

We have received from T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. one of the "W. V. B. S. News," which is a... (text continues)



The Independent Republican.

CIRCULATION, 2176. O. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS. F. R. LOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

MONROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA. THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1859.

The report of the late meeting of the Susquehanna County Agricultural Society will be found on our fourth page.

The colored people of Montrose are making arrangements to secure the attendance of Fred Douglass at their celebration here on the fifth of July.

By the appointments recently made by the Wyoming Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. E. H. Emory leaves Montrose for Tunksanock, and Rev. J. K. Peck, late of Candor, Tugs Co., N. Y., comes to Montrose.

The Seventh Annual Pioneer and Historical Festival of the Counties of Bradford, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Luzerne, Schoharie, Steuben, Susquehanna, Tioga, Tompkins, Wyoming, &c., will be held at Watkinsville, on Wednesday, June 23, 1859. It is expected that the meeting will be very interesting.

On seeing a young lady who was dressed in the breath of fashion against a strong head wind, an inconsiderate youth remarked that she carried too much sail for her ballast, and he thought she ought to be raised. The remark was overheard by our "local editor," who is opposed to such a use of nautical language, and administered a just rebuke to the thoughtless youth.

We advise those who are afflicted with stammering or stuttering to call on Dr. Burdick, until he is found at Scoble's Hotel in Montrose, until the 31st of June, and who brings high testimonials of his success in treating disease of the vocal organs. Among the testimonials of his ability is the following from a gentleman, well known in Montrose:

MONTROSE, May 26th, 1859. My sister and brother, one 15 and the other 8 years old, were afflicted with a very badly affected with stuttering and stammering. Some three years since they were treated by Dr. Burdick, who effectually cured them in a few hours, and there has been no difficulty in their speech since that time. I therefore recommend those afflicted with impediments in their speech to call on Dr. Burdick, who is stopping at Scoble's Hotel in Montrose. Yours, respectfully, C. L. WATLES.

It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan intends to take the occasion of the present intemperance in Europe, to get this country involved in another Mexican war for the benefit of Slavery. It is announced from Washington that every vessel in the navy is to be put in readiness, and all the army battalions are to be hurried to completion, so as to have them fit for service by the close of the year. The grand rendezvous is Vera Cruz; of this there is no dispute, and it is the object of all the military preparations between us and Mexico, the design is equally plain.

The Philadelphia Press is "placed to notice that some of the newspapers continue to repeat certain idle calumnies upon the character of the Hon. Daniel E. Sickles since the termination of his trial at Washington." The newspapers do not say that Sickles had himself been guilty of the crime for which he was tried; and that if he had been so guilty, he would not have been acquitted by the jury; and that if he had been acquitted, he would not have been pardoned by the President.

At the recent election in Massachusetts on the proposed amendment to the Constitution of that State, by which a portion of foreign birth must have resided in the United States two years prior to their admission before they are permitted to vote, there was a very large vote polled. The amendment was adopted, although there were only about twenty thousand votes in its favor, out of a population of two hundred thousand voters. It was not made a party question, many of the Republican leaders and papers taking ground opposed to it, while "Democrats" voted for it, hoping to make political capital by its adoption.

Our State Convention meets at Harrisburg on the 8th of June, to nominate candidates for the State offices to be filled next Fall. There are rumors that an attempt will be made to turn the attention of the Convention to President-making and the reconstruction of parties. We trust not. But if the attempt is made, we doubt not that it will be unsuccessful. There will be enough sense of sense in the Convention to confine its view to legitimate objects. Having nominated candidates for the offices to be filled in their opinion represents the view of the great mass of the opponents of Slavery Democracy in Pennsylvania, they will be holding none to be delegates. It does not become Pennsylvania to arrogate to herself the right of constructing a platform for the people of other States; and if any citizens of other States urge her to do so, we may be sure that they are politicians who do not represent the sentiments of the people, but are seeking to make political capital for themselves, by forwarding the views of the people. All such tricks must be failed, and fair action must be had throughout, if we would succeed in the next Presidential campaign. We are fully convinced that any attempt to elect a President by a "People's party," which ignores the Slavey question, must fail; for the Republican party, which includes nine-tenths, or more, of the Opposition, to the Slave Democracy in the Free States, verified its existence from the principle of opposition to the dangerous aggression of the Slave Power; and should that principle be ignored by the leaders of the "Opposition," the party would be disbanded, and we should go into the next Presidential campaign with out an organization, and with a certainty of being defeated. The mere politicians ought to understand that a very large portion of the members of the Republican party are men who cannot be bought and sold, or passively transferred from one organization to another, but who joined the party from principle, and will leave it the moment it proves false to the principles they cherish.

The Virginia Magazine, edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Townsend, is one of those periodicals that we like to see prosper, for its literature is always pure and elevated in its tone. The June number contains a very interesting and valuable article, besides steel plate engravings, fashion plates, patterns, &c. This magazine is only \$2 a year, in advance. We will furnish it, for the Independent Republican.

The Massachusetts Amendment.

The two-year amendment has been carried in Massachusetts, notwithstanding the determined opposition to it of the leading Republican politicians and press.

We notice that the Democratic papers very publicly aver that they rejoice very much in this result. They are congratulating themselves. They say it will distract and divide the opposition, and drive off the German vote, and they howl so soon, and in such general accord, as to excite the suspicion that they helped to put through the amendment for the very purpose of making capital out of it.

For the Independent Republican. Queries of a Student. Masses, Editors—Permit me to inquire of your literary readers which of the following examples are correct: He returned after awhile. He returned after a while. Boys and girls played altogether. Boys and girls played all together. In the meantime, we will sing. In the mean time, we will sing.

Senator Foote and the Slave Trade.

The Commercial Convention at Vicksburg, Miss., has been passing through a fearful crisis. The venerable body was riding high, on a full gallop, down an unimpeded and profitable highway, in favor of the slave trade, and for the abolition of the slave trade as the remedy for all the social and commercial evils by which the unhappy South is afflicted, breathing out threats and slaughter against the North, "the British Republics," Mr. Seward, and the Brits, when a bombshell fell in the midst of them in the shape of Gov. Foot.

At this juncture Governor Foote appears to have been unable to contain himself any longer. He has been shouting his views and objections to the ears of the startled delegates that Spratt's speech was treasonable, and that any man who would attempt to put into practice the views which it contained, "deserved to be hanged by the neck until he was dead, dead dead!" The confusion amongst the chivalry which followed the enunciation of this unanswerable proposition, as sound in principle as any that ever was advanced, they howled, protested, and spat, but in vain.

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The American Temperance Union.

The Twenty-third Anniversary of the American Temperance Union took place on Wednesday evening at the grand Hall of the Cooper Institute, in the presence of a half-filled house. The Hon. George N. Briggs, President of the Union, occupied the chair, and the North Carolina band furnished music at the intervals occurring between the speeches.

Dr. Marsh, the Corresponding Secretary of the Union, then read his annual report, in which he mentioned the four great victories which had been obtained over the enemies of Temperance as existing in the Individual, the Family, the Church, and in the State. These four combined would result in the total extinction of the curse of liquor. If we had more drunkenness than formerly, the doctor urged we had also more temperance. More people, more intelligence, and more virtue. Among the important incidents occurring during the last year were mentioned the formation of Bands of Hope; the restoration of the Prohibitory Law in Maine after two years trial of a license system; the decision of Judge Shaw, of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, that under the law declaring all liquor kept for sale a nuisance, they might be destroyed by any person, provided the nuisance were personal; the establishment of inebriate asylums, the deputation of a committee by the Queen of England to report on the Sunday liquor traffic in Scotland; the passage of the McKenzie Sunday liquor law in Upper Canada; the great Washington movement in Russia; the progress in Australia; and the success of the "No License" law in England 11 to 1, in Scotland 17 to 1, and in Ireland 44 to 1, were in favor of temperance; and among our seamen that during the last five months, only twenty-five had been marked for intemperance. The Report also stated that The Prohibitionist and Youth's Temperance Advocate, had been slowly widening their circulation. Affectionate alliances were also made with the Rev. W. Hawks, who was connected with the Washingtonian movement in Baltimore in 1840, and of Anson G. Phelps.

A number of resolutions—expressing thanks to Almighty God, encouraging the people to a successful struggle against the blighting enemy, intemperance, calling upon the young for co-operation, warning young men, recommending union and efficient co-operation by all classes of society, and congratulating Great Britain and Canada for the success attained by them in the cause—were read, voted upon, and respectively responded to by Rev. Thomas A. Mills, the Rev. Dr. Clark of the Methodist Church, the Rev. H. D. Northrop of New Haven, and Wm. E. Dodge, Esq. of New York. The exercises were closed with a doxology and benediction.

"Burleigh" (the Rev. Matthew Hale Smith), the industrious New York correspondent of The Boston Journal, asserts that the woman who was named in connection with Mr. Sickles, as at Barnum's Hotel with him, was "not much standing" whatever that may be—that her husband was in Court, that if the matter had been made public he would have shot Sickles on the spot where he stood on trial. So to save double bloodshed and murder, the matter was hushed up.

In a recent case in Geneva, New York, for selling "lager beer" without a license, Prof. Fowler, of Geneva College, analyzed two quarts of lager, from which he distilled a quart and a quarter of liquor, containing 32 per cent of alcohol. Prof. F. stated that lager beer contained 31 to 5 per cent of alcohol, while common English ale contained from 4 to 6 per cent.

Miss Head, the young lady who was refused a certificate as teacher last Fall by Commissioner Pettengill of the 3d District of Steuben county, because she declined to pledge herself not to dance during the continuance of her engagement as teacher, has been awarded a State certificate by the board of the Department of Public Instruction.

Advice from Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, dated April 15, at Morristown, France, speaks discouragingly of his health.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE AND VALPARAISO.

The vessel of the City of Baltimore, on her way to New York, where she will be due on Monday morning.

The City of Baltimore was boarded by the new yacht of the Associated Press, which has brought to this port the annexed summary of her news.

The Royal Mail steamship Europa, from New York on Wednesday, the 27th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 30th of May.

No battle had taken place. The Austrians exhibited much indecision, and kept occupying places, and then abandoning them.

There had, indeed, been no material change in affairs since the departure of the Canada. Heavy rains had prevailed, and continued up to the latest accounts.

A bulletin from Vienna explains that the Austrians had taken a position between the Po and Sesia Rivers, to await better weather before resuming the offensive.

The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Prince Napoleon, quitted Paris on the 10th, for Genoa. The Emperor is proclaimed Regent during the Emperor's absence.

The Sardinian General, Del la Marmora, had made the river Dora his strategical line.

The Austrians were fortifying their position on the Sesia.

Marshal Canrobert was said to be directing the operations of the allies from Alessandria.

The Austrians were suffering much from sickness.

The Sardinians were preparing a grand reception for Napoleon at Genoa.

The Austrians were expected soon to have three-quarters of a million of men under arms.

The Austrians had declared Ancona in a state of siege. The Pope had protested against this action, and Austria was to consider it.

The French at Rome are to be increased and placed on a war footing.

The English Parliamentary elections were almost concluded. The Ministerial gain was variously estimated from 19 to 23.

M. de Persigny had been appointed French Minister to London.

The Paris Bourse was flat, and the Three Per Cents rather lower.

The steamer Great Britain, with Melbourne for her destination, had reached Liverpool. The markets were without improvement. Mining was active.

The Australian Mail steamer Emma was considerably overdue at Suva.

The latest Turin telegraph says that the Austrians were retreating the Sesia in favor of the Sesia.

London, May 12.—The Morning News of last night says that the price of Consols is 1 1/4 per cent higher over that of Tuesday, a favorable effect having been produced by checking the drain of gold.

In the discount market the demand was moderate, although high rates were still demanded for long paper.

At Paris the subscription to the French loan of twenty millions already exceeds forty millions, including a very large number for only ten francs of the annual income.

All connected with the Government are expected to take part in this new national demonstration.

At St. Petersburg exchange was firmer, and quoted at 33 1/2.

A painful feeling was produced on the Stock Exchange to day, by the announcement that sixteen more individuals had ceased to be members of the establishment.

The Bank of Belgium has raised its rates of discount from three to four per cent.

At Constantinople, Wednesday.—The Emperor arrived here at midnight. He embarked on the Roine Hortense, where he received the city authorities, and left at 2 p. m.

It was said at Paris that the Emperor expects to be in Milan by the end of May or beginning of June.

THE AUSTRIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM TROGANO ALONG THE ROAD TO VERCELLI.

The Austrians withdrew from Trogano along the road to Vercelli, which town they were going to force by a display of artillery, and presently a successful attempt had been made to construct a bridge over the river Po.

An Austrian reconnoitering party had advanced as far as Pavia, but seeing preparations for defence, retreated.

The command of the troops for the defence of Turin has been given to Gen. Sonnoy.

Wednesday.—The Austrians army had taken a position between the rivers Po and Sesia. The railroad bridge at Valenza was destroyed.

Cout de Chambord had departed for Prague.

Tuesday.—The inhabitants of Lombardy are rising, and a revolution appears imminent.

Gen. Chialini has captured the cattle and forage belonging to the Austrians.

Paris, Tuesday.—The Empress accompanied the Emperor as far as Montecenero, on his way to Genoa to take the command of the army. The people on the route received them with the wildest enthusiasm.

The King of Sardinia had officially commended the valor of his troops in preventing the Austrians from crossing the Po on the afternoon of the 21st.

The Sardinians lost six killed and twenty-seven wounded in the engagement, all of whom were private.

The loss of the Austrians was much greater, the exact number was not known.

The English Government refuses the request of the German State to protect the fleets of German vessels belonging to the German States against the operations of the Austrians.

The hereditary grand Duke of Tuscany has resolved to join the Austrian army.

The Government of the two Sicilies intends to observe a strict neutrality.

The latest accounts from Hungary state that great agitation exists among the Magyar and Slavonian population, who are anxious to secure the rights wrested from them ten years ago.

Agitation also prevails in Galicia and the Polish Provinces of Austria.

A Vienna letter states that Austria has already upwards of six hundred thousand men, well equipped, of whom three hundred thousand are in Italy.

Italy will be six hundred thousand strong. The Hungarian nobles are raising five regiments of Hessians for Austria.

Another account says the French Sardinian force in Italy is 120,000 while the Austrian is 140,000.

The Archbishop of Genoa recommends the Clergy to offer prayers for the Piedmontese army.

During the absence of the Emperor Napoleon, the Emperor Regent will preside over the Privy Council and Council of Ministers. In her absence Prince Jerome will preside.

Piedmont has laid an embargo on all Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property is to be respected.

A revolution is expected to occur at Como. The tricolor flag having been hoisted by the people before the castle.

The Austrian commander imposed a contribution of 300,000 francs on the town of Vercelli.

The subscription to the new French loan opened on the 7th, and 300,000,000 were already subscribed.

The French garrison at Rome is to be maintained entire.

Bavaria has raised a loan of four million francs at 4 1/2 per cent.

TURIN, May 9.—The Austrians have advanced from Vercelli towards Buronzo and Saluzzo. They continue to fortify themselves, both on the Sesia and at San Germano.

The Austrians threw out reconnoitering parties, which advanced as far as the head of the bridge across the Po at Casale, but being attacked by our troops, the Austrians withdrew.

TURIN, May 10.—The Bulletin of to-day says a strong Austrian column, under four generals, occupied the Sesia on the 9th, but the next morning hastily withdrew.

IN BEHALF OF THE POOR AND FRIENDS OF SUCH A CLASS, BENEVOLENCE THROUGH THE BOYEN PATRONS, PLEASE TO THE PUBLIC ASSISTANCES.

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