The Independent Republican.

CIRCULATION, 2232.

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

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, Aug. 25, 1859.

STATE TICKET:

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF YORK COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

WILLIAM H. KEIM,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

☞ See the notice of the Ninth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, in another column of this paper.

☞ See advertisement of Tioga Point Horse Powers, Threshers, and other Machines, in another column. It is claimed that they are superior to any other Machines for like purposes ever sold in this County.

☞ The quantity of matter already in type for this week's *Republican*, excludes all comment on the nominations of the Republican County Convention, as well as other editorials.

☞ Hon. G. A. Grow has returned from his fishing voyage, and arrived in Montrose on Monday last. He leaves next week for Minnesota, where he will spend some time in canvassing the State for the Republican candidates.

☞ Joseph DuBois, Esq., of Great Bend, has been appointed by the Governor of the State of New York, Commissioner of Deeds for that State.

☞ A man without a name writes us a letter displaying a good deal of malice, vulgarity, and ignorance, of which we should take no notice were it not for the fact that there is a gleam of sense in one of his suggestions. He says that our local items are too much confined to events that happen in Montrose, while other parts of the county are neglected. But it should be remembered that it is the misfortune of our local editor to reside in Montrose, and consequently the matters that come under his own personal observation pertain mostly to this locality. We have often called upon our friends in all parts of the county to furnish local news for publication, and shall always be glad to have them do so; but our nameless correspondent must perceive, if he is not also brainless, that as long as the items are not furnished we cannot publish them. We advise Mr. Anonymous to start a newspaper, and edit it to suit himself.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention of Susquehanna County met at Montrose on Monday afternoon, August 22d, 1859, pursuant to notice; and the following Delegates presented their credentials and took their seats:

Apolacon—H. P. Kimball, Chester Graves.
Ararat—G. O. Baldwin, J. C. Buslnell.
Auburn—S. Tewksbury, R. S. Davis.
Bridgewater—M. M. Mott, E. W. Hawley.
Brooklyn—H. W. Kent, G. W. Palmer.
Choconut—W. F. Carmalt, D. O. Minkler.
Clifford—C. D. Wilson, E. S. Lewis.
Dimock—T. J. Babcock, Sam'l Sherer.
Dundaff—W. H. Slocum, John Falkner.
Forest Lake—S. D. Cornell, Wilson J. Turrell.
Friendsville—Nelson Griffis, W. C. Waters.
Franklin—E. L. Beebe, D. S. Peck.
Gibson—W. W. Williams, Lewis Brainard.
Great Bend—A. P. Stephens, R. T. Terboss.
Harford—Walter Graham, Charles Tingley.
Harmony—Luther Barnes, Jonathan Taylor.
Herrick—
Jackson—A. W. Barrett, A. B. Larabee.
Jessup—I. L. Camp, W. Faurote.
Lathrop—F. E. Loomis, John Lord.
Lenox—A. F. Snover; C. W. Conrad.
Liberty—G. W. Crandall, Joel Webster.
Middletown—H. F. Hendrick, I. Giffin.
Montrose—D. R. Lathrop, E. Mott.
New Milford—David Summers, E. S. Page.
Oakland—Geo. A. Brush, John Simmons.
Rush—Henry Granger, Norman Granger.
Silver Lake—B. M. Gaige, P. Hinds.
Springville—S. H. Taylor, J. W. Fisk.
Susq'a Depot—S. Falkenbury, J. T. Cameron.
Thomson—A. Coon, H. Lamb.

The Convention was organized by the election of S. H. TAYLOR *Chairman*, A. P. Stephens and Samuel Sherer *Vice Presidents*, and D. R. Lathrop and M. M. Mott *Secretaries*.

For STATE SENATOR, Hon. WILLIAM JESSUP was unanimously nominated.

For REPRESENTATIVE—

Geo. T. Frazier received	33	votes.
S. F. Carmalt "	19	"
John F. Deans "	2	"
Franklin Fraser "	12	"

The names of S. F. Carmalt and Franklin Fraser being withdrawn, on motion, GEORGE T. FRAZIER was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

For DISTRICT ATTORNEY—

Albert Chamberlin received	38	votes.
L. F. Fitch "	5	"
Franklin Fraser "	15	"

ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, having a majority of all the votes, was declared unanimously nominated.

For COUNTY COMMISSIONER—

	1st bal.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
J. E. Howe rec'd	20	21	23	27	29
J. H. Hall "	8	6	3		
I. A. Newton "	4	2			
J. B. Cogswell "	7	8	5	7	
M. C. Stewart "	19	23	29	25	31

M. C. STEWART was therefore declared the nominee for County Commissioner.

For COUNTY TREASURER—

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
D. W. Titus rec'd	22	24	23	23	27	37
B. Gliddon "	4	5	11	withdrawn.		
Stillman Fuller "	7	8	6	withdrawn.		
W. W. Smith "	1	1	1	1	2	
D. F. Austin "	4	7	8	7	11	21
M. Gilliman "	11	6	withdrawn.			
J. P. W. Riley "	7	7	5	5	5	with.
George Fink "	1	2	2	withdrawn.		

DAVID W. TITUS was therefore declared the nominee for County Treasurer.

For AUDITOR, Chauncey Wright of Forest Lake was unanimously nominated.

For COUNTY SURVEYOR—

Wilson J. Turrell rec'd	33	votes.
David Wakelee "	11	"
C. M. Tingley "	5	"

WILSON J. TURRELL of Forest Lake, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared nominated.

The following resolutions with reference to Senator were then adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we solicit the concurrence of the Conventions of the other Counties of the district in this nomination; and as Bradford and Wyoming have each been represented in the Senate since this County has received the nomination, we claim their concurrence as of *right*.

Resolved, That S. E. Chase, Albert Chamberlin, H. H. Frazier, S. F. Carmalt, D. R. Lathrop, G. B. Eldred, and B. S. Bentley be Senatorial conferees, with power to substitute, or fill vacancies; and also so settle with the other conferees the proper ratio of representation in that and future conferences—Sullivan County having been added to this district since the last conference; also that the meeting of conferees be held at Stephensville on the first Wednesday (7th) of September next.

The following named persons were duly elected Standing County Committee for the ensuing year:

Tracy Hayden, New Milford; John Conklin, Great Bend; Abel Cassedy, Dimock; R. S. Davis, Auburn; Albert Truesdell, Liberty; S. F. Carmalt, Choconut; C. F. Read, G. E. Dimock, Montrose; J. H. Hall, Rush; H. F. Hendrick, Middletown.

The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

For the Independent Republican.

Letter from Cape May.

Cape May, N. J. Aug. 9, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:—Last week the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association held its annual meeting, at West Chester, Chester Co. This association still continues to increase in interest and usefulness.—There was a larger number of teachers present at the Association at Scranton, last year, than at any of its previous meetings; and this year the attendance was still larger, with a corresponding increase of interest in its proceedings.

During my stay at West Chester, I accepted the hospitality of that venerable, noble-hearted old man, Dr. Darlington, whose efforts in behalf of Science and literature, (especially in Botany,) have rendered his name familiar to lovers of science not only in our own country but throughout Europe.

The fact that West Chester is the most beautiful village in the State, and its inhabitants the most refined and educated, is owing, in no small degree, to the influence arising from the Doctor's devotion to science and his readiness to assist, regardless of pecuniary considerations, all who are willing to labor earnestly for their own social, scientific, and literary elevation. The people here seem to value more highly than anything else, the cultivation of the head and the heart, and to esteem one another for intellectual attainments and true manly and christian virtues, instead of for fine houses, fast horses, and good wine. Here, many, if not a majority of the ladies, as well as the gentlemen, pursue some branch of study, as botany, mineralogy, conchology, mathematics, history, or general literature, as a speciality, after having obtained a good general knowledge of the arts and sciences.

It may not be out of place in this connection to remark that the Doctor spoke in complimentary terms of a young lady of refinement and education, of our county, (Susquehanna,) as being interested and highly intelligent in the subject of Botany, and who occasionally favored him with a communication and specimens of plants. It is pleasing to learn that, amid the general tumultuous struggle for the accumulation of wealth, the attainment of position, and power, and the hundreds of other things that perish with the using, our county does not lack for some who look out, with serene and delighted eye, upon the face of Nature to them unveiled, winning, fair, and beautiful. The Doctor is one of the few who, as he increases in years, increases in wisdom, and also has that still more rare quality that we hear much of but seldom find, Christian charity, brotherly love. He is as cheerful and communicative now as when I spent a week or two at his house a few years ago, and takes as deep an interest in all kinds of improvements and is ever ready to impart information upon almost any scientific or literary subject. Would that our State was blessed with more such noble specimens of true manhood.

In our table chat he gave me an interesting account of a journey on horseback from Baltimore to Wilmington when he fell in company, at stopping places, with Jerome Bunaparte, now at Paris, and the only surviving brother of Napoleon Buonaparte, and Col. J. Barney, of the U. S. Army, who were taking the same journey in a buggy.

In the course of the debates in the Association, some gentleman remarked that he did not like to listen to "speeches *for buncombe*." By the way I apprehend he was not so much annoyed with "speeches for *buncombe*" as the other members, considering that a man is generally supposed to be pleased with what he is doing himself. At our next table-chat the Doctor gave the origin of the saying, "*speaking for buncombe*." A few years ago a member of Congress from Buncombe Co., North Carolina, attempted to speak when the House was tired of hearing speeches, and called loudly for the question; but the member persistently insisted on being heard, and said "*he must speak for Buncombe*." Hence, the origin of the phrase, "speaking for buncombe."

There are at present stopping here from four to five thousand physical and intellectual invigorating pleasure-seeking ladies and gentlemen. From my window I see upwards of fifteen hundred, old and young of both sexes, in bathing, (or as my friend, the correspondent of the N. Y. Herald expresses it,) "breasting and beating back the billowy waves." For my part I have seen but little "breasting the billowy waves" since I have been here. True, all face the waves while they are at a distance, but as they approach all instinctively turn their backs, and at the same time place their hands on their knees and look back over their shoulders and in this interesting position, await with fear and excitement, (or evident satisfaction, as the case may be,) the tumbling waves which soon dash over them, occasionally stretching some elderly man or woman on the beach. This is certainly an amusing scene. If brother Deans was here to take a daguerreotype of it, I have no doubt he would have employment for a month to come, in taking copies of it for his numerous customers. One has here an excellent opportunity for studying form and attitude. And "attitude is said to be everything." I apprehend, however, the looker on here, would desire the introduction of the word *form or figure*, to render the above saying at all acceptable to him. The throng before me is composed of men and women of all ages and all sizes, in their bathing habilimeits of all styles and colors. John G. Saxe, in describing his brother, the other day, said, "He is a man of magnificent proportions, somewhat like myself." I doubt whether he would say as much of the style of proportions of this interesting, happy group. Still he doubtless would give them the excellency of proportions that the Irishman claimed for the wall he built about his garden, two feet in height and three feet in width; who on being asked why he chose such singular proportions, replied, "an faith so that when it tumbles down it will be higher than before." The places for exercise and amusement here, aside from bathing, are numerous. I have met here many of my friends from New York and Harrisburg, and am enjoying myself much. Yours, A.

For the Independent Republican.

(Not) Staff-and-Satchel Papers.—No. 5.

The most extensive preparations had been made by the citizens of West Chester to accommodate all attending the Association during its sessions. All of the members of the Convention were to become the welcome guests of the people, and so boundless was their hospitality that places for fifty remained unfilled during the entire week.

Horticultural Hall, the room selected for the meeting, is capable of holding fifteen hundred persons. It is a fine stone building, erected expressly for a Hall. It is constructed of Serpentine-stone, which is found in considerable quantities in Chester county, and is counted very valuable as a building stone. It has no seams, and is broken from the quarry in all imaginable shapes, and when laid up, lends to the walls of a building a natural hap-hazard style of beauty which is positively a relief to one in these days of right-angled block-work and overdone architecture.

The ceiling of the Hall is at least twenty-five feet above the floor. There is an ample orchestral gallery immediately over the entry and ante-rooms, and in the opposite end of the Hall is a platform twenty feet wide, raised three feet, and running the entire width of the room.

A more happy choice could hardly have been made, considering the wants of our meeting.

The citizens of the village, represented by their local committee, had employed Dr. Cummington's Philadelphia Band, probably the finest orchestra in the State, to attend the Association, paying them one hundred dollars for the three days; and all other *needs* of the Convention were provided for in the same liberal manner.

I have not time and you have not space for a detailed account of the proceedings of the Convention. I shall, therefore, only notice some of the prominent points of most general interest.

When the meeting was called to order, precisely at 10 o'clock, there was probably one thousand in attendance, and from the opening of the afternoon session of the first day, (Tuesday,) the audience ranged from fifteen hundred to two thousand, till the Convention adjourned finally on Thursday night.—The Hall was generally packed to its utmost capacity half an hour before the time for the meeting to commence, and it was estimated that many times one thousand turned away unable to find even standing room within hearing distance of the platform.

The people came in for twenty miles around; the stables of the hotels were crowded to overflowing with horses; carriages lined the streets in every direction; and although the citizens found it necessary to resort to a charge of twenty cents admittance for all not members of the Convention, there was at no time any perceptible abatement in the overwhelming rush. The visitors from other States were astonished—yes, almost astounded. T. W. Valentine, Esq., of New York, said he had been connected with the "New York State Teachers' Association" for fourteen years, but had never before witnessed such a spectacle as the meeting at West Chester presented. Such universal intelligence among the people! such enthusiasm, such a perfect furor on the subject of popular education! The *elite* of police and political society were there,—such as the Hon. John M. Read, of the Supreme Court; John Hickman, member of Congress; John S. Bell, of the Pennsylvania State Senate; Mr. Pierce, of the House; Dr. Darlington, Ex-M. C., and the most celebrated Botanist in the United States; Judge Haines, of the Circuit Court; Judge J. J. Lewis, and many others. The acting President of the Association was Dr. Frank Taylor, County Superintendent of Chester county, and sonin-in-law of Bayard Taylor, the celebrated trav-

er, who lives at Kennett Square, only seven miles below West Chester.

At twelve o'clock on Wednesday, just previous to adjournment, a telegram was brought into the meeting announcing the death of the Hon. Horace Mann, of Antioch College, Ohio. The whole appearance of the assembly underwent a sudden transition. The gay smile of joy and gladness was changed to the pensive look of sadness and regret. Nearly every countenance in that great sea of upturned faces betokened a sorrowing heart at the sad calamity which every friend of humanity had sustained in the breaking of that pure and exalted type of a glorious *Mann-hood*. A nation, yes, a civilized world, mourns his departure. So sudden, so unexpected was the event that I can hardly yield the pleasant thought that he is still living. In imagination I still see his genial, sunny countenance, his erect, manly form, his thin, snowy locks; I still see him on the platform animated by the glowing pathos that his theme inspires, his mellow, silvery tones falling upon the attentive ear as sweetly as the merry chime of a mountain brooklet; I see him as he extends the warm and sympathetic hand of brotherly love, moving majestically among his admirers, while the sparkling gems and pearls of wit and wisdom come bubbling, like crystal waters, from the overflowing casket of his soul.

It has been my fortune to look upon, and to be in the presence of, some of the so-called "great ones" of the world, and I must say that he, more than any other within the range of my knowledge, seemed to pervade, with the intensity of his glowing soul, the atmosphere about him. Daniel Webster more nearly equaled him in this particular than any other man I ever saw; and it might be he excelled him, when *intellectual power* is alone considered, but in that divine, exalted, magic influence which serves to draw you to the man as by a thousand silken threads, he was almost without a rival.

Some of your readers may not have heard of the incident that occurred to him at the death of his first wife, who was a daughter of Dr. Messer, President of Brown University at the time he graduated at that Institution. Her death took place but a few years after their union. He was then comparatively a young man, having scarcely reached the prime and vigor of life. So intense and agonizing was his grief, when the event occurred, that his hair, which was naturally a glossy black, changed, during the space of a single night, to be as white as snow, and remained so during the residue of his life. He frequently adverted to this circumstance, when, in after years, the whiteness of his hair was the subject of remark.

Resolutions befitting the event were passed by the Association, and the President, Dr. Taylor, paid a glowing tribute to his memory in a few appropriate remarks.

Truly may we say of him, in the language of the great delineator of human character,

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."

A resolution complimentary to Prof. Stoddard was adopted, and he came forward and responded in a few well-timed and appropriate remarks. He has a host of friends in Chester and other counties throughout Pennsylvania, that very much regret his departure from the State.

Among the personal incidents of my stay in West Chester, that of my acquaintance with Dr. Darlington and members of his family, is among the most pleasing of my remembrances.

Dr. Darlington is nearly eighty years of age, and more than forty years ago was in Congress for a period of six years. He knew Randolph, Madison, Monroe, Barbour, Archer, Pinckney, Rufus King, Wirt, Crawford, Marshall, Macon, Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Benton, J. Q. Adams, Lowndes, Taylor, (John W., of N. Y.,) Tompkins, Otis, and all the controling spirits of the Republic fifty years ago. To listen to his conversation, to hear him recount the thrilling incidents of a long and eventful life, to feel that you are looking upon one who was an associate and coteimporary of some of the founders of the Government, is to fill you with a delight and reverence that is far more easily imagined than expressed. 'Tis worth five years of the monotonous routine of ordinary life.

Notwithstanding my efforts at brevity, I shall be compelled to defer a portion of this subject to another Paper. B. F. T.

The Two Years' Probation.

The tergiversation of the Administration on the subject of the liability of our naturalized citizens to render military service to their native monarchs, puts its apologists and the pretendedly exclusive friends of that class of our people in a terrible quandary.—Some four or five official papers appeared, each of them irreconcilable with all the others, and manifesting an inconsistency absolutely ludicrous. The only resort the Democrats of the Administration stripe could betake themselves to was the boy's revenge of saying, "you're another;" and so they cited the Massachusetts provision requiring naturalized citizens to live two years in the State before voting as a proof of Republican hostility to them. They were answered in their own way, and it was shown that in the model Democratic State of South Carolina, the same provision existed before it was thought of in Massachusetts. This was for a while denied; but here is the proof of the assertion in the words of the statute itself:—

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, that the amendment of the fourth section of the first article of the Consitution of this State, ratified on the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, be altered and amended to read as follows:—Every free white man of the age of twenty one years, paupers and non-commisioned officers and private soldiers of the United States excepted, who hath been *a citizen and resident of this State two years previous to the day of election*, and who hath a freehold of fifty acres of land or town lot, of which he hath been legally seized and possessed at least 6 months before election, or not having such a freehold or town lot, hath been a resident in the election district in which he offers to give his vote six months before the said election, shall have a right to vote for a member or members to serve in either branch of Legislature or the election district in which he holds such property, or is a resident."

Here we have it in black and white, no longer capable of being denied. And there is "worse and more of it," for it seems that Democracy in South Carolina not only requires an alien to be a citizen, and of course two years naturalized, before he can vote, but, according to the *Southern Guardian*—a paper published in that State—he cannot even after that time be eligible either to the Legislature or as Governor, nor serve as a juror, for, says that paper—"Except as to votes, and as to being eligible to the Legislative and Executive departments, and as to serving as jurors, there is not at present any discrimination between native born and naturalized citizens in South Carolina."

We submit that there is considerable in these exceptions. A foreigner may, we suppose, own negroes, but he is not considered fit to vote until he has been two years naturalized, and even then is not competent to sit as a juror, or serve as a member of the Legislature or Governor. This goes a hop, step, and jump ahead of the much stigmatized Constitutional Amendment in Massachusetts, it is a Democratic diamond of the first water too, for South Carolina dictates the policy of that party, and has long played the part of task-master over it. What do our adopted citizens think of this type of Democracy? It is likely to spread too, for the party has copied equally extravagant and outrageous things from the peculiar political notions of that State.

The Usual Practice.—Two members of the Philadelphia Democracy, who were sent to prison some months ago for cheating at the polls, while acting as officers of the election, were recently pardoned out. There seems to be no sufficient punishment for these election frauds; but, worse than all, these two convicts while still in jail, were re-elected by the Democracy to fill positions as officers at the coming election. Cheating at the polls seems to be a constitutional duty with this party, whether it be in Kansas or Philadelphia.

☞ Ex-President Van Buren is writing his life and times.

Local Department.

Fashionable Circles.—Mr. Jones was recently heard to tell an inquisitive stranger that *all* the ladies in Montrose move in fashionable circles. It was afterwards ascertained that by "fashionable circles" he meant "hoops." ‡

A Bribe Offered.—Somebody has conceived a very ingenious device for discovering the personal identity of the editor of the "local department." One day last week, we received through the Post-office the following spirit-stirring lines:

To the Local Editor of the Independent Republican.

Permit a giddy, trifling girl
For once to fill your "poets' corner;"
She cares not how the critics snarl,
Or beaus and macaronis scorn her.

She longs in print her lines to see;
Oblige her—sure you can't refuse it—
And, if you find her out, your *fee*
Shall be to *kiss her*—if you choose it. Ada.

It might be inferred that some angel in crinoline, not well posted in the ways of printing offices, had fallen in love with our attractive "devil," and taken this way of dropping him a hint of the fact. But we rather incline to the opinion that a deep conspiracy has been formed, and that the tempting offer of the charming Ada (we have no doubt she is charming) was only made for the purpose of drawing us out from behind our incognito. If, however, she will come forward and make her proper oath or affirmation that no such conspiracy exists, the "devil" is hereby constituted our plenipotentiary to settle all preliminaries regarding the payment of the *fee* aforesaid. But it is only fair to add, that there are *several* local editors, and they claim that the promised *fee* shall be equitably distributed among them. The verses are published, and the fee is due, with interest from this date. ‡

The Mails.—We hear much complaint with regard to changes recently made by the Postoffice Department in mail routes in this County. Not only have several Postoffices been discontinued, and others removed without regard to the convenience of the people, but the mails are delivered less frequently on several routes than heretofore. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says, "There is no doubt that at the next Session of Congress partiality and favoritism of a flagitious character will be brought to light with reference to the discontinuance and decrease of sundry mails, and the continuance and establishment of others by no means so serviceable, and more extensive and expensive than those abolished."

A Law Case—Woman's Rights.—At a late session of the Courts of this county, a case of a very unusual character in our quiet and well-ordered community, was presented. A Mrs. S. was put upon her trial for having assaulted Mrs. P., a neighbor. It transpired on the examination, that the injured party had called upon the other, when a wordy altercation arose, in the course of which the *lie* was given by the visitor; upon which the mistress of the premises indignantly ordered Mrs. P. to leave. A retreat was accordingly made to the field in which the house was situated, where a stand took place, and the parley was renewed—Mrs. P. refusing to be driven any farther. Upon this the defendant siezed a *bed post* and punished her opponent severely.

Counselor L. defended in the cause, and urged rather faintly, that the offensive imputation, by Mrs. P. and her refusal to leave the ground, were sufficient to warrant the punishment his client inflicted. The whole discussion was rather a matter of pleasantry in the Court, and an unoccupied member of the bar wrote and privately handed to the Judge the following

Impromptu:

An English Judge, has ruled of old,
As in the law books we are told,
A man, in any household strife,
Might *with a stick* chastise his wife,
And make her quietly succumb,
If the stick weren't thicker than his thumb.

As boldly his duty he discharges,
The Counsel here the rule enlarges—
Holding that a woman who's accused
Of lying, is so much abused,
That a *bed-post* is a proper club
With which her opponent to drub.

In the ancient case which I have cited,
Coming down from times benighted,
Some English ladies sent to see
How large his Honor's thumb might be;
That they might learn what chance they ran
If they offended lordly man.

Now, in these days of "woman's rights"
When they thus have their little fights,
I think they should clearly show
How large a bed-post they might "go." W.

Fine Oats.—We have been shown a sample of new oats grown from Poland seed, as taken from a field of about 18 acres on the farm of Henry Drinker, Esq., near Montrose. The stem is the largest we have ever seen, and the entire crop would average fully five feet in height, while the heads are large and well filled, the grain being of a dark color, resembling the Irish oats. The specimen left with us would measure in the field nearly six feet in height, and may be seen at our office by any one feeling an interest in an examination of so fine a production of the soil of this County. We learn that it is the intention of Mr. Drinker to reserve a portion of his crop for seed, in order that it may in time be generally disseminated among our Farmers. From one selected head, one hundred and fifty-seven perfect grains were taken.

Gibson Agricultural Society.—The Gibson Agricultural Society will meet at Gibson Hill, Saturday, September 3d, at one o'clock p. m. Members and others interested in the objects of the Society, are requested to attend.

JOHN SMILEY, *President.*
W. W. Williams, *Secretary.*

Reported for the Independent Republican.

Court Proceedings.

JUDGES WILMOT, BURROWS, AND READ ON THE BENCH.

Montrose, August, 1859.

Commonwealth vs. A. B. Merrill. Indictment, Perjury. James G. Case, Prosecutor. Jessups and Little for Commonwealth, Chamberlin, Streeter, and Turrell for Defendant.

Orson Case, sworn.—I was present at the Ejectment suit of Chamberlin against my sons, James and Marcus Case, last January Term, and heard A. B. Merrill testify at said suit. He swore he had no interest in the suit. I think as late as 1856 I heard my boys, James and Marcus, refuse to sell Mr. Merrill any land. I heard Mr. Merrill swear that he had not purchased any flour of my boys. I know he did have some $50 worth of flour of the boys.

Cross-examined.—I do not recollect of ever telling anyone that I sold land to Mr. Merrill for the purpose of building up the place. I do not remember of ever urging Mr. Merrill to come into Hopbottom to purchase a piece of land.

James G. Case, sworn.—I was one of the defendants in the Ejectment suit tried here last January Term. I heard A. B. Merrill sworn. He was a witness for Mr. Chamberlin. Refused to sell Mr. Merrill any land. There has been an account the most of the time since Mr. Merrill has lived in Hopbottom between him and myself. I sold Mr. Merrill seven barrels of flour in 1851. Mr. Merrill swore here last January Term that he never had bought any flour of me.

Cross-Examined.—I do not recollect of ever telling Rufus D. Clark anything at all about the land in question. I do not remember of ever telling Seth Bisbee anything about it. My father and Marcus were present at the delivery of the flour to Merrill, I think.

Marcus Case, sworn.—I was one of the defendants in the Ejectment suit tried here last January Term. I was present at the suit, and heard Merrill testify. He at one time had a book account with my brother, James G. Case. I was present when my brother delivered the flour to Merrill. My brother let him have seven barrels of flour for $50. I never received anything out of his store for the land.

Cross-examined.—I do not recollect of ever telling Rufus D. Clark, Seth Bisbee, or Wescott, anything at all about the land in question.

Orson Case, jr., sworn.—I heard my brother, Marcus Case, forbid Mr. Merrill's putting up any buildings on the lot, and Merrill said if he would allow him to put up the buildings he would remove them any time when my brother said. This conversation took place, I think, some time in 1852.

George Case, sworn.—I heard Marcus forbid Defendant putting any building on the lot; and Deft. said if he would permit him to put up the building, he would remove it any time when my brother said. I think it was some time during the year 1852.

H. B. Kettle, sworn.—I have heard the deft. say at several different times that he had endeavored to buy land of Mr. Case, but that he had found out that the title to the land was good, for nothing.

David Wilmarth, sworn.—I heard deft. say that the Case boys would not sell him any land; and he would not be drove away by the boys, as he did not believe that the Post title to the land was good for anything.

Cross-examined.—I never spoke to Rufus D. Clark anything about the matter in my life, in no way, shape, or manner, that I know of.

James W. Chapman, sworn.—I surveyed the land in August, 1853. Marcus was present, and forbid my running out the land for the deft., at the time.

W. M. Tingley, sworn.—I heard the deft. at one time say that he had lost his suit, but that it was a long road that never turned.

J. Simmons, sworn.—I heard Marcus Case at one time forbid deft. putting up buildings on the land in question.

[Here the Commonwealth rested, and the Defence proceeded with their testimony.]

W. P. Crandall, sworn.—I have heard Marcus and James Case say that they had sold A. B. Merrill the land in question. I have frequently talked with them both upon the same subject.

John Lindsley, sworn.—I heard old Mr. Case say that he had sold deft. a piece of land on one side of the Railroad, and Mr. Kellum on the other, and he wished me to come down and help move up an old house on to deft's land.

A. Wescott, sworn.—Marcus Case told me that he had sold a piece of land to the deft. He said his object in selling him the land was to build up a place there. I cannot remember when it was that he told me. I live about one mile from Hopbottom.

Cross-examined.—I told Marcus Case this year in having that I did not know anything about the matter.

Major Bisbee, sworn.—Mr. Case told me that he had sold deft. a piece of land. I have frequently heard Mr. Case speak about selling the land to deft.

Cross-examined.—I conducted the matter for the deft., before the Justice. Mr. Case and I have had some difficulty, occasionally.

A. E. Bell, sworn.—I heard one of the Case boys say that the land honestly belonged to his uncle Amos, but that they had got the advantage of him, and they intended to keep it.

Cross-examined.—I am the son-in-law of the deft. I have been married some four years.

A. Millard, sworn.—I think I heard Marcus Case say at one time that he had sold, or was about to sell, the deft. a piece of land. I do not exactly remember when it was.

Loomis Wright, sworn.—I was at work for deft., building his house, and Orson Case came along and forbid my working any more on the house; soon the boys came along, however, and told me to go right on with the building of the house.

[Here the Commonwealth proceeded with their rebutting testimony.]

David Wilmarth, re-called.—I heard W. P. Crandall say, at the house of W. Z. Brown, that he knew nothing at all about the matter, and did not know what he was subpoenaed for.

W. Z. Brown, sworn.—I heard W. P. Crandall say that he did not know what he was subpoenaed for, as he knew nothing about the case.

After the above evidence was submitted to the Jury, W. J. Turrell opened the argument on the part of the defence. He was followed by R. B. Little, in behalf of the Commonwealth. After the Judge's charge to the Jury, and after due deliberation, they returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the Prosecutor, James G. Case, to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. C. F. Asel. Indictment, Rape. Daniel Matthews, of New Milford, Prosecutor. The prisoner on being arraigned plead "Guilty."

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Stage. Indictment, Rape. Robert Roberts, of Harmony, Prosecutor.—The prisoner on being arraigned plead "Guilty."

Commonwealth vs. Cornelius Blauvelt. Indictment, Forgery, of Promissory Note. Jessups, Bentley, and Finch for the Commonwealth, Little and Post for the Defence.

Albert Beardsley, sworn.—Early last February the deft. came to me, and wanted to get, or borrow, a sum of money. I told him he was a stranger to me, but if he would get good security, I would let him have the money. He called himself Marvin Barber, and said he had friends living in Lathrop Township, this County. In about a week he returned with a note signed by M. Gordeneer as security, and I let him have the money, $110. The note was dated February 15, 1859, and payable ninety days from date. After the note became due, I went and saw Gordeneer, and he said he knew nothing of it. This was the first time I had thought of any fraud in the matter.

Cross-examined.—I think it was the 15th, or thereabouts. The deft. had on a checkered coat and soft hat. I think he also wore light whiskers at the time.

M. Gordeneer, sworn.—I never signed the note. It purported to be signed by Marvin Barber and myself. I knew of no such man at the time as Marvin Barber.

G. L. Wilson, sworn.—I saw the deft. at Squire Beardsley's office some time last winter. I think I have seen the same man at Nicholson Depot frequently, before I saw him at Squire Beardsley's office.

Cross-examined.—I was in Beardsley's office some five or ten minutes. I think there was no one in the office but Squire Beardsley, the deft. and myself. I do not recollect how the deft. was dressed at the time. I do not remember whether I called the deft. by the name of Blauvelt or not. I had always known him by the name of Blauvelt.

Isaac Strickland, sworn.—I saw the deft. at Springville, in Squire Beardsley's office, in February last.—I first met him in the road. He asked me how I got along. I did not recognize him at first, and did not learn his name.

Cross-examined.—The deft. wore a light pair of whiskers at the time that I saw him in Squire Beardsley's office. I went with Constable Culver to arrest him. We found him at Nicholson Depot. He wore no whiskers at that time.

[Here the Commonwealth rested, and the Defence proceeded with their testimony.]

D. B. Baldwin, sworn.—I live in Wyoming county. I am an acting Justice of the Peace in Nicholson, Wyoming county. I have known Mr. Blauvelt for some two or three years. He was at my office on the 15th of February last, as an attending witness on a suit to be tried on that day. He was there at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Geo. Stone, sworn.—I saw Mr. Blauvelt at the law suit before D. B. Baldwin, Esq., last winter. He came to Mr. Bacon's and called for dinner on the day of the suit.

Asa Kener, sworn.—I saw Mr. Blauvelt on the 15th of February last, between 11 and 12 o'clock, a. m., near Mr. Searle's. He said he was going to the law suit to be held at D. B. Baldwin's.

Samuel Wilkins, sworn.—I saw deft. at Baldwin's on the day of the suit. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It was on the return day of the summons.

Edwin Nichols, sworn.—I saw the deft. on the 15th of February last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a.m. near Mr. Searle's.

J. Howard, sworn.—I know a man by the name of Marvin Barber. He works for Wm. Hartley in Lenox. He is about 28 years old.

W. C. Tower, sworn.—I know a man by the name of Marvin Barber. I should think he is from 25 to 30 years old. He has lived at Hartley's some two or three years.

The above evidence being submitted to the Jury, the case was argued by R. B. Little for the Defence, and B. S. Bentley for the Commonwealth. After about 24 hours, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Guilty."

Commonwealth vs. Phebe Seabring. Indictment, Assault and Battery. F. B. Streeter for Commonwealth, R. B. Little for Defence.

Melinda Patterson, sworn.—I went up to Mrs. Seabring's on the morning of the 2d day of April last. She asked me to take off my things, and I refused to do so; after which we had some words; she finally struck me with a bed-post across the arm, some two or three times, and hurt me quite bad. I live in Rush township, this county.

William Lake, sworn.—I was present at the affray between Mrs. Seabring and Melinda Patterson, and saw Mrs. Seabring strike Mrs. Patterson two or three times with a bed-post. It was out doors, some 30 or 40 feet from the house. I stayed but a short time after the affair, and went home.

——Patterson, sworn.—Melinda Patterson came to my house on Saturday morning, about the 1st of April; it was the same morning that Mrs. Seabring had committed the assault upon her; her arms were quite badly bruised from the effect of the blows.

Here the evidence closed. Verdict, "Guilty."

Commonwealth vs. Albert L. Moore. Indictment, Seduction and Bastardy. Little and Post for the Commonwealth, Jessups and Bentley for Defence.—In this case the offence was proved by the Prosecutrix, Elizabeth Gleason, who testified that she lived in Lenox township, was unmarried, and was 21 last April.

Commonwealth vs. Cyrus B. Jackson. Indictment Selling Liquor on Sunday. Harmon Birdsall, Prosecutor. Jessup, Bentley, and Chamberlin for Commonwealth, Little and Newton for Defence.

"John Fitzgerald, sworn.—I saw Mr. Jackson sell my brother and brother-in-law liquor on Sunday, one year ago last May. I took some wine myself at the same time. I think I had been to meeting that day.

The above case was argued by R. B. Little for the Deft., and B. S. Bentley for the Commonwealth.—Verdict, "Guilty." O. C. T.

Indignant.—It is said that when the Hon. Daniel Dickinson, of New York, read Mr. Wise's unwise letter, he said to a political friend: "Sir, it is high time that we unite and send but *one* set of delegates to Charleston, when so prominent a man as Wise *dare* send such an infamous letter, proposing to us a chart of deliberate political villany, in order to secure his nomination. I am ashamed that a man calling himself a Southern Democrat, should exhibit such combination of ignorance, egotism, rascality, and self conceit, and expect the New York Hards to co-operate with him. I, for one, disown all further connexion with him." Our authority for this report of the indignant "hard's" remarks is a democratic newspaper. If true, it is quite refreshing to learn that Daniel could, for even a brief period, assume so bold an attitude in regard to a politician who might, in the future do him harm. It is not his usual manner, as he has generally been regarded as rather chicken-hearted.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

News from Europe.

New York, August 17.—The screw steamship Saxonia, from Southampton on the 4th of August, has arrived.

The *Times'* City Article of the 4th August says: "In consequence of the accounts received last evening of a great increase of buoyancy on the Paris Bourse, the English funds opened this morning at an improvement of a quarter per cent. But small sales of stock for delivery were made during the day, and