O CO AN A OT To Provide for the Brection of a House for the Employment and Support of the Poor of the County of Susquehanna.

Section. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General As. sembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That George T. Fra-zier, Seward E. Miller, Thomas Adams, John Blanding, Harry Barney, Azor Lathrop, Nicholas Du Bois, Philo Sherwood, and Al bert Chamberlin, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be, or a majority of them, on or before the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to determine hanns, requiring them forthwith to bring the upon and purchase such real estate as they poor of their respective townships to said shall deem necessary for the accommodation of the poor of Susquehanna county; and it shall be lawful for said commissioners, or a majority of them, to take conveyance there for, in the name and for the use of the corporation mentioned in the third section of this act, and they shall certify their proceedings therein, under their hands and seals, to the clerk of the court of quarter sessions of Susquehanna county, to be filed in his office; and at the next general election after the acceptance of this act, as hereinafter provided, the qualified electors shall elect three reputable cirizens of the said county, to be-direct ors of the poor and of the house of employment for the county of Susquehauns, for the ensuing year; and the judges of elections of said county shall immediately on receiving the returns from the several election districts, and casting up the number of votes therein, or within three days thereafter, certify under their hands and seals, the names of the persons so elected directors, to the clerk of the court of charter sessions of the said county, who shall file the said certificate in his office, and forthwith give notice in writing, to the said directors, of their being elected; and the said directors shall meet at the court house in said county, on the fourth Monday of November ensuing their election, and divide themselves by lot into three classes; the place of the first to be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second at the expiration of the second year; of the third at he expiration of the third year, so that those who shall be chosen after the first election and in the mode shove described, may serve for three years, and one third may be chosen annually: Provided, That upon the accept ance of this act, as hereinafter directed, th court of quarter sessions of the county of Susquehanna, shall appoint three directors to serve until an election for directors shall pe held as aforesaid. SEC. 2. That every director elected in the

manner aforesaid, or appointed as is directed by the eleventh section of this act, shall within ten days after he is notified of such election or appointment, and before he enters upon the duties of the said office, take an oath or affirmation, which any justice of the peace of said county is hereby authorized to ad minister, that he will discharge the duties of the office of director of the poor for said county, truly, faithfully, and impartially, to the best of his knowledge and ability; and in case of neglect or refusal to take the said oath or affirmation, within the time aforesaid, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars for the use of the poor of said county, which fine shall be recovered by the direct ors for the time being, as debts are or shall be by law recoverable; and the directors qualified as aforesaid, are hereby authorized to administer an oath or affirmation, in any case where it shall be necessary, in relation

SEC. 2. That said directors shall forever hereafter, in name and in fact, be one body politic and corporate in law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, relative to the poor of the county of Susquehanna, and shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and the sum of forty dollars, to defray the exbe sued, plead and be impleaced, by the name, style, and title of the directors of the poor and of the house of employment for the shall and may receive, take and hold any lands, tenements, and hereditaments, not ex ceeding the yearly value of five thousand dollars, and any goods and chattels, whatso ever, of the gift, aliebation or bequest of any person or persons, whatsoever; to purchase, take, and hold any lands and tenements, within their county, in fee simple or otherwise, and erect suitable buildings for the reception, use, and accommodation of the poor of said county; to provide all things neces sary for the lodging, maintenance, and employment of said poor; to appoint a treasurer annually, who shall give bond with full and sufficient surety, for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and at the expiration thereof, for the payment and delivery over to his successor in office, all mon ers, bonds, notes, books, accounts, and other papers, to the said corporation belonging. which shall then be remaining in his hands custody and possession; and the said direct ers shall have power to employ and at pleasure remove a steward or stewards, a matron or matrons, physician or physicians, sur-geon or surgeons, and all other attendants that may be necessary for the said poor res pactively, and to bind out apprentices, so that said apprenticeship may expire if males. at or before the age of twenty-one years; i females, at or before the age of eighteen years: Provided, That no child shall be arrives at the age of eighteen years, unless he be bound out to a trade other than farmer: Provided, also, That no child shall be bound without the limits of the State; and the said directors shall exercise and enjoy all such other powers now vested in the overseers of the poor, as are not berein granted or supplied; and the said directors are hereby empowered to use one common scal by the said act for the payment thereof. in all business relating to the said corporation, and the same at their pleasure to afte

SEC. 4. That the said directors, as soon as as aloresaid, shall make an estimate of the probable expense of purchasing the lands and buildings, of erecting the necessary building or buildings, and furnishing the same, and maintaining the poor within the said county for one year; whereupon the county commissioners of the said county shall, and they crease the county tax by, one-fourth part of all sum allowed them by this act, exceed fifty the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, and shall procure on loan or credit of the taxes herein directed to be levied, the remaining three-fourths thereof, to be paid in this act altered or supplied, be and the same instalments, with interest, out of the county are hereby repealed, so far as they affect the cannot be made, the whole amount of the sum necessary for the purpose aforesaid, or such part thereof as may be deemed proper, shall immediately be added to the county where they shall meet for entering upon the letters are as wonderful in politics as Blom-

aspection of such visitors as may be apinted by the court of quarter sessions of pointed by the court of glastor and accounts, all their broks and accounts, with the renta interests, and money payble and receivable by the said corporation and also, an account of all sales, purchases. donations, devises, and bequests, as shall hav

been made by them or to them. SEC. 6. That as soon as the said buildings shall have been erected or purchased, and a necessary accommodations provided therein notice shall be sent, signed by any two o the said directors, to the overseers of the several townships of the said county of Susque house of employment, which order the overseers are hereby enjoined and required to comply with, or otherwise forfeit the cost of

nil future maintenance, except in cases where hy sickness or any other sufficient cause, any poor person cannot be removed; in which case the said overseers shall represent the ame to the nearest justice of the peace, who eing satisfied of the truth thereof, shall cerify the same to the said directors, and at the situation to be removed, and then to convey the said pauper and deliver him or her

the steward or keeper of the said house of employment, together with said order; and the charge and expense of such temporary relief, and of such removal, shall be paid by the said directors.

SEC. 7. That the said directors shall, from ime to time, receive, provide for, and emoloy, according to the true intent and meanng of this act, all such poor and indigent

persons as shall be entitled to relief, or shall have gained a legal settlement in the said county of Susquehanna, and shall be sent there by an order or warrant for that purpose, under the hands and seals of any two ustices of the peace, directed to any constable of the said county of Susquehanna, or to the overseers of the proper township in any other county in this commonwealth; and the said directors are hereby authorized, when they shall deem it proper and convenient to do so, to administer relief to any poor person, or to permit any person or persons to be maintained elsewhere: Provided That the expense of their maintenance does not in any case exceed that for which they could be naintained at the poor house of the county f Susquehanna.

See. S. That the said directors or any two of them, who shall be a quorum in all cases to do business, shall have full power to make and ordain such ordinances, rules, and regu-lations as they shall think proper, convenient, and necessary for the government and support of the poor and house of employment aforesaid, and of the revenues thereun to belonging, and of all such persons as shall come under their cognizance: Provided. That the same be not repugnant to this law or any of the other laws of this State, or the United States : And provided also, That the same shall not have any force or effect until they shall have been submitted to the court of quarter sessions, for the time being, of the county of Susquebanna, and shall have re

ceived the approbation of the same.
Sec. 9. That a quorum of the said direct ors shall and they are hereby required and enjoined to meet at the said house of employ ment at least once in every month, and visit comfortably supported, and hear all comall grievances that may happen by the neglect or misconduct of any person or person in their employment or otherwise.

Sec. 10. That the said directors shall each of them receive for their services, annually, penses of their necessary attendance on the duties of their office.

the said directors, the remaining directors shall fill such vacancy by the appointment of next general election, when another director shall be elected to supply such vacancy.

Sec. 12. That all claims and demands existing at the time of this act being carried into effect, shall have full force and effect, as if this act had not been passed; and when 'the same may have been duly adjusted and settled; all money remaining in the hands of the overseers, as well as the uncollected taxes levied for the support of the poor in the several townships of the county of Susquehanna shall be paid over to the supervisors, of the highways of their respective townships, to be by them applied towards repairing the roads

therein. SEC. 13. That as soon as the poor of the county of Susquehanna shall have been removed to the house of employment for the said county, and the outstanding taxes collect. ed and paid over, the office of overseer of the poor, within the said county, shall from

thenceforth be abolished. SEC. 14. That the powers conferred an the duties imposed on the overseers of the poor in and by an act to empower the overseers and guardians of the poor of the several townships within this commonwealth, to recover certain fines, penalties, and forfeityears: Provided, That no child shall be ures, and for other purposes, are hereby con-bound out for a longer time than until he ferred and imposed on the supervisors of the highways in the said county of Susquehanna, except such as are conferred upon the direct ors by this act; and the justices of the peace and sheriff within the said county are hereby required to pay to the said supervisors, to be by them applied to the repair of highways, the aforesaid fines, forfeitures, and penalties,

said county are hereby authorized and empowered to pay to the persons who are appointed commissioners by the first section of this act, each the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for every day he shall necessarily spend in the performance of the duties prescribed by the first section of this act, and shall also pay to the said directors a reasonable compensation for their services, during the time they are employed in percentage any building or buildings aforesaid: Provided Commissioners by the first section of this act, and shall also pay to the said directors a reasonable compensation for their services, during the time they are employed in percentage any building or buildings aforesaid: Provided Commissioners by the first section of this act, and shall also pay to the said directors a reasonable compensation for their services, during the time they are employed in percentage any building or buildings aforesaid: Provided Commissioners by the first section of the claim, should birth, are not liable to more the claim, should birth, are not liable to more the claim, should birth, are not liable to more the claim of the claim, should birth, are not liable to more the possible for any to the person as the commissioners by the first section of the claim, should birth, are not liable to more the provided commissioners by the first section of this act, and the person of the slaves cannot be more than in Virginia.

L CASS."

L CASS may be after their election and organization this act, each the sum of one dollar and fifty are hereby, authorized and required to in ed. That same shall not, including the annu-

Sec. 16. That so much of the laws of the commonwealth, relating to the poor, as are by county of Susuneha

SEC. 5. That it shall be the duty of the county of Susquehanna shall, at the next an-

commissioners, as the same may be found said votes are cast for a poor house, ther necessary; and the said directors shall at this act shall go into effect immediately all times submit to the examination and thereafter. If a majority of said votes shall be against a poor house, then this act shall have no further force or effect whatever.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JNO CRESSWELL JR.

Speaker of the Sende. -The eighteenth day of Febru APPROVED ary, Anno Domini one thousand eight hand red and fifty-nine. WM. F. PACKER. ed and fifty-nine.

Fighting the Tiger in Chicago-\$28,000 Won at Faro.

A few nights since, says the Chicago Dem crat of July 26, while the honest and peace ful citizens of this great-matropolis were dos ing upon their pillows, and those only waked whom vice or crime kept from slumber, s curious scene was transpiring in the inner well-known faro banks in this city. The parties present were not numerous. At on side of the table, and at the right of the deal er, sat a certain well-known Kentucky gendeman, now a resident of this city, and very popular as an auctioneer. Opposite to him were two clerks from dry. goods stores on une time issue an order under his hand and Lake street. At the foot of the table were same time issue an order under the seal, to the said overseers, directing them to three young gentlemen connected with cornaintain said poor until he or she may be in tain of our city banks, and four professional fancy men. The game commenced at fou clock in the afternoon. It was now past three o'clock in the morning and the contest was kept up with undiminished vigor. Fortune early in the evening had declared for the gentleman on the right of the dealer, and hough luck occasionally deserted him,

again and again returned until his winning rere enormous.

Ile had up to this time won \$18,000. The erspiration stood in beaded drops upon the prows of the young men, and as they nerv usly laid down their counters on the squares their hands shook with an emotion they could not conceal. Even the practiced could ness of the professional gamblers deserted them, and they gnawed their lips in undisguised anxiety. The Kentucky gentleman \$6000, and as the dealer began to draw out he cards from the silver box in which they ie left the table and walked to the sidoboard The cards are dealt and the \$6000 are lost This reduces the winnings of the Colonel to \$12,000. A temporary cossation of the game takes place. A hasty supper is taken the Colonel proposes to play no more. The others object; they are firm in the belief that

luck has changed and that they will win their losses, which have been fearfully heavy, back again. The Colonel consents and the game is resumed. It is now five o'clock .-Day has begun to break, but the thick cur tains of the apartment keep out the strength ening light.

The young men consult among themselves The Colonel has won \$2,000 again. He is now winner to the tune of \$12,000. They now winner to the tune of put have \$10,000 between them. They put their funds together, place it in the of one of their number, and direct him to play until he loses it all or until he wins back what they have already lost.

The game goes on. The Colonel win \$1,000 then loses \$3,000. Hope springs again in the breasts of the young men. The representative makes a bet of \$5,000. The ompany gather around with desperate inter The cards fall from the box-they lose Their funds are reduced to \$6.000—for they have lost some to the bank, beside that paid the apartments, and see that the poor are the Colonel. And now their agent bets more cautiously-first \$1,000-then \$500. His last \$500 is reached. The is pale as deathhis pallor is reflected in the faces of his comrades at The places their last stake on the cloth. The Colonel doubles it upon the op-

posite color. The dealer hesitates-but on y for a moment. The cards are dealt-the colonel wins-the \$500 is shoved over to him and \$500 more from the bank-and the play is over. The Colonel rises with \$28,000 county of Susquehanna, and by that name death, resignation, or otherwise, of any of the table, having lost nearly that sum—the

a citizen of their county, to serve until the \$28,000 upon his wife, and swore off from Holm the gambling hells. Whether he will keep his word remains to be seen.

What the young gentlemen did, who in one night lost \$28,000 remains to be seen. But can \$28,000 be lost at a single sitting t such work as this, by such men as these without serious consequences? The scene we have related actually did occur. There are plenty of men who read these lines, who know/how true it is. Is a community in healthy condition when such things occur?

There are nearly a dozen gambling rooms in this city, kept in first-rate style, and doing business like this every night. Their location is well known—they are to be easily found. The police have orders not to disturb them, and they flourish like a green bay

General Cass-A Progressive Democrat. It is not often that a politician who reache the advanced age of threscore and ten, makes sudden change in his principles of politics General Cass and James Buchanan are exceptions. All their long lives they have trimmed their sails to catch the favoring gale which would bear them on to office and fortune. We present a bright example of Democratic progress in the person of General Cass. Rend these three extracts from let ters bearing the signature of the present Secretary of State, upon the matter, of the rights of naturalized citizens, all written within three weeks of each other:

required to pay to the said supervisors, to be by them applied to the repair of highways, the aforesaid fines, forfeitures, and penalties, within the time and in the manner prescribed by the said act for the payment thereof.

Sec. 15. That the commissioners of the said county are hereby authorized and empowered to pay to the persons who are appointed commissioners by the first section of this repet the same of ordering the first section of the section of the pointed commissioners by the first section of the pointed commissioners of the pointed first product the product the product the product product the product the product product the product product the product p

Jim Crow never could " wheel about and ounty of Susquehama. turn about and do just so," equal to General Sec. 17. That the sheriff of said county Cass, who must now be regarded, notwithtax, to be paid by the county treasurer to the directors aforesaid, on orders drawn in their favor by the county commissioners, the same may be found necessary.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the county of the county of Successary as a super the qualified electors of the county as possible.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the county of Successary as a super the county as possible.



The Independent Republican. CIRCULATION, 2232.

. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS P. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

MONTROSE, SUSO. CO., PA. THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN. OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM H. KEIM, OF BERRS COUNTY.

Delegate Election and Co. Convention

The Republican County Committee of Susaneha na County, met at Montrose, pursuant to notice, on Monday, April 11th, and fixed the time and place for holding the REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONFERNMAN, at the Old Court Rouse, in Montrose you, Monday, August 22d, at 2 o'clock, p. m.; and they recommend the Republican Voters of the several Election Districts, a meet at the place for holding their respective town ship Elections, on Saturday, Angust 20th, and election Delegates in each Township and Borough, to represent them in said County Convention,

The following is a list of the Township Committee
appointed by the County Committee for the presen
year, whose duty it is to attend to holding the Dek gate Elections in their respective Districts:

Apolacon—Harry Barney, D. D. Brown, Richard
Clifford.

Azgrat-Williston Tyler, S. A. Reynolds, G. O. Auburn-E. J. Lacey, J. H. McKaine, Thomas Bridgewater-George Frink, M. L. Catlin, M. M. Mott.

Brooklyn—James E. Howe, James Sterling, Λ. O.

Stanley.

Clifford—M. H. Stewart, Benjamin Daniels, Silas Pimerk-Elias Gilson, T. J. Babcock, James Bun Veaver.

Forest Lake-John Brown, J. P. Hamlin, W. Franklin-J. C. Webster, Josiah Baker, Warner.
Friendsville Samuel Horton, E.F. Cozier, Nelso irifis.

Gibson-William T. Case, Jasper Stiles, J. E.

Whitney.

Great Bend E.S. Funnell, John Lane, Geo. Buck.

Haeford—Charles Tingley, B. F. Eaton, Walter Harmony-James Comfort, David Taylor, H. K. Herrick -John Miller, E.D. Dimmick, Benj. Coon. Jackson L. D. Benson, Philander Hall, E. R. Houghton.

Jessup—Ralph S. Birchard, N. H. Roberts, Benja min Shay

Lathrop—Reuben Squires, John Sherman, G. N Lenor-C. W. Conrad, Dennison McNamara, Ad

n Miler.

Liberty—Albert Truesdell, G. W. Crandall, Armer Southworth.

Middl-town:—H. E. Handrick, David Thomas, L.T. Montrose-S. H. Mulford, A. P. Keeler, C. N Oddard. New Milford-Josiah Moss, David Summers, J W. Walker. Footbland-G. A. Brush, A. P. Hupman, Charles

bank itself coming out nearly that sum—the Taige.

The next day the fortunate Colonel settled Fish.

Fish.

Fish.

Fish.

Fish.

Fish. Thomson—S. King, Henry Jenkins, Collins Gelatt.
G. B. ELDRED, Ch. Co. Com.
W. A. CROSSMON, Sceretary.

August Court commences on Monday next.

Saturday of next week is the day on which ne Republicans of the several election districts of Susquehanna county are expected to elect delegates to the County Convention to be held on the Monday following. We hope the Republicans of each Township and Borough will see to it that they are ably and rightly represented in the Convention. The selection of delegates to a nominating Convention is a fully copied into the orthodox Democratic papers, to matter of more importance than many seem to sup- the exclusion of much more valuable matter. Wheth-

Some of the Democratic papers deny-we elieve, on the doubtful authority of the Kansas Merald of Fredern-the truth of the statement that fifty Democrats are in Leavenworth jail for fraudulent voting. If we could ascertain the facts of the case we would publish them. We believe the fact of the frauds is undisputed. 'It is the imprisonment that is denied-or rather that the men are now imprisoned. They may have been let out, or escaped from jail. Or they may never have been imprisoned, going unpunished, like so many other fraudulen Democratic voters, in Kansas and elsewhere.

Now that the demand for a re-opening of the African Slave trade is becoming a principle in the latform of the Southern Democracy, who control absolutely the destinies of the party is the North, it is worth while to call attention to the arguments used in its favor by the Southern dictators. Mr. John Forsyth, Buchanan's ambassador to Mexico, who is editor of the Mobile Register, discourses of his slavery platform as follows:

existing at the pe say or do after asriod of their emi-saming his new
gration.

L. CASS."

L. CASS."

L. CASS."

and if it is morally wrong to buy slaves, it is morally
wrong to hold them.

"The morality of the slave trade, therefore, can
be assailed only by denying that slavery rests upon
the same foundation as marriage and government, or
the tenure of any species of property."

From the publishers, Shelden & Co., 115 Nassau street, New-York, we have received a copy of Stadiard and Henkle's Elementary Algebra, de signed for the use of common, private, and high schools, academies, female seminaries, and private students. It is a neat, compact volume of 240 pages, and supplies a much needed link in the, authors popular series of mathematical works. The Elemen tary Algebra bears the same relation to this science that Stoden a Litellectual Arithmetic does to that

Axioms," stating, in brief, certain principles or docger-oreeding Democracy of the South. The Montones Democrate the last on behalf of the Ohir large, and undertakes to retor by publishing what it like his now the worse for his awkward shots, some calls "Northern Republican Axioms." The first it gives is this: "Negroes are better than whites."

Although such a statement may appear too ridigs—tee. He is of course used to command the last of course used to rines more or less generally advocated by the nigthat we are inclined to use them. Men's acts are the ery best test of their opinions. In Kansas the Reublicans have just framed a State Constitution, and y that Constitution neither blacks nor Indiana have he right to vote. This is in accordance with what ras been so often averred on behalf of the Republican party, that it is peculiarly the white man's party. We desire to see the Territories possessed and occipled by industrious white men, instead of having hem monopolized by "niggers" and "nigger"-breeing whites.

"Stealing from Southerners is right," is the se and of the Democrat's list. Here it is easy enough make out the offense, but the Democrat is strang mistaken in the criminal. Any person born at the South may properly be called a Southerner. If a thild so born, and "endowed by his Creator with the unalicnable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," should be setzed by a cruel tyrant and kept in life-long imprisonment—more or less strict, as the caprice or interest of his oppressor might dictate—scantily-clothed, poorly fed, often beaten, often at that our folks never rode till this Summer, but overworked, denied all-control over the fruits of his abor, denied an education, denied lawful marriage denied the guardianship and custody of his children many things degraded to a level with the beasts that perish,-such a one might justly call his opressor a robber, and charge him with having stolen om him all the dearest and most sacred rights o humanity. Such stealing from Southerners is com mitted all over the South; but the criminals ar High Priests in the temple of modern Democracy men at whose nod the puppets that edit, administra tion newspapers tremble and obey.

Next the Democrat informs its readers that it is Republican axiom that " A Christian cannot execut or obey the laws of the United States." We admit that some Christians here at the North find it difficul to execute or obey some of the requisitions of the Fugitive Slave Law. But, on the other hand, some professors of the Southern religion find it as difficul to obey, and Dr. Buchanan finds it as difficult to ex cute, the laws of the United States against the Afri an slave trade. We shall not pretend to decide which are the better Christians, but leave them t ettle the matter with their consciences and their

No. 1 reads as follows: "Part of the Constitution anconstitutional." There are undoubtedly fools is all parties, but we doubt whether there has ever yet een found a Republican so great a fool as to proand such a proposition. If we may be permitted guess what the writer is driving at, we will remark that, to aver that the Constitution is what Judge Tancy says it is, is merely begging the question.— Republicans generally hold, in accordance with the miform practice of the government and the decisons of the Courts from the adoption of the Constituion down to the time of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, that Congress has power, by the Constitution, to prohibit slavery in the Territories, and that any desion to the contrary is unconstitutional.

"Negro suffrage is commendable," is the next in order; but that has been substantially answered by he fact that the Republicans of Kansas have excluded blacks as well as Indians from participation in the lective franchise; to which we might add that, alhough the Republicans have had a majority in most of the Northern States for several years past, we have not known of an instance in which they have given this privilege to blacks where it was previous-

"Clergymen ought to preach politics." It is the duty of clergymen to preach against moral evils, and if in doing so they happen to damage any political party, that is not the fault of the clergymen, but of the party that has such bad principles. We don't agree that elergymen ought to preach the politics of Rev. Dr. Ross and Rev. Senator Shindel, yet an ocasional prayer that the oppressed may be freed, or ebuke of the oppressor, would not weaken our condence in the soundness of a preacher's theology. We may refer to others of these "axioms," anothér day. 🤏

23 It is evident that Robert Tyler, the Virginian Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania, feels the responsibility of his position s shephard and watch-dog of the little flock of the faithful in this State remaining. If we remember aright, he issues a new address about once in two weeks. These long and wordy effusions of the "extinguished son of an extinguished father," are faithor anybody reads them we cannot say, but we guess not. Such lumbering stuff must have a damaging effect on the circulation of the papers that publish it We think they would do better to publish chapter first of those soul-thrilling romances to be continued n the New York Ledger. They would get their pay for publishing Bonner's advertisements, but we are afraid not for the other Robert's. And whatever may be said against the writings of Cobb, jr., we are ot afraid to ager that they are much better than the romances of Tyler, jr. It is evident that the latter is not only a son of John Tyler, but also of Virginia. Our readers must have observed that the F. F. V.'s have the bump of language immensely developed: Gov. Wise is a fair illustration of this trait of the patricians. He finds it necessary to let off a thirty-six column letter, every now and then, to free his mind and save the country. What Virginia would have done without him, or Pennsylvania without the. is more than we can say.

on of his "accidency," he the Union without either, The latest address of the said Robert Tyler, Chairman &c., treats of the naturalization question. He s bound to explain the explanations of the adminisration, and make all smooth again with our natural-

Not long ago we published a few "Southern by the administration's desertion of them. Something needed to be done, or said, and this though it

nd unquestionable refutation are so ready at hand epistles and take them for Gospel-with stronger Southern and pro-slavery sentiments, and greater ontempt for "niggers and nigger worshippers."-We think Robert should be rewarded; and, as his ather was run by the Whigs for Vice President of thing unusual in the conduct of the other man. Mr. the United States, we propose that the son be run Bissell says he did not see Mr. Edwards; or anyone by the Democracy for Lieutenant-Governos of Penn- cise belonging to the house.

Local Department.

Riding. The "rage" just now in Montrose ding-riding on horseback, riding in large vehicles or small, riding alone or in company anything for: ride. A stranger visiting our town any pleasant day for a month past, would be apt to describe its inhabitants as a riding people. But this is only a tempo rary phenomenon, the result of that characteristic of mankind, and especially of womankind, which makes only that they never before rode with quite so much furor and abandon. Well, let them ride. They evidently enjoy themselves. Riding is pleasant and healthful. We would ride too, if we could afford it. But, thank Heaven, we are not envious. Besides we like to see the livery men, carriage makers, an blacksmiths encouraged.

Ice Cream Festival .- The Ladies of the Presbyterian Church of Montrose, will hold a Festival on Tuesday, August 16th, 1859, at the Academy Hall, to commence at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and continue in the evening. Refreshments will be provided, and a large supply of ornamental and use articles will be offered for sale. The proceeds are designed to aid in the erection of a new Chufeh.-The public are invited to attend.

County Poor House .- In this week's Republican will be found the act of last session; providing for the erection of a Poor House in Susquehanna county. The question of its erection is to be mbinitted to a vote of the people of the county at the general election next Fall. We publish the act at this time, to give all our readers an opportunity to and as soon as the destiny of my country xamine its provisions.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.—"After fifteen months' experience, I most cheerfully recommend, Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines to all those in search of one of these labor raving machines. After a careful examnation of several of the prominent ones before the public, I should give to this machine a most decided preference, for simplicity in its construction, beauty and durability of stitch, (as it is alike on both sides, and will neither ripor ravel,) its economy of thread, and case of adjustment.

P. Lines." Montrose, August 9, 1859.

Baltimore Commercial College. -Mr. Emerson Losier, formerly of Montrose, is Principal of the ficurishing Commercial College i Baltimore. "We are glad, for divers reasons, to see ir. Losier prosper. He deserves to.

"Dove" for "Dived."-Probably most Yew Englanders, and their descendants in this see ion, instead of saving that "the muskrat dived into he river," would say that he "dove," (giving o its ong sound,) without suspecting that they were not speaking good English. Even Longfellow uses dove," in Hiawatha: " Dove as if he were a heaver," &c. But a reference to the Dictionary will "dove" for "dived" is mentioned in Bartlett's Dictionary of Americanisms.

The Lightning-Bug.-Webster defines the lightning-bug as "a species of fire-fly, common think that clergymen ought to go out of their way to in the northern States of America." "Fire-fly" is a preach politics, but if politics, stand in the way of much more poetic name, and we should be glad to. Conference at Zurich was soon to be held; at their duty as teachers of righteousness, they ought see it generally adopted instead of the unsavory which Sardinia was not to be represented, and These Ettle torch-bearers certainly add there was talk of a general Congress, subse-Their acrial evolutions and meteoric flashes have fre quently attracted the attention and awakened the muse of the post... The following lines of Bishop Heber, though referring to an East Indian scene, and probably to a different species, give a correct idea of the motions of our fire-fly:

options of our live-lip:
Yet mark I as fade the upper skies,
Each thicket opes ten thousand eyes.
Before, beside us, and above,
The fire-lip lights her lamp of love,
Refreating, chasing, smking, soaring,
The darkness of the copse exploring.

An Outside Worshiper.-The Roman Catholic Church in Montrose is very fully attended curiously compounded of that of Adam and Eve's ndividual. He may often be seen, alone, progress ing with undulatory motion towards the church afore. his eyes devoutly towards the cross with which the steeple is crowned, with many bows, and hand-lifeings, and forehead-crossings, he mutters his prayers to the Virgin Mary, or whatever Saint he may deem position, and then goes away apparently much refreshed and strengthened. -

Serious Accident. Mr. Nelson'U. Bissell rmerly of Montrose, but now a resident of Wiscon sin, was brought into this town on Friday last, very during a season of illness, Mr. Choate was badly injured by a fall from the plazza of the "Ed visited by one of his friends, who urged upbadly injured by a fall from the plazza of the "Ed wards House," at Great Bend. Mr. Bissell states that he arrived at Great Bend on the cars, about 2 o'clock Friday morning. On his alighting from the cars, a man standing by with a lantern, asked him if he wanted to go to a tavern. 'He replied that he did,' zed citizens, who showed some symptoms of dissat- and the man said he would conduct him to the Edisfaction with a recent episite of General Cass, the wards House. They started, and in walking on the Nestor of the Cabinet. Robert tells us that the General Cass, the railroad ties, Mr. Bissell missed a step, and fell, in eral's Le Clere letter has been misunderstood. It juring his knee pair. On reaching the bouse, Mr. was only intended as a "cantion" to him, to keep Bissell asked for a room to sleep in, and after some out of harm's way. As much as to say-if we undelay, the man with the lantern conducted him up derstand some of the official explanations with which to the third story and showed him into a room, but the public have been favored-Mr. Cass suspected told him not to fasten the door, as he wanted to pass that Mr. le Clerc had been guilty of some crime be-fore leaving his untive land, and he wished to have his understand that in that case, if he went back into the other room, but from the sounds that came and was caught, the arm of the Republic would not from thence, Mr. Bissell judged that he had not gone be extended for his protection. This explanation is to bed. Putting all the circumstances together, Mr. of our office, and remained exposed to the di-certainly very complimentary to Mr. Le Clerc. But Bissell became rather excited, and called to him in rect rays of the sun about two hours. When Hobert has another card to play—the good old Come the other room—"Landlord, my leg pains me; have we broke it we found it cooked "hard" for moore and noncer card to pay the power in the order rooms tanguard, my leg pains me; nave we found it cooked "asta" for monwealth of Massachusetts. Massachusetts, he you got any brandy in the house?" He called libred our liking—even the yolk being "hard"—tells us, (as if he had just discovered the fact.) detimes before he got an answer, although he was combined the right to vote till two vinced that the than was wide awake and close by thing. Norfolk: (Va.) Day Book. years after their naturalization. He might have him; and at hat the answer "No" came in the nentioned that South Carolina does the same thing, tong of one half awakened. Mr. Bissell now arose but probably he has not heard of that yet. The and dressed himself hastly, took his light, and start, zealous and chivahic Chairman proposes to "realist ed down stairs, determined to loave the house, as and and subduc" this movement of Massachusetts. He peditionaly as possible. Going down one flight of Prof. Olmstead, Astronomer; Dr. Abbott, kays, "Some other State, suless this unconstitution stairs, he traversed a surrow, hall, and found bloosid. Antiquasion: Alexander von Humboldt, Phiat and oppressive movement be at once resisted and at the outside of the building but is seemed a great losopher; William H. Prescott, Historian; subdued, may next amend its Constitution with a re-Sec. 5. That, it shall be the duty of the said directors, on or before the first day of November, in each and every year, to furnish the commissioners of the said county with an estimate of the probable expense of the poor and poor house for one year; and it shall be the first day of the poor and poor house for one year; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners of the said county with an estimate of the probable expense of its shall be the duty of said commissioners of the said county with an estimate of the probable expense of its shall be the duty of said commissioners of the said county with an estimate of the probable expense of its shall be the duty of said commissioners of the said county in the poor and poor house for one year; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners of the said county in the poor house for one year; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners of the said that the poor house for one year; and it shall be the duty of said commissioners of the said county in the poor house, "so or house," and on the interview of the said county of the county is shall be the duty of said commissioners of the said county in the grant of said commissioners to the plant for the poor house, "or "against a thouse his subject of or "against a thouse his subject of or supposing in duties of poor house," and on the interview probable expense of the poor house for one year; which shall be probable expense of the poor house, "or "against a thouse his subject of the poor house," and on the interview probable to said titue to the poor house for one year; and different the present the present the poor of said commissioners to the points, the same time the intravel to of the shall be poor to be county in the grant has the same time to the submer to the points of the submer to the submer to the submer to the submer to the poor to the poor to the state of the poor to the poor to the same time to the poor to the p

lost lodger. After he had passed by, Mr. Bissell saw two other men in another direction, and called to them for help. They came to his assistance, and while they were asking him how he was injured, the lantern man came up, and said that he got hurt in getting off from the cars. The injured man was taken care of, and brought to Montrose, and it was at first thought that he would never recover, but it is now hoped that he will, although his left hip is very badly injured, and he is much bruised besides. It is a singular case. Mr. Bissell is a sober man, but was perhaps nervous and excited from his long ride in the cars, which led him to imagine that harm was intended him; while there certainly was some-

After his arrival in Paris, Louis Napoleon eve, in a speech to the great bodies of the State, the following statement of his reasons for concluding a treaty of peace with Aus-

"Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature, as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in ont, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war. I found myself in the face of Europe, in arms, ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resoution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected.

It was necessary to crush bodily the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige | Jt was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concerne of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious ploud on at last risk that which a sovereign should on-ly stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped it was neither through wearings or exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts

noble delusions and patriotic hopes. "In order to serve the independence of Italy I made war against the mind of Europe, might be endangered I made peace. Our eforts and our sacrifices, have they been merev losses? No, we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave, and well organized. Piedmont has been delivered from an invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combatted it most. All the sovereigns of the peninsula comprehended the wants of salutary reforms. Thus, after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace

concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional causes for the happiness of Italy, the welfare of France, and the tranquillity of Europe."

By the steamship Persia, which arived at an early hour yesterday morning, we are put in possession of three days' later intelligence from Europe-much of it interesting, but little of great importance.-The agitation in Italy continued unabated; but it is now stated that neither of the Emperors will lift hand to restore the Austrian ver," &c. But a reference to the Dictionary will Archdukes, and the people whom they misshow that "dire" is a regular verb.

The use of governed believe that, in that case, they can always the lived it may be the people whom they misshow that "dire" is a regular verb. take care of themselves. In the Papal States there is much murmuring, but the command ers of the troops carried matters with a high hand. We have no further news of the inchonte Italian Confederation. The Peace quently. From various parts of Germany there are calls for a remodeling of the Ger-man Confederation, in which Prussia shall ave more, and Austria less weight. The oficial Prussia Gazette affirms positively, that Prussia never offered nor accepted any conditions of mediation between the belligerents. -N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 4th.

A RAILROAD TRAIN ATTACEED BY A BULL. -An accident of a very singular and serious nature occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, on Wednesday evening. It appears that, as the Express train was passing point near White Rock Station, about nine miles this side of Kittanning, it was charged nce in four weeks. Most of the worshipers are upon by a bull belonging to a gentleman Irish, or of Irish descent, though there are a few named Klingensmith, residing in the neigh-Germans, and one or two Americans who were bred borhood, and said to be an animal of unusuas Protestants. Among the most apparently devout al strength and ferocity. In the collision aldren of the Church, is a man somewhat advanced which followed, his bovine majesty was years and much addicted to whiskey, whose name crushed almost to a jelly, and his defunct remains carried some distance along the track. oldest son, and that of freland's patron Saint. Drink The affair, however, did not stop here. The seems to act specially on the devotional hump of this carcase proved an impassable obstruction to the train, and the locomotive, rtender, and four freight cars were thrown off the track. said. Arrived in its vicinity, down he goes upon his The latter went over an embankment some narrow-bones on the stone sidewalk, and lifting thirty feet in height, and were reduced almost to a complete wreck. The passenger car, the last in the train, remained on the track, else the consequences would have been far more serious. The locomotive was a most propitious. Sometimes he remains long insthis good deal used up, and the track damaged for some forty feet, but beyond this, nothing serious resulted from the strange occurrence -Pitteburgh Chronicle.

MR. CHOATE. -Two or three years ago, on him the importance of paying more attention to his health. "Sir," said the visitor, "you must go away; if you continue you professional abors thus, you will certainly undermine your constitution." Mr. Choate looked up, and with that grave irony and peculiar twinkle of the eye which were so marked and indescribable when he jested said: "Sir, the constitution was destroyed long ago; I am now living under the bylaws."-Boston Courier.

AN EGG COOKED IN THE SUR. The thermonieter ranged as high as 90 deg. in the shade during a part of yesterday. How high it was in the sun can not say, but we ate an egg which had been cooked "hard" in the sun. Sail egg was placed upon the roof

NECROLOGY OF 1859. This year will be as remarkable as was 1832 for the decease of a great number of eminent men. Already six months we make the following record: