



The Independent Republican.

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

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONTROSE, SUBS. CO., PA.

Thursday, February 24, 1859.

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

We are indebted to Messrs. Myer and Chase for various documents from Harrisburg.

We learn by a letter from Lenox township, that we have again been imposed upon by a sham marriage notice, namely, that which a few weeks ago announced the marriage of Mr. William Conroy, of Mass., and Miss E. J. West, of Lenox. We should be glad to discover the perpetrators of these contemptible hoaxes, and shall take such precautions as we trust will lead to their detection, should any be attempted in future.

George W. Wilson, on his return from New York to his home in Auburn, this country, stopped at the St. Nicholas hotel in Wilkesbarre, on the 21st of August last, since which time he has not been heard from. His family are very anxious concerning him, and any information of his whereabouts, addressed to Mr. Wilson, South Auburn, Susquehanna county, Pa., will be thankfully received. Exchange, please copy.

Mr. Wilson continues to prevail in Europe. While preparations are going on actively in France, it is rumored that the Emperor is preparing a surprise for the world, and that war is certain.

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Several of the poems for the occasion in this country—those of Whittier, Holmes, and Lowell for the Boston celebration, and that by Thomas Frazer of New Jersey—are superior to Miss Craig's prize poem.

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Charles H. Weeks, the converted actor, having returned to the stage, publishes in the New York papers a letter, containing the following as his excuse for such a course:

"I will not speak of my anxiety, my sleepless nights, and days of penitence, in my efforts to reach the church and serve the Master, nor of the struggles of mind with regard to the temporal present, and the future. Day by day provided me with bread, but day by day the same darkness hovered over my path. I was entirely dependent. This I called my bread; but I was able to bear this for the future I might accomplish when I was settled as a pastor. I looked forward.

"I saw my mother sinking lower and lower, drawing near and near the grave. I saw the scanty winter clothing of herself and my young sisters, and with the picture of my mother's face before me, I thought, 'I cannot help them—when shall I be able to do so?' my heart grew sick.

"At last I consented, as my church wished it, to go to college for two years, in further preparation for the ministry, trusting in God for my support during this term. But a short time before my intended departure I heard from my mother. She cannot live long. I have two sisters, aged respectively 31 and 15. Shall I, with health and strength, and claiming to be a man, leave them to suffer as I have done? Shall I leave them to battle with this world alone? Not if God in his goodness does not deprive me of reason, which I have at times feared would be the case. No, if I did not struggle to relieve them, if I did not try in response to their call, I should not be myself a coward, not fit to dwell among men, or worthy a house in heaven. At a moment when my heart seemed vacant, with these facts vividly before me, Mr. Connor, of the Troy theatre, offered me an engagement for three nights. I accepted.

"I ask God to judge the heart and motive. I am willing all Christendom should see, and I do not intend to remain on the stage. If I can help I can no longer be happy in a theatrical life. I am commended for this act it will be my own. I cannot help it."

This whole story of the destination of his mother and two young sisters (half sisters) is a pure fabrication. Mr. Caleb Weeks's family, whose "scanty winter clothing" and "calls for help" are so pathetically described, reside in Montrose, and are in comfortable circumstances, live well, and have never had any help from Charles H. Weeks, nor ever called for any.

Neighbor Weeks, who is an industrious mechanic, and feels quite able to clothe his little girls, as well as provide for the support of his family, and would be very glad to have the young man do violence to his feelings by deserting the pulpit for the stage on their account.

The actor is evidently seeking to create a sensation and gain notoriety, but we think he made a great mistake when he sent that letter to the newspapers. About the sincerity of his religious professions there can be no question.

The following appears among the selected items in a late number of the New York Home Journal:

"The city of London covers sixty-three acres of ground, and contains ninety-eight parishes, which are divided into three districts for the relief of the poor, four medical districts, and five districts for registration. The number of parishes is about two thousand seven hundred and thirty; and the value of real property above one million one hundred and seventy-five thousand pounds sterling."

How so extraordinary a blunder could have found its way into that paper, we cannot imagine. The following statement of the extent and population of London, which we extract from Colton's Atlas, will probably be of interest to our readers:

"London lies on both sides of the Thames River. On the north bank, where the principal part stands, are the squares of St. James and St. James's, the site gradually at the rate of thirty-six feet per mile; on the opposite side the houses cover a nearly uniform level, the site being at the rate of one foot per mile. The limits of London, as defined by the Corporation for parliamentary purposes, are the circumference of a circle the radius of which is the length of three miles from the General Post Office; but the actual circumference is generally estimated at thirty miles, and by some at thirty-six miles. It includes the sites of London and Westminster, the areas and boroughs of Tower Hamlets, Southwark, Lambeth, Finsbury, and Marylebone, formerly distinct, but now combined in one vast mass of houses. The area and population of these, in 1851, were as follows:

Table with columns: Divisions, Acres, Population. Rows include City of London, City and Liberty of Westminster, Borough of Finsbury, Lambeth, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, and a total of 3,859,998,991.

"This portion of the British metropolis has thus an area of nearly forty-nine square miles, about four-fifths of which is on the north bank of the river. But within the greater limits above indicated are included the sites of the squares of St. James, St. James's, and Greenwich, Dulwich, Brixton, Clapham, Battersea, Kensington, Hammersmith, Hampstead, Highgate, Newington, &c., comprising all together 74,070 acres, or nearly 11 square miles, with a population, in 1851, of 2,361,640, of which 1,102,780 were males, and 1,258,860 females."

"The Atlantic Monthly for March comes to us promptly from its publishers, Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co. The opening paper, about Holbein and the Dance of Death, is a delightful one, full of pleasant description and narrative, as well as acute criticism. 'Lizzy Griswold's Thanksgiving' is scarcely less interesting. It is a capital article on 'Charles Lamb and Sydney Smith'—another, which is quite Lamb-like in its humor, entitled 'A Plea for the Fishes'; a chapter of the 'Professor at the Breakfast Table,' which, if more sober, is not less charming than the previous chapters. The serial articles are well sustained, and the poetry is excellent."

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From Washington!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1859. Arizona, Dakota, and Jefferson Territory bills were laid on the table to-day by overwhelming votes. The arrogant slavery majority of the Committee on Territories, under the lead of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, pro-slavery riders on them, and they attempted to drive them through the House under whip and spur, but the Republicans went solid against them; together with the Anti-Buchanan Democrats, who are averse to conferring more patronage upon the President. The defeat of these bills destroyed the patriotic hopes of Delegates, and more than two hundred applications for the offices of Governors, Secretaries, Marshals, Attorneys, Judges, &c. Mr. Buchanan has made promises largely in view of the passage of these bills, and regrets awfully because he is deprived of so much patronage.

After a severe struggle to-day, the House committed in the Senate amendments to Mr. Morrill's Agricultural College bill, and it was gone to the President. A personal friend of the latter asserts this evening that the President will veto it.

The House has at last passed the Senate bill, making Mrs. General Myra Gaines a pensioner at fifty dollars per month for life. Feb. 17.—The Senate took up the Homestead bill by vote of twenty-six to twenty-three. At 1 o'clock Cuba was called up as the special order. A motion was made to postpone Cuba and consider the Homestead bill, which was carried by twenty-seven to twenty-six. Mr. Hinton then moved to amend the Homestead bill and take up the Civil and Diplomatic bill. The vote stood twenty-eight to twenty-eight. Vice-President Breckinridge voted Yea, and the bill was postponed. This is considered equivalent to killing the bill. The vote is as follows:

YEA.—Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Brown, C. C. Cleggman, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Lane, Iverson, Johnson, (Ark.), Kennedy, Hunt, Mallory, Mason, Peck, Reid, Sebastian, Slidell, Toombs, Ward, and Yule—28.

NAO.—Messrs. Bell, Bright, Broderick, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Doxlet, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hill, Hamilton, Harlan, Houston, Johnson (Tenn.), King, Pugh, Rice, Seward, Smith, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—28.

ANST.—Messrs. Cameron, Chestnut, Crittenden, Jones, Polk, Sumner, Thompson, (Ky.), Thompson (N. Y.), and Wright.

Messrs. Brown, Hunter, Lane, Hammond, and Breckinridge are all candidates for nomination to the present Congress; those who shall have an additional Member under the census of 1860 will be entitled to 20,000 acres for each additional Member. Mr. Colb of Ala. tried to table the bill, but was defeated by the decisive vote of 118 to 95—23 majority. The Senate's amendments were then concurred in without a call of the Yeas and Nays. So the bill passed through Congress. Mr. Slidell of La. has threatened that the President shall veto it, but we trust he will be disappointed.

The Brookville (Pa.) Jeffersonian of the 10th inst., says that a German named Carb, while out hunting in Clearfield county, came across a bear trap, and having never seen one before, he entered for the purpose of examining it, but unfortunately touched the trigger, and was shot up. In this predicament he remained two days, nearly dead from hunger and cold, when the man who set the trap came to examine it, and found that, instead of a bear, he had caught a Dutchman.

Falling in love with a ward in Chancery is even more dangerous than may be supposed. A Lancashire swain recently did so, and when the lady came of age, was indebted to her guardian, the Lord Justice Knight Bruce, says that matrimony was committed to her by the young lady's coming of age that there must have been courtship in her minority—which is contempt of court. As it is perilous to commit flirtation with a ward in Chancery, let young ladies in that situation wear a *voluntate langere* dress—a costume which shall warn off all intruders—mistakes and *notre* mistakes all legally labelled; trespassers will be prosecuted.

The number of seamen now in the Naval service is that authorized by law, namely, 8500. Number of marines, including non-commissioned officers, musicians, drummers, fifers and privates, 1895. Number of other employees under charge of the Navy Department, as near as can be ascertained at the several Navy-Yards, 8471. There are in the Navy ten ships of the line, three frigates, twenty sloops-of-war, three brigs, one schooner, eight ocean steamers of the first class, six of the second class, nine of the third class, two screw tenders, three side-wheel steamers of the first class, three of the second class; one side-wheel tender, three store vessels, and five permanent store and receiving ships. The total number of vessels is 88.

A man in Cincinnati, the other day, married a dumb woman weighing three hundred and six pounds. He certainly had an eye to "peace and plenty." It is probable the man that advertised for a "silent partner."

An editor, who, for a wonder, is given to telling exaggerated tales, has this one about the fall of a dog. "The latest novelty is a dog who has a whistle growing on the end of his tail. He always calls himself, when wanted."

A bill providing for a general banking law has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate.

At a recent meeting in Boston, Dr. H. J. Bowditch, an eminent physician of that city, was given much attention to the state of the country in Massachusetts, stated the results of his observations to be, in brief, that consumption prevails in proportion as localities are damp, springy and ill drained—provided the moisture is not that of salt water alone, as is the case of islands along the coast, which are generally quite free from consumption. His observations indicate a general law, which might not be overlooked in the location of towns or dwellings.

The Governor of Michigan has vetoed the bill giving a woman 640 acres of land for adding four to the population at the same time. Other claims for similar services had begun to come in, and prudent dictation of the Governor's course.

The Philadelphia Press says, "In view of the extraordinary dissensions and quarrelsome quarrels now prevailing at Washington between the President and his Cabinet, the Cabinet and Congressional Caucus, and rival Caucuses, it is to be expected that the query of the Washington States, whether we have a Democratic party among us, is a pertinent and proper one."

The tax levy for the city of New York, has passed the Board of Aldermen. The amount required is nearly ten million dollars.

The manufacture of wines and brandies in California for 1858, is about four hundred thousand gallons, which is nearly double the product of the United States in 1857. The grape culture in very rapidly increasing, and is estimated to reach the yield of 1858, will reach one million gallons of wines and brandies.

Not Bury of his Goose.—At Dayton, Ohio, one of these wandering old souls who belong in all towns, named "Nigger Ed" has been fined for stealing three geese. He should have been laid to rest.

General News.

There are one hundred and four Sheriff's sales advertised in the last Luzerne Union.

The Princess Frederick William (Queen Victoria's eldest daughter) has given birth to a son, Victoria's grandnephew before he is fifty years old.

Henry Hallam, the historian of the Middle Ages, of the Revival of Letters, and of the English Constitution, died in England, January 22, 1859; aged eighty-one years. He has left but few of his companions behind him. His learning, ability, and scrupulous fairness, made every work written by him a standard of its kind. His son, Arthur Henry Hallam, to whom Tennyson dedicated the *Idylls of the King*, has been published under the title of "In Memoriam," died in 1833.

Biographical notices that Bonner advertises to publish an original letter from the Duke of Wellington, writes to know why the Napoleon of newspapers can't get an original letter from the great warrior Tennyson, as he says the latter was the deeper man of the two!

The author of the very pretty and extensively quoted poem, "Over the River," which appeared originally in the *Springfield Republican*, is Miss Nancie A. W. Priest, of Hinsdale, N. H. She is a factory operative, and has had no advantage of education save those afforded by a district school. She deserves a better chance to court the muse.

The boot and shoe trade of Philadelphia in an ordinary year, amounts to five millions of dollars, which fact will give an idea of the importance of this branch of the twenty-five million, forming the greater portion of them with old flint muskets, some of them with no locks; others were armed with old rusty sabres. Capt. F. gave orders for him to take a state-room and not to show himself until the signal was given.

The Hawkeye came up close, and the leader of the formidable party on board sang out: "We have cut out this boat off and take her back to Pittsburgh!" Capt. F.—"All right; what assistance I can give will be at your disposal." The Wenona was soon afloat, lines were attached, and all was in readiness for a trip back to the city.—Capt. F. stepped down to the boiler deck; and with two strokes of the hatchet severed the line. Scrambling with this, the men rushed from the state-rooms of the Wenona, and with pained guns and drawn sabres overpowered the Hawkeye party, who took refuge in the hold, cook-house, and water-closets, each seeming extremely anxious to put himself out of sight.

The Wenona dropped quietly down the Ohio, and met with no further molestation. She had her anchor cast at Wells ville, and having been provided with cylinder heads of boiler iron, was making her way to Cincinnati, which port she has probably reached ere this.

SEWING MACHINES IN THE SOUTH.—The effect of this introduction of machine labor into the South may be judged from the following letter to the South: "I have bought a machine of you one year ago for \$100. I took it home, and although I could work it perfectly well, I could not learn one of my people, though I had six sewing women, to use it. I think they imagined it was some Yankee invention to interfere with their old-time customs, and did not wish to learn. I am unwillingly said that the machine would do so much sewing as six women. But I was not to be balked, and so I bought a girl for \$1,100, who said if I would buy her she could and would learn, and learn she did; and I have been since of ferred repeatedly \$2,000 for the girl and machine, but I won't take it, for it does the work of six hands in the field."

A RACE BETWEEN STATES.—In 1836 two young States were admitted into the constellation of the Union. Michigan, with one-half the extent of territory of Arkansas, challenged her sister State for a twenty year's race, and named as her rider, "Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, unless by law, shall exist in this State." Arkansas accepted the challenge, and named her rider "The General Assembly shall have no power to pass laws for the emancipation of slaves, without the consent of the owners." Thus mounted, these two States, the one free and the other slave, started twenty years ago; and now, having arrived at the end of the proposed race, let us review and mark the progress of each. Michigan comes out in 1856, with three times the population of slave Arkansas, and five times the assessed value of farms, and farming implements and machinery, and with eight times the number of public schools.

A RARE SPECIMEN OF DEMOCRATIC EQUQUITY.—The following eloquent, earnest, and effective address was delivered at a recent Democratic Caucus in the town of Sandford, Broome County, by a man who had been an inmate of the County jail on an indictment for murder. The speech is too good to be lost. Here it is: "GENTLEMEN—By God, we are going to beat the d—d black Republicans. I am going to work this year. Last year we were licked because I was in jail and could not vote. I was persecuted and kept in jail because I was a Democrat. Gentlemen, the Democratic party is a persecuted party. Go to all the jails and State Prisons in the country, and you will find every one of every race of criminals, Democrats. Now, mark what I tell you. I am not in prison this year, and you will see what I can do."

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.—We are glad to perceive that our friend Mr. Zoller, member from Allegheny county has read a bill in place providing for the publication of the laws in the newspapers of the several counties of the State, and we hope that the bill may pass at the present session without opposition. This measure has frequently been advocated by the press of the State, and ought to have been adopted long since. The Pamphlet Laws reach only a few persons in the different counties, and the masses of the people are left ignorant of the laws of the land until they get into the Courts. We hope, therefore, that speedy action may be had on the bill in question.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

SEWING.—The fashion of wearing boots, once so disgraced by the ladies, is a very sensible one. Nothing conduces more to health and beauty. Ladies are deserving of a word in their favor for having determined to give up the folly of running almost bare-footed. Doctor's bills will be prevented; and old age will be more free from the twinges of rheumatism, which are the painful result of insufficient shoe-leather. Men are free to wear what they choose upon their feet, and now that women are beginning to assume the same attire, they ought to be encouraged in the movement.

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PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.—We are glad to perceive that our friend Mr. Zoller, member from Allegheny county has read a bill in place providing for the publication of the laws in the newspapers of the several counties of the State, and we hope that the bill may pass at the present session without opposition. This measure has frequently been advocated by the press of the State, and ought to have been adopted long since. The Pamphlet Laws reach only a few persons in the different counties, and the masses of the people are left ignorant of the laws of the land until they get into the Courts. We hope, therefore, that speedy action may be had on the bill in question.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

SEWING.—The fashion of wearing boots, once so disgraced by the ladies, is a very sensible one. Nothing conduces more to health and beauty. Ladies are deserving of a word in their favor for having determined to give up the folly of running almost bare-footed. Doctor's bills will be prevented; and old age will be more free from the twinges of rheumatism, which are the painful result of insufficient shoe-leather. Men are free to wear what they choose upon their feet, and now that women are beginning to assume the same attire, they ought to be encouraged in the movement.

NOT BURY OF HIS GOOSE.—At Dayton, Ohio, one of these wandering old souls who belong in all towns, named "Nigger Ed" has been fined for stealing three geese. He should have been laid to rest.

General News.

There are one hundred and four Sheriff's sales advertised in the last Luzerne Union.

The Princess Frederick William (Queen Victoria's eldest daughter) has given birth to a son, Victoria's grandnephew before he is fifty years old.

Henry Hallam, the historian of the Middle Ages, of the Revival of Letters, and of the English Constitution, died in England, January 22, 1859; aged eighty-one years. He has left but few of his companions behind him. His learning, ability, and scrupulous fairness, made every work written by him a standard of its kind. His son, Arthur Henry Hallam, to whom Tennyson dedicated the *Idylls of the King*, has been published under the title of "In Memoriam," died in 1833.

Biographical notices that Bonner advertises to publish an original letter from the Duke of Wellington, writes to know why the Napoleon of newspapers can't get an original letter from the great warrior Tennyson, as he says the latter was the deeper man of the two!

The author of the very pretty and extensively quoted poem, "Over the River," which appeared originally in the *Springfield Republican*, is Miss Nancie A. W. Priest, of Hinsdale, N. H. She is a factory operative, and has had no advantage of education save those afforded by a district school. She deserves a better chance to court the muse.

The boot and shoe trade of Philadelphia in an ordinary year, amounts to five millions of dollars, which fact will give an idea of the importance of this branch of the twenty-five million, forming the greater portion of them with old flint muskets, some of them with no locks; others were armed with old rusty sabres. Capt. F. gave orders for him to take a state-room and not to show himself until the signal was given.

The Hawkeye came up close, and the leader of the formidable party on board sang out: "We have cut out this boat off and take her back to Pittsburgh!" Capt. F.—"All right; what assistance I can give will be at your disposal." The Wenona was soon afloat, lines were attached, and all was in readiness for a trip back to the city.—Capt. F. stepped down to the boiler deck; and with two strokes of the hatchet severed the line. Scrambling with this, the men rushed from the state-rooms of the Wenona, and with pained guns and drawn sabres overpowered the Hawkeye party, who took refuge in the hold, cook-house, and water-closets, each seeming extremely anxious to put himself out of sight.

The Wenona dropped quietly down the Ohio, and met with no further molestation. She had her anchor cast at Wells ville, and having been provided with cylinder heads of boiler iron, was making her way to Cincinnati, which port she has probably reached ere this.

SEWING MACHINES IN THE SOUTH.—The effect of this introduction of machine labor into the South may be judged from the following letter to the South: "I have bought a machine of you one year ago for \$100. I took it home, and although I could work it perfectly well, I could not learn one of my people, though I had six sewing women, to use it. I think they imagined it was some Yankee invention to interfere with their old-time customs, and did not wish to learn. I am unwillingly said that the machine would do so much sewing as six women. But I was not to be balked, and so I bought a girl for \$1,100, who said if I would buy her she could and would learn, and learn she did; and I have been since of ferred repeatedly \$2,000 for the girl and machine, but I won't take it, for it does the work of six hands in the field."

A RACE BETWEEN STATES.—In 1836 two young States were admitted into