



The Independent Republican

CIRCULATION, 2176.

G. F. READ & J. L. FRAZIER, EDITORS

E. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA.

Thursday, March 31, 1859.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

The Republicans of Susquehanna County will hold a Mass Convention at the Court House in Montrose, on Monday Evening, April 11th, 1859.

For the election of delegates to a Republican State Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as may be deemed advisable.

The Republican County Committee will meet at 1 o'clock, p. m., the same day, at Seaside.

The April Term of Court commences here next week. We expect an unusual influx of cash at that time, if certain friends of ours don't fail.

The letter from Franklin that we published this week, was written immediately after the Township election, but was a great while in reaching us.

We have still on hand a few copies of the *Republican* containing Mr. Chapman's valuable and interesting article on "Susquehanna County, its Outlook, &c." Work week will afford opportunities for those who desire to supply themselves with copies. Only three cents apiece.

Mr. L. S. STABLE, of Montrose, has accepted the office of Lady Manager, for the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union," for Susquehanna County.

The plan designed is, to give every person the opportunity to contribute to the purchase of Mount Vernon. Assistant managers will be appointed, with instructions for each Borough and Township in the County.

It is earnestly hoped that the Ladies, while giving their aid to this commendable object, may ever have need with a kind reception, and the hearty cooperation of all throughout the County, and that their appeal will be promptly and liberally responded to.

A Yankee soap peddler attended the late Democratic State Convention at Harrisburg, and made a speech by request, in which he was coarse and his wares rather than modern Democracy.

If he went there for the purpose of selling soap to the members of the Convention, he is evidently a shrewd business man. They who get down into the dirt so as to command the patriotism, integrity, and capacity of James Buchanan, certainly need cleaning.

The following dialogue recently took place in Montrose between a citizen of Springville and a citizen of Bridgewater.

Citizen of B.—How is your father-in-law's health this winter?

Citizen of S.—He has been very sick and considerably frightened.

Citizen of B.—Well, did it affect his political views any? He looks as if he had got down into the dirt.

Citizen of S.—I think it did, for he has stopped the *Democrat*.

Citizen of B.—All right. I am glad that he has awakened to a sense of his condition. [Exeunt.]

The resolutions introduced into the House of Representatives of this State by Mr. Chase, authorizing the Attorney General to bring suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for non-payment of the tax, have passed the House and been sent to the Senate for concurrence. There was no objection to the motion for the adjournment of the 10th of December last, about \$90,000, which the Company has neglected and refused to pay, though bound to such payment by the conditions of its incorporation.

A common-sense article appears in this *Ohio* *Advertiser*, on "two families in one house." In it, the writer, after such arrangements may be put up with, but they seldom answer well in the country. Where poverty or supposed convenience brings two families, not related, to reside under the same roof, they almost invariably quarrel, and that generally very soon. Even with near relatives the result is often the same. In cases in which the parents have reached the period of "the care, the yellow leaf," and a son or daughter marries, it may seem desirable that the young people should come and live in the great house, in which there is abundance of unoccupied rooms, rather than build anew; but experience has proved that usually it is not so. A daughter, when married, may remain as usual, and, as a daughter, maintain the accustomed harmony of the family; but if she is asked to move, her nature is so sensitive to expect that it will be the same with a daughter-in-law. Have a house of your own, therefore, young man, amiable though it be, and install your wife as sole mistress there. That is what the *Ohio* man says, and our observation goes to confirm the soundness of his advice.

Do our readers understand how and why it is that, although President Buchanan thinks an extra session of Congress ought to be called, it has not yet done so? It seems that, since the passage of the interests of the Democratic party, that of slavery, has become the principal business of the administration, a new branch of the government, never contemplated by the Constitution, has been formed. This is called the Cabinet, and consists of the heads of the departments, who, instead of being confined to their legitimate duties, now constitute a sort of a cabinet, and are called in to counsel, and, in some cases, to vote in the Council, and, in some cases, to vote in the Cabinet. This is the question of calling an extra session, and is an example. The President and the Postmaster General were voted down in this new branch, and then, upon, although he had frequently asserted his determination to call an extra session, the President at once yielded the point, as graciously as he does elsewhere, in which the advancement of the slavery interest is not evidently intended. Is this the way in which our country is to be governed? Is the "Council of Slaves" to be the people to administer the government? Will they be called in to counsel, and, in some cases, to vote in the Council, and, in some cases, to vote in the Cabinet? Will they be called in to counsel, and, in some cases, to vote in the Council, and, in some cases, to vote in the Cabinet?

Our *Medical Friend* is the title of a weekly publication of sheet music by Seymour & Co., 11 Frankfort street, New York. Each number contains sixteen pages, filled with piano, organ, vocal, and other music, including the best American and European compositions. Price, ten cents weekly, or five dollars a year. The best way for those who are musically inclined is to send for a number and judge for themselves.

Messrs. Dillner and Proctor, the New York publishers of that invaluable weekly, *Littell's Living Age*, have lately published *The Life of Col. Biddle*, by Lamartine; *The Life of Frederick the Great*, by Macaulay; *Poems and Ballads of Goethe*, translated by Professor Arjomand and Theodore Martin; *The Romance of the King*, and other Poems, by James Mack; and *Bullington Castle, a Tale Founded on Fact*. The first three of these works are sold at fifty cents each, the translations of Goethe at seventy-five cents, and the others two at one dollar each.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The English press has at length honestly admitted that in the *Atlantic Monthly*, we have on this side of the Atlantic a periodical not only equal, but superior, to any published in England.

The "Austrian" has been republished monthly in London, as it appeared in the *Atlantic*, calling forth good opinions and the confidence that their own periodicals have contained nothing so brilliant since the "Notes Ambrosiana."

At the present time two different houses in London monthly republish the "Minister's Weekly," by Mrs. H. B. Stowe, and its circulation there almost exceeds the same here. We have heard it stated that the editors have received and approved, up to the present time, the most interesting material from America, and that to furnish several numbers fully equal to any that have yet appeared. The April number is looked for as one of the very best yet issued. We repeat again, that in chronicling the success of the *Atlantic*, we are expressing a national feeling of something more than pleasure, that we have at last acquired our desires, and that our literature has such an ornament as the *Atlantic Monthly*.—Boston *Gazette*.

God's *Lady's Book*, for April, has the usual complement of fine engravings, fashion plates, poetry, recipes, patterns, &c. Godley does not belong to that class of magazine publishers who systematically "gauge" the country press—get all the flattering notices they can extract out of them, and then cut them off from an exchange. As regularly as the month comes round, comes the *Lady's Book*. Godley now claims for it the largest circulation of any magazine in America. We continue to furnish the *Lady's Book* and the *Republican* for \$3.50 a year in advance.

For the *Independent Republican*.

How They Vote in Franklin.

Messrs. Editors.—Franklin is a great place. It is bounded on the north by Liberty, on the east by New Milford, on the south by Bridgewater, and on the west by Ireland. Its chief productions are great men and "nigger" Democracy.

It is a great man—especially if the "Eggs" is professed to be by Merriman, makes illustrations in science, in literature, and in politics. There is Mr. F. O. J. Smith, of Philadelphia, or elsewhere; Mr. Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro; and the inevitable Mr. "John Smith," of the world. And in the Merriman lineage, there is Mr. Meriam, (the orthography, no doubt, is a provincialism,) climatologist, of Brooklyn Heights. Are not these names illustrious? Say you're nothing in a name? Pah! we of Franklin know better.

Our *great* in the law as well as in Democracy. They are real originals! head and shoulders above anything you can see up. They understand the law, and its application to the progress of "nigger" Democracy.—Did you see Leconte? Not a word of it. You seem to be a "Big Van Winkle," and don't understand Democratic progress. A little old fogey, are you not? Come, Mr. Editor, wake up! come out of your dusty old sanctum, and take an airing out here on the big hills of Franklin. It will do you good.

Take a view of our Election: Here sit the Board of Election, composed of a Judge, two Inspectors, and their clerks. At the right, near the pigeon-hole, and just back of the clerk, stands Mr. No. Exactly Register and Recorder. Judge Brewster of the unscrupulous Democracy. It is, perhaps, three o'clock, and the voting is going on briskly. In comes a young Irishman from Silver Lake, Mr. Timothy McCabe. Mr. McCabe lives near the township line, and a portion of the land, belonging to himself or his father, is in Franklin. Vote challenged. Mr. Advocate looks knowing, and suggests that possibly he was not—had better examine him on his oath: Oath administered. "Mr. McCabe, have you been at the township for the last ten days?"

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What is Said of the Convention.

The proceedings of the Convention are severely denounced by the *Press*. Col. Forney repudiates the doctrine of a half-breed party, and calls upon the Anti-Slavery Convention to unite action to defeat its nominees. There are stormy times ahead for the Democracy. Col. Forney says his respect for the Convention in the following manner. He is outspoken, and does less intend to give the Buchanan wing of the party—see to the knife.

The indifference of the people to the Convention of the adherents of the General Administration, which assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 10th inst., was the result of a double feeling of contempt for its managers, and a full foreknowledge of its policy. Nobody expected decent, much less Democratic action. The great body of the delegates did not come to relate principles, but to earn wages. They did not vote for the wishes of the people, but thanks to their masters. They had mostly been elected as office-holders, or by office-holders; and when they might have averted defeat from a great party by some unexpected concession to truth, they dared not perform an act of magnanimity, which, while it would have done honor to the people, would have disgraced and the smiles of an Administration which now stands a reeking infamy before the nation. Having performed their work and returned to their official haunts, or fled to Washington as the only place where they can find a welcome, let us look for a moment at some of the things they have done.

First, a translation of the resolutions adopted by the Convention, relieved of all surplusage, would make them read about as follows:

1. That the General Administration, standing as it does before this nation, covered with disgrace and convicted of reckless renege to political principle, and of conduct destructive of public morals, must be, and is hereby, sustained by the dependants of the aforesaid Administration.

2. That this Administration must be supported in the teeth of its outrages upon the people of Kansas, and in the face of its monstrous expenditures in Utah.

3. That the President must be applauded for his views on the tariff question, though all aid to our languishing interests was defeated by his creatures in the Cabinet and his echoes in Congress.

4. That the Frisby Expedition is right because inaugurated by an Administration under which the most of us hold office, or expect to hold it.

5. That under the Administration plan of corrupting a civilized Government and insulting a united people, we can acquire Cuba, and degrade ourselves; and, therefore, the acquisition of Cuba is righteous.

6. That the new overland and lathman routes to the Pacific are an achievement of superlative statesmanship, costing millions of money, and offering seemingly any facilities to other passengers or mails.

7. That our idea of Popular Sovereignty is to attack all who really advocate it, and to say that we are in favor of it ourselves.

8. That, inasmuch, as the General Administration so shamelessly an example of fraud and favoritism, we are not in favor of that example being followed in our own State.

9. That Senator Bigler, being the embodiment of the genius, integrity, and consistency of the Federal Administration, and particularly hostile to jobs of every kind, (especially all jobs relating to the Post Office,) and an avowed enemy of the Democracy, is worthy of support and confidence.

The action of the Convention on the resolution in regard to Governor Packer was a delicious dessert after such a course of "federal baked meats" as the above. Three persons, one of them a small dependant on Federal bounty here, and another an eager office-hunter from Northampton, were the leaders in this wretched scene. Such results on the integrity of Governor Packer, by a set of backs in and out of office, who are silent over the infamous malpractices of those in power at Washington, and full of applause of the men guilty of these crimes, show how utterly devoid any organization must be of any guiding star but submission to Treachery. We really congratulate Governor Packer that he received the only position conferred by the Convention.—A body that so flagrantely defied the people will only taint a good man by its suspicious eulogy. The two candidates nominated—Mr. Howe, of Franklin, for Surveyor General, and Mr. Wright, of Philadelphia, for Auditor General—are worthy and upright men. But the Convention should have selected standard-bearers more deserving of the rites accorded by the men like these to the State. The Administration of Governor Packer, Forney, &c., as outside of the party. It says:

We congratulate the Democracy of the Commonwealth upon the unanimity which characterized this meeting of their Representatives; the full and emphatic endorsement which Pennsylvania sends forth of the policy and aims of the National Administration, and the crushing rebuke administered to those men who, while professing to be Democrats, and holding office by virtue of party usage, have used their official positions to injure the Democracy and cripple its organization. The voice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania cannot be mistaken, and we hope it will not be unheeded.

The *Sunday Dispatch*, an independent paper, has the following:

A CASE OF POLITICAL STRENGTH.—The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, made more certain arrangements for the defeat of its own ticket in October next, than have been devised by any similar body for several years past. If the design of that Convention had been to assist in every possible way the success of the Opposition, no more judicious plan could have been conceived than that which was adopted. The Convention was either composed of very foolish or of very obstinate men. Notwithstanding the fact that the Leconte policy of James Buchanan was most pointedly protested against by the vote of the people in October last, the members of this Convention have defied the popular feeling by a bold and