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Business Cards section listing various services like tailors, grocers, and other local businesses.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Extensive list of business advertisements including tailors, grocers, and other trades.

Independence Republican.

"FREEDOM AND RIGHT AGAINST SLAVERY AND WRONG." VOL. 5. MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859. NO. 33.

Elia Clare and her Dead Bird.

For the Independent Republican. "As brave as you Highlanders are, I wonder how you dare to traverse the country alone with so much English gold as you do."

The Highwayman.

The Scottish Highlands, which in the fierce and turbulent days of old bent out armed clans to every battle field now in this week and piping time of peace, forth innumerable hordes of cattle.

A Good Story in a New Dress.

A very long, long time ago in the western part of England, there lived an aged couple whose time had passed away since early youth in the every day round of farm life.

Alone.

Alone, alone, my weary heart Hath come to this lone, long and well, And oh! with what a bitter grief, Naught but my weary heart can tell.

NOT STAFF AND BACHEL PAPERS.

I stepped on board the cars at Hopbottan, on the morning of August 1st, bound for West Chester, Chester county, Pa., with a view of attending the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association.

History of the War.

A Chronicle of Eleven Weeks. Embracing the Campaign from the Po to the Mincio. Its Battles, Encounters, Victories, Reverses, Retreats, and Final Termination.

For the Independent Republican.

Where wealth, and pride, and fashion throng; Bright jewels flash, and proud heads bow. But cold and lone, I move along.

For the Independent Republican.

"I know it," continued the hag, "and let me warn you in time to be on your guard."

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We crossed into Pennsylvania again below Trenton, and ran down to Tacony, twelve miles above Philadelphia, where we stepped on board the steamer 'John Newton' at a little past sundown.

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lies, numbering 6,500, under Gen. Forey, defeat 25,000 Austrians under Gen. Count Stadion—the Emperor visits Casale. May 21.—The Piedmontese, under General Cialdini, force the passage of the Sesia at Verceil, routing the Austrians—Garibaldi, with his corps, leaves Biella and marches for Northwest Lombardy.—The blockade of Venice established. May 22.—Death of the Emperor at Casale. May 23.—Garibaldi, passing the Ticino at Sesto Calende, defeats the enemy and captures Varese. May 25.—Garibaldi, attacked by the Austrians, beats them—Col. Cristofori, with a portion of Garibaldi's force, beats the Austrians near Sesto Calende.—The Emperor at Voghera. May 26.—The Emperor escapes at Verceil—Garibaldi again beats the Austrians at Malnate. THE FIFTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF PALERMO. May 27.—Garibaldi marches upon Comiso—Rapid movement of the French army from the south to the north of the Po—Montebello and Casteggio occupied by the Austrians. May 28.—Garibaldi beating the Austrians at San Felice, occupies Comiso, Campobello, and Caserta, and sends his corps to bombard Canicchi, on Lake Maggiore.—The Voltellino rises in insurrection. May 31.—Battle of Palermo—The Allies commanded by Victor Emmanuel, attack the Austrians—The Emperor of Austria attended by Field Marshal Anton Hess arrives at Comiso. June 1.—The Allies defeat the Austrians at Palermo—Gen. Nelli occupies Novara—Proclamation of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the Tyrolese. June 2.—Garibaldi, retiring before a powerful body of the enemy, attacks Lavento unsuccessfully.—The Austrians attack the allied outposts at Robbio, and speedily retreat.—The advance of the Allies, under McMahon, enters Lombardy by the bridge of Turbigo. THE SIXTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE GREAT BATTLES OF MARENCO AND MILEGNANO. June 3.—The Austrians hastily evacuate Sardinia—Severe attack on Buffalora concludes in a splendid victory of the Allies at Magenta. June 6.—Milan rises upon the Austrians.—The garrison retreats—Victor Emmanuel proclaims the King of Italy annexed to Sardinia—Grand Duca Demio at Paris for the victory at Magenta. June 7.—The Emperor and King enter Milan.—The Austrian custom houses, on Lake Maggiore seized by Garibaldi's corps. June 8.—Garibaldi pursues the Austrians, who retreat to the Ticino—The proclamation of Napoleon III to the Italians. June 9.—Marshal Bismarck d'Hilliers attacks the Austrians at Malignano, and after a severe contest, carries that post.—On the same day the Austrian Count d'Urban is defeated by Marshal Canrobert, for Cannonica Bay.—The Austrians evacuate the Lago Maggiore.—The Emperor and King attend Mass at Milan. THE SEVENTH WEEK OF THE WAR—RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS. June 10.—Garibaldi enters Bergamo.—The Austrians evacuate Pavia and Piacenza.—The Duchess of Parma arrives at Verona. June 11.—The Austrians evacuate Lodovico.—The Emperor of Austria, Resignation of the Derby Ministry in England.—Lord Palmerston invited to form a Cabinet.—Head-quarters of the French advanced to Gorgonzola. June 12.—The vanguard of the French army passes the Adda at Lonato.—The Sardinian army passes the Adige at Vipiteno.—The Austrians complete the evacuation of the Papal Territory, and also withdraw from Modena.—Death of Prince Metternich. June 13.—The Austrians abandon Pizzighetta.—Garibaldi at Brescia—Cremona and Brescia defend for the King of Sardinia.—The Allied army passes the Sesia.—Gen. d'Urban retired from Coccaiglia. June 14.—The Duke of Modena arrives at Mantua.—d'Urban occupies Cavriana, but evacuates it the same night.—Revolt at Venice. June 15.—Garibaldi repelled by an overwhelming force of Austrians at Cassinello.—He retreats towards Lonato. June 16.—Gen. Count Schlick takes command of the Second Austrian Army, replacing Gyalui.—The Head-quarters of Napoleon III removed to Covone.—The Austrian Emperor at Traviaglia. THE EIGHTH WEEK OF THE WAR—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL DECISIVE BATTLE. June 17.—The Austrians occupy Montebello and Castiglione.—Kossuth leaves London for Italy. June 18.—The Emperor and King enter Brescia.—The Austrians occupy the pass of the Stelvio.—The Emperor Francis Joseph reviews a portion of his army at Lonato.—He assumes supreme command of the army.—The Papal troops, having captured the treachery of the priests captured Perugia, follow up Austrians as Casatenolani.—He retreats towards Lonato. June 19.—The third Division of the Adriatic Fleet sails from Toulon. June 20.—The Austrians abandon Montebello, Castiglione, and Lonato. June 21.—The Emperor and King leave Brescia for the Camp.—The Austrians occupy Montebello and Castiglione.—Francis Joseph fixes his headquarters at Villacarne. June 22.—The French pass the Chiave at Montebello, and push a reconnaissance as far as Goleto.—The headquarters of Francis Joseph at Vallegio.—Kossuth arrives at Genoa. June 23.—The French Emperor and the King urge a reconnaissance as far as Desenzano.—The Austrians in full force repossess the Mincio, and occupy Pozzolengo, Sollerino, and Cavriana.—Tumults at Milan against the Jesuits. THE NINTH WEEK OF THE WAR—THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO—THE ALLIES FIGHT THE MINCIO. June 24.—Great battle of Solferino; 250,000 Austrians defeated by the Allies, numbering 160,000.—The Austrians repossess the Mincio.—The Allied head-quarters at Cavriana. June 25.—Prussia proposes in the Diet the mobilization of the Federal army.—Panic retreat of French troops at Brescia. June 26.—Kossuth arrives at Parma, and after conferring with Prince Napoleon, proceeds to the imperial head-quarters. [SEE FOURTH PAGE.]