that amount, and it will help to relieve Mr. Buchanan's administration from their present financial embarrassments, so that, instead of dividing all their time and attention between temporary expedients to "raise the wind" and mitrified schemes of slavery aggrandizement, they may have a little time to attend to the legitimate purposes of government.

It seems that the general idea of the massiveness of Daniel Webster's physical proportions is erroneous—the sense of breadth and massive grandeur which his appearance inspired having been caused by his superb head and broad shoulders. A Boston correspondent of the New York Courier says, on this point:

He was five feet and ten inches high. How much did he weigh? An aged gentleman who was an intimate friend of Mr. Webster, once assured me that, in order to test the accuracy of his own opinion against that of many others, he asked him what his average weight was in the prime of manhood, and Mr. Webster answered "one hundred and forty pounds." This is so contrary to the general impression, that I should not dare to record the statement if my recollection was not very distinct, and my confidence in my venerable friend unlimited.

The publishers of *Littell's Living Age*, encouraged by the great increase of its circulation during the last year, propose to enrich its pages weekly with a series of handsomely engraved portraits, accompanied by biographical sketches, of men and women eminent in literature, science, and politics. They begin, in the issue of February 12th, with Thomas De Quincy, the famous opium-eater; and will give the great geologist, Hugh Miller next, to be followed by Professor Wilson, Oberlin, Charles Lamb, Humboldt, &c. This new feature must add greatly to the value of this already very valuable publication.

Clark's School Visitor—an interesting little monthly published at Pittsburgh, Pa., for fifty cents a year—contains in its January number two pieces of music—"Dorothy and the Prairie Flower," and "Rosalia and Nelly Gray." The publication of new and favorite songs, set to music, will no doubt tend to make the *School Visitor* popular among the little folks. Mr. Clark will furnish either of the above pieces of music to schools for 25¢ per hundred sheets.

For a copy of the Fifth Annual Report of the State Commissioner of Common Schools of Ohio, for 1858, we are indebted to the Rev. Anson Smyth, State Commissioner.

Miss Bremer's new novel, "Father and Daughter," which the American publishers, T. D. Peterson and Brothers, of Philadelphia, have printed, bound, and ready for sale in forty-eight hours from the time the advance sheets were put in their hands—is another of those charming pictures of Swedish domestic life in town and country, for which this authoress is so distinguished. The plot of the story is original, its execution felicitous, and its tendency good. The book, bound in cloth, will be sent by the Philadelphia publishers, free of postage, to anyone on receipt of the price, \$1.25.

We have received from the publishers of "Peterson's Counterfeit Detector," (Philadelphia), a copy of "Peterson's Coin Book," containing facsimile impressions of all the various gold, silver, and other metallic coins throughout the world, with the United States mint value of each coin. A copy of this Coin Book will be given gratuitously to all subscribers to Peterson's Counterfeit Detector, which is only one dollar a year.

There is no business or profession that is better, peculiarly considered, than the Teachers'; and in point of honor and usefulness there is none equal to it. There is now a great paucity of good teachers, and there are being erected new schools, new academies, and seminaries every day; which is all the time making an increased demand for professional teachers; and parents are feeling an increasing interest in educating their children.

Any one that will take the pains to properly qualify himself or herself for teaching, can, without the least doubt, obtain a lucrative situation.

During the last term of the Normal School in Montrose, being present many times, at the morning exercises, I have heard the Principal, Professor Stoddard, read letters he has received, requesting him to furnish as many as five or six teachers, at salaries from \$240 to \$1000—each vote particularly stating that they must be persons of correct habits, and decent sentiments of honesty, virtue, magnanimity, and public spirit. The Professor remarked that, "he was able to furnish them only two"—one at a salary of \$300, the other \$1000."

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"My DEAR SECRETARY:—You are, of course, advised of the late clandestine meeting of Democratic Senators in support of your financial policy and against mine. This you cannot fail to perceive, is a conspiracy against the Administration of which you are a member and of which I am the head. Now, my dear Sir, this thing must stop. You know the extreme delicacy of my position, yet the occasion requires candor, and candidly, my dear Sir, you have failed. I may say you are a 'Dead Fallure.' You have found over twenty millions of dollars in the Treasury, which you have spent. You have a slice of territory worth \$40,000,000 more, which you have likewise disposed of. Here, I have laid against you, considered as a financial experiment, of sixty millions of dollars in less than two years. You purchased in the public debt fifty trillions of dollars, at 75 per cent. premium, and within two months you were in Wall street shining for money like the veriest street boy of them all. But what touches me more nearly than anything else in your career is that you have fraudulently used all measures for the payment of the debt you have incurred. You have come to speak of loans as 'ordinary means' for the support of Government. This is a grave error. They are extraordinary and very disagreeable resource. An indefinite extension of borrowing without a plan of payment is prospective ruin.

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The following suggestion of a letter from Mr. Buchanan to Secretary Cobb, which we find in the Washington correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer, is decidedly bold. Speaking of the proposition of Mr. Cobb and others of the party to the right of displacing Mr. Cobb from the Secretaryship, and in order to assist Mr. B. as much as possible, good naturedly offers this as the proper form of a letter of dismissal:

"My DEAR SECRETARY:—You are, of course, advised of the late clandestine meeting of Democratic Senators in support of your financial policy and against mine. This you cannot fail to perceive, is a conspiracy against the Administration of which you are a member and of which I am the head. Now, my dear Sir, this thing must stop. You know the extreme delicacy of my position, yet the occasion requires candor, and candidly, my dear Sir, you have failed. I may say you are a 'Dead Fallure.' You have found over twenty millions of dollars in the Treasury, which you have spent. You have a slice of territory worth \$40,000,000 more, which you have likewise disposed of. Here, I have laid against you, considered as a financial experiment, of sixty millions of dollars in less than two years. You purchased in the public debt fifty trillions of dollars, at 75 per cent. premium, and within two months you were in Wall street shining for money like the veriest street boy of them all. But what touches me more nearly than anything else in your career is that you have fraudulently used all measures for the payment of the debt you have incurred. You have come to speak of loans as 'ordinary means' for the support of Government. This is a grave error. They are extraordinary and very disagreeable resource. An indefinite extension of borrowing without a plan of payment is prospective ruin.

"In conclusion I would observe, with sentiments of profound personal respect, that a nod is as good as a whip to a blind horse."

In a recent speech on the Homestead Bill, Mr. Cavanaugh, Democratic member of Congress from Minnesota, said:

And now, Sir, in reference to the vote on this bill by you, with an overwhelming majority on this side of the House voting against my colleague and myself, voting against this bill, I say it frankly, I say it in sorrow, that it was the Republican side of the House to whom we were compelled to look for support of this just and honest measure. Gentlemen of the South, gentlemen who have broad acres and wide plantations, sided here today, by their votes, more to make Republican States in the North than by any vote which has been cast within the last two years. These gentlemen ask us to come here and support the South; yet, they, to a man almost, vote against the free, independent labor of the North and West.

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