expectation or imagination helpeth his servants when they least think of help, as it happened to him.' Providing by the opportunity of an unwitnessed interview, 'he beat out the Tymor's brains with his threshingbat for they have no flails, and, seeing his estate could be no worse than it was, clothed himself in his clothes, hid his body under the straw, filled his knapeack with corn, shut the doors, mounted his horse, and ran into the desert at all adventure, two or three days thus fearfully wandering he knew not whith er !" Thus, adds the historian, "A fugitive slave was to be the founder of Virginia. And so it proved. A man who had been reduced to slavery by as good a warrant as was ever shown by the King of Dahomey for enslaving his captives, was duly sold in a legalized slave market, and was subjected by his foreign master to such 'work and disci pline as seemed fitted to break his spirit. He made his escape by killing his overseer, steal-

ing clothing and a horse, and running away. Now Captain John Smith is the hero of Virginia, the founder of her colony, the early champion of her dominion. Every Virginian of spirit honors him as a true brave. Yet had he not beaten out the brains of his overseer, stolen a horse, and ran away from slavery, he could never have attained to the dignity of founding that illustrious State. It seems fitting, therefore, that Virginia should watch over fugitive slaves with the most jealous care; that she should keep alive her interest in these representative men of her commonwealth, and be loth to part with any of them from her soil. Ought not all her slaves to be at least orally instructed in the history of John Smith the fugitive? - Inde. The Effect of the Slave Traffic on the South.

The Southern papers that are rejoicing over the arrival of negroes from Africa, on our coast, in defiance of law, do not seem to consider that the South may in future be the greatest sufferer from this traffic. Instead of its successful prosecution being a triumph over the North, as it is now proclaimed to be, it will be the source of untold evil to the section it is designed to benefit. Even now there are sagacious and far-seeing editors in the South who regard the matter in this light. and have accordingly raised their voice in warning to their infatuated fellow citizens. This class, it is true, constitute but a very small minority, for under the promptings of cupidity and avarice the majority, favor the revival of the African trade with all its horrors and abominations. The St. Louis Intelligencer-a paper published in a slave State-takes a view of this subject which should attract the attention of all classes of the South. We copy a portion of its article in reference to this matter

The re-opening of the African Slave Trade is an accomplished fact. The enterprise is not one to he discussed and considered, with a view to the propriety of carrying it out. At this very time cargoes of ignorant, barbarous, and heathenish Africans coast of Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, driven into the interior, and distributed among the cotton plantations.

"A fleet of vessels fitted out in the ports of New Orleans and New York is engaged in the prohibited traffic, and barracoons, or depots, have been established in several large towns near the Gulf, where the freshly-imported negroes are confined till they can be disposed of to the neighboring planters.-Occasionally, we receive a despatch announce ing that one of these vessels has landed a cargo of negroes at some obscure point on the Southern coast; but there is reason to believe that five cargoes are landed unannounced to one of whose arrival we are informed. The Southern papers know how to keen silence when reticence is advisable : and as nearly all of those published at the extreme South are rabid advocates of the reviaal of the trade, no intimation of the busiand resolutely carried on ever reaches the world through their friendly columns. The Washington correspondent of a New York paper reports that twelve vessels are constantly engaged in the trade, and that no less than 15,000 Africans have been imported into the cotton States during the last twelve

"Now what is to be the result of this new piece of madness into which the extreme South has plunged? Just this: A division at the South that will array the eight powerful alave States of Virginia, Maryland, Deliaware, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee Missouri, and Arkansas, against the seven cotton States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas; a contest in Congress on the question that will leave the slave trade States vanquished; and the development of a sentiment throughout Christendom against the vile and iniquitous business that will estrange all civilized nations from these States, and leave them disgraced and friendless. Are the pecuniary benefits of the slave trade ample enough to compensate the cotton States for these sacrifices and disadvantages? Are. Southern statesmen so blind as not to know that no material advantage is worth having that is purchased at the price of an outraged moral sentiment? Will they persist in this wicked measure until it leads them into se cession, when secession and the slave trade together will array the world against them, and lead to wars that will end in their utter

A SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.—Among Southern opposition papers, the Richmond Whig is the most strenuous advocate of what it terms "a union of the oppositon" in 1860. It says it cannot think of supporting the publicans. It strangely opposes the administration on account of its "abolition tendencies," and announces a slave code for the territories as a part of its platform. In support of this measure it expects to rally a large party North and South. For the benefit of those people in the North who dream of forming a great conservative natonal organization, we copy the article from the Whig:

So help us Heaven, we are too sincerely attached to the institution of Slavery, we beand political blessing, ever to ally ourselves with such a party as that! We have ever believed Democracy to be the mother of Abolitiohism. In its very name and essence it Its natural hypothesis is, that "all men are by nature free and equal," without respect to place of birth or complexion of skin. Slavery, the subjection of one class or race to another, is the antipode of Democracy. The Democratic dogmas of Mr. Jefferson led necessarily to the propagation of Abolition ideas and the formation of an Abolition party. It was legitimate and unavoidable that from the womb of Democracy should be spawned such creatures as Birney, Hale, Wilmot, Gerrit Smith, Chase, Banks, Fremont, Van Buren, and a thousand other propagandists of the Democratic doctrine that no man has a

right of mastership over another." If the Democratic party, the very creature the Whig, how can it receive overtures from the Republicass? The very thought is ridiculous—and it should be abandoned by every real opponent of pro-clavery Democracy in tue North .- Pitteburgh Gagette.



The Independent Republican.

CIRCULATION, 2232.

O. F. RRAD & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, Sept. 1, 1859. STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, THOMAS E. COCHRAN, OF YORK COUNTY.

- FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, WILLIAM H. KEIM.

OF BERES COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR, WILLIAM JESSUP. Subject to decision of Senatorial Conference.

POR REPRESENTATIVE. GEORGE T. FRAZIER, of Oakland. FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, of Montrose.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, MAHLON C. STEWART, of Clifford. FOR COUNTY TREASURER. DAVID W. TITUS, of Harford.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, CHAUNCEY WRIGHT, of Forest Lake. FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WILSON J. TURRELL, of Forest Lake.

Election, Tuesday, October 11th.

We consider the election this Fall mportant mainly as preparatory for the great struggle of 1860. The Republicans of Susuehanna county have just nominated a good from Congo and Ashantee are being landed larger-majority than was ever before given in in the inlets and creek mouths on the Gulf the county, since we are convinced that the from page 68: Republican party is numerically stronger now than ever before. As our county was the first in the State to organize the Republican party, so we believe there is none in the State in which the party is better organized or more firmly consolidated. But it was principle that united our citizens into a party, and only principle can keep them together. The members of the Republican party are too intelligent and too independent to be led blindly to support any organization because t was once an exponent of their principles. They are not so particular about men as principles, though they understand that only by the election of men true to their principles

can those principles be carried out. We receive the most cheering intelligence, not only from all parts of this State but all the other Free States. The anti-administration press was never so harmonious before, prohibited by law, the trade has recently been leatablishment, was thever more pressing than there is some difference of opinion as to the Shamocracy next year, but the great majority of Republican papers are agreed that our only course is to stand fast by the principles, enunciated in the platform of 1856. And such is the tone of the address issued by the Republican National Committee. Any change of front intended to catch the "conservative," that is, moderately pro-slavery, vote of either North or South, would be not only fool. ish and weakening but suicidal. The Sham Democracy are themselves—by the internecine wars they are waging against one another, and by their ultraism on Slavery, extending even to the advocacy, of the African slave trade-preparing the way for their defeat; and Republicans have only to present a united and undaunted front to the foe, to achieve a glorious victory in the election of a Republican President in 1860.

It seems to be impossible for the Republicans of this County to nominate a ticket that will please Shamocracy. Every year, after we have made our nominations. they endeavor to work themselves into the belief that some great blunder has been committed, of which they propose to take advantage. They are much given to inquiring into the "antecedents" of candidates, as Democratic party, but its very grounds of if they expected to make capital out of what opposition forbid any coalition with the Re a man has been. We are not very particular a man has been. We are not very particular on that score; if a man is a stanch and true Republican and otherwise unexceptionable, that is enough for us. Not so with them. For example, when we last year nominated David Wilmot for President Judge, G. A. Grow for Congress, S. B. Chase for Representative, L. S. Page for Commissioner, and John F. Deans for Auditor, they discovered the fact that every man on the ticket, except lieve too fixedly, that it is a moral, social and Mr. Deans, was formerly a member of the Democratic party, while Mr. Deans had been a Liberty Party man. This, of course, was very unsatisfactory to the Hunkers, who felt olitiohism. In its very name and essence it very unsatisfactory to the Hunkers, who felt implies the equality of all men, and disallows so bad about it that they went to work and Harding, 8; A. P. Wood, 2; Henry Rob-the existence of classes, distinctions and ranks. got up H. W. Patrick for President Judge eris, 10; Elisha Harding, 1. and Joel Parkburst for Congress, and electioneered for them and voted for them as old-line Whigs;" but we didn't hear that any Republicans joined them in support of their "old-line Whig" ticket. This year they ler, John B. Edwards, and J. F. Beers were have discovered that all but two-Titus and Turrell-of our nominees were formerly members of the Whig party, and immediately they raise a howl of disapprobation again. Let them howl, if it is any satisfaction. It is evident that the Delegates who compose our nominating Conventions are not particular about a man's party antecedents as it is of Slavery, is not ultra enough for nor is the Republican party generally. It is quite possible that next year our ticket will be so composed that the Shamocracy will feel Jessup, 5; H. Metcalf, 1. inclined to get up another Patrick and Park-

hurst movement.

It will be seen by the advertisement that the New Milford High School will commence September 5th, under the charge of E. B. Hawley and B. O. Camp. Mr. Camp will take charge of the mathematical department and vocal music.

The Kansas Herald of Freedom says that both the Republican and Democratic parties in the Territory are now fully organ zed, and adds, "We don't care a fig about either." We have thought for some time that Mr. George W. Brown didn't care anything about Republicanism.

Greeley has arrived in California where he was received with much distinction His interest in the building of a Pacific rail road makes him popular with the Californians. He was expected to set out on his re turn about the 1st of September.

"Occasional," of the Philadelphia Press, predicts that James Buchanan will be the nominon of the Charleston Convention for President. It is remarked that his denial of being a candidate is not expressed in half as strong terms as many promises he has broken.

The Knickerbocker for September continues its illustrations of the Hudson river, to which are added many fine scenes of the grounds at Saratoga. The Romance of members of the Republican National Coma Poor Young Man also is continued. The mittee, the time has arrived for consultation Editor's Table is furnished with the usual and preliminary action in regard to the apvariety of mental meats, fruits, and wines,

It is frequently asserted by northern doughfaces that it was the New England doughfaces that it was the New England cessity for resistance to the aggressions of the States that objected, at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to the abortion of the states and the cessity for resistance to the aggressions of the slave power, and maintaining for the States and the cessity for resistance to the aggressions of the slave power, and maintaining for the States and the cessity for resistance to the aggressions of the slave power, and maintaining for the States and the cessity for resistance to the aggressions of the slave power, and maintaining for the States and the cessity for resistance to the aggressions of the slave power, and maintaining for the States and the cessity for resistance to the slave power. lition of the African Slave Trade. Accord eignties. In the contest of 1856, by the preing to these servile apologists for the sins of the slave power, it was Yankee love of gain manent political organization, although it did instead of Southern lust for dominion, that not get possession of the power to enforce its interposed obstacles to the immediate sup- principles. When the result, adverse to its pression of the traffic. But here, as in so many other instances, our opponents falsify the history of their country. At the time of an honest and fair administration of the Gov. the adoption of the Constitution, all the ernment. States, except North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, had prohibited the importation of slaves, and the two last named States made it a condition of their acceptance of the failed in every respect to meet the expecta-constitution that such importation should not lions of the people, and has presented the be prohibited. We find the debate on this most humiliating specificle of corruption, exticket, and we desire to see it elected by a subject reported in The American Statesman, pages 68, 69, &c. We extract the following,

can never receive the plan [of the Constitutive ized and distracted, without any recognized tion.] if it prohibits the slave trade. If the or accepted party principle, and threatened States be left at liberty on this subject, South with disruption by the Fival aspirations and Carolina may perhaps, by degrees, do of here struggles of its leading partisans. While the self what is wished, as Maryland and Virgin- administration has been thus faithless to the is already have done."

Again, on page 69:

Delegates from South Carolina and Georia repeated the declaration that if the slave rade were prohibited these States would not adopt the Constitution. Virginia, it was said, would gain by stopping the importation, she having slaves to sell; but it would be unjust to South Carolina and Georgia, to be de prived of the right of importing. Besides, he importation of slaves would be a benefit the more consumption, the more revenue."

The matter was finally comp Union faithfully executed.

Wyoming County Republican Convention. In pursuance of a call by the Standing Committee of Wyoming County, the Repub licans of Wyoming met in Convention at the the 22d day of August at 2 o'clock p. m. vention, and Geo. S. Fassett and James Frear were appointed Secretaries.

The following delegates from the severa were admitted to seats in the Convention.

Braintrim-E. N. Lacey and N. C. Mar Clinton-Henry Mathewson and James Frear Eaton-John Williams and William Rin

Forkston-S. S. Adams and L. W. Lott. Falls-Henry Roberts and C. W. Brink. Lemon-H. H. Mitchell and G. G. Ely: Monroe-Amos T. Pool and Levi M.

Mehoopany-Benjamin Ross and Schuyler Russell. Meshoppin - Wm. M. Sine and T. F. Kel-

logg: North Branch-Jacob Kennedy and E. S Bowen. Nicholson-Isaac S. Little and Levi H. stevens.

Tunkhannock Boro'-R. P. Ross and G. D. Williams.

Tundhannock Twp.-Newman Miller and Palmer Jenkins. Windham-Ziba Lott and George S. Fas-Washington-F. M. Crane and E. Hol

lenback. On motion the Convention proceeded make the nominations. For Auditor-Daniel A. Bardwell was minated by acclamation. For Commissioner-The following nomi-

nations were made. S. C. Mathewson, Jesse Harding, A. I Wood, and Henry Roberts. On motion the nomination of Henry Rob erts was made unanimous.

For District Attorney-Richard P. was nominated by acclamation. For County Surveyor-Thomas A. Mi nominated. 1st Ballot. Thos. A. Miller, 15; J.

Edwards, 9; S. F. Beers, 6. 2d Ballot. T. A. Miller, 19; J. B Edwards, 10. Thos. A Miller declared nomi For Representative-Jacob Kennedy was ominated by acclamation.

For Senator R. P. Ross nominated Col Elbanan Smith, and Palmer Jenkins nomi nated Wm. Jessup. 1st Ballot, Elhanan Smith, 23;

On motion the nomination of Elhanan Smith was made upanimous.

P. M. Osterhout and Schuyler Russell were appointed Representative Conferces. The following persons were appointed

Standing Committee for the ensuing year: P. M. Osterhout, Henry Mathewson, Ly sander Harding, Morehouse Smith, J. A. Fellbush. On motion it was unanimously

Resolved, That Wyoming County claims the same right to name the State Senator of any county in this Senatorial District, and having unanimously presented the name Col. Elhauan Smith, as their nominee they most respectfully ask the other counties of this Senatorial District, to wit: Bradford, And. J. Steneus, Iowa; Juo. N. Tweedy Susquehanna, and Sullivan, to concur in his whom we have confidence as being worthy o represent the interests of this district. Resolved, That Richard P. Ross and James B. Harding, be the Senatorial Conferces on the part of Wyoming County, to meet in Conference with the other counties of this District, and that they use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Col. Smith as the Republican candidate for Senator. Resolved, That these proceedings be pubished in the Republican papers of Susque hanna and Bradford counties and in the Su livan County Democrat, and North Branch

JAMES FREAR, S. Secretaries Circular of the Republican National Committee.

The Republican National Committee re cently issued the following circular to their Republican friends throughout the Union : "In the judgment of I the undersigned proaching struggle for the Presidency, and they beg, therefore, to call your attention to the suggestions which follow. The Republican party had its origin in the obvious nesentation and advocacy of the true science of efforts and its hopes, was declared, it unaf-

"How far Mr. Buchan an's administration has realized these wishes is now patent to the world. With the executive power of the Government in its hands, has administration has ken faith. So apparent is this, even to our opponents, that the so-called Democratic orrom page 68:

"Mr. C. Pinkney said: South Carolina ganization, always distinguished for its discipline and party fidelity, is utterly demoralinterests of the country, and has thus disorganized the party which placed it in power, the Republican party has been constantly mindful of the great public necessity which called it into existence, and faithful to the fundamental print ple upon which it was erected. Experie the has only served to strongthen the server to the absolute to strengthen the way stion of its absolute na cassity, in the res organisms of the Nationa Government, and anothe wisdom and justice of its purposes and aims.

"Although some of the exciting incidents

to the whole nation. The more slaves, the of the election of 1856 have been partially nore produce, the greater the carrying trade, disposed of by the energy, enterprise, and valor of a free people, the duty of Republiadhere to the permitting the traffic till 1808. Though ated at Philadelphia, and to labor for their since the Republican party existed. It is true revived, and is now quite brisk along our at this moment. The attitude of the slave Southern coasts, having as yet met with but power is persistently insolent and aggressive. It demands of the country much more than proper course to be pursued to defeat the little obstruction from our Democratic Pres it has demanded hit lerto. It is not content ident, who is sworn to see the laws of the with the absolute control of the National Government; not content with the dispensation of the honors fand emoluments of the National Administration; not content with its well-known influence—always pernicious lover the legislation at the national capitalbut it demands fresh concessions from a free people for the purpose of extending and Court House in Tunkhannock, on Monday, strengthening an institution local in its character, the creature of State legislation, which when, on motion, Henry Roberta, Esq., of the Federal Government is not authorized Falls, was duly elected President of the Conto extend by any grant of delegated powers. the Federal Government is not authorized It demands, by an unauthorized assumption of power-after having, as occasion required. adopted and repudiated all the crude theories Townships presented their credentials, and for the extension of slavery of the ambitious politicians who sought its favor—the establishment and protection of slavery in the Territories by act of Congress, and the revi-

val of the African slave trade. "Upon no organization except that of the Republican party can the country rely for ocessful resistance to these monstrous propositions, and for the correction of the gross abuses which had characterized the resent National Administration. It is the nty, then, of all patriotic men who wish for the establishment of Republican principles and measures in the administration of the National Government, to aid in perfecting and strengthening this organization for the comtime and money. There should be:

"First: A thorough understanding and interchange of sentiments and views between the Republicans of every section of the counry. Second: An effective organization of the

Republican voters of each State, county, and town, so that our party may know its strength and its deniencies, its power and its needs, before we engage in the Presidential struggle.
"Third: The circulation of well consid-

gerous character of the principles and policy of the Administration of Fourth: Public addresses in localities

where they are desired and needed, by able champions of the Emphican cause. "Fifth: A large and general increase of the circulation of Routhlican journals through-

out the country.
"To give practice effect to these sugges

signed are constraint o say that they rely has not changed for two hundred years, S. Dickinson for President.

most confidently upon the patriotism and zeal of their Republican brethren for suc aid and co-operation; meanwhile we have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient

"E. D. Morgan, N. Y.; Wm. M. Chase L. I.; Jos. Bartlett, Mc.; Geo. C. Fogg, N I.; J. C. Goodrich, Mass.; L. Brainard Gideon Wells, Conn.; J. N. Sherman Thos. Williams, Pa.; E. D. Will iams, Del.; Geo. Harris, Md.; Alfred Caldof well, Va.; O. N. Schoolfield, Tenn.; Thos. hey Spooner, Ohio; Norman B. Judd, Ill.; Jas. Ritchie, Ind. Zachariah Chandler, Mich. Wis.; Cornelius Cole, Cal.; M. F. Conway nomination. Knowing him to be a man in Kansas; Lewis Clephane, D. Cl.; Asa S Jones, Mo.; Alex. Ramsay, Minn.; Cassiu M. Clay, Ky.; Republican National Com mittee. How Murder has been Rewarded in Kansas.

"Although not within our province, we may be excused for stating that from the most reliable information that we have been able to gather, by the recent warfare of the guerilla system, and in well known encounters, the number of lives sacrificed in Karsas during the period mentioned, probably exceeded rather than fell short of two hundred Many affairs in which life was sacrificed (or fither side) were kept secret, and the partic ulars are only known to the participants. The guerillas, from motives of policy, sel dom made known the result of their operations. But the number of missing persons and the letters of inquiry for individuals ad dressed so frequently from all parts of the Union to citizens of Kansas, have a meaning and significance not to be mistaken."-Re port of the Kansas Legislative Committee. The history of Kansas is not simply a history of ontrage and wrong. It is a history of Executive combination with lawless ruff ians and cold-blooded murderers. In other countries and in other times, assassins and assassinations have been recognized as essen tial to the triumph of despotism or usurpa tion. And, occasionally, assassing have had position and possessions conferred upon them as the reward of their labors. But these things have been hitherto identified with the lawlessness of the dark ages or the sans culotteism of the French revolution. It remained for the present day and for the pres-

sassination. The history of Kansas reveals these facts: T. W. Clark murdered a man named Barber, by shooting him in the back. For this practical illustration of modern Democracy, he was made a Purser in the Navy! James Gardner, who co-operated with Clark in the murder of Barber, was appointed Postmaster of Lawrence!

ent Democratic Administration to revive the

terrorism of the past, and openly reward as-

One Jones headed the mob which sacked Lawrence. He was paid off by being given a lucrative office in New Mexico!

Frederick Emery, one of the murderers of Phillips, at Leavenworth, was compensated by the appointment of Receiver of the Land Office at Ogden!

J. S. Murphy who helped in the assassination of Phillips, and who was notoriously one of the gange by whom Hopps was scalped was made agent for the Pottawatamie Indi

Rush Elmore, who made a persevering effort to assassinate J. H. Kagi, was elevated to the office of U. S. District Judge! Russell & Waddell furnished teams and provision to the Border Ruffians, who invaded Cansas and seized the ballot-boxes in 1856. for this they have been given immense con octs by the Government !.

Other assassins and ruffians have been the recipients of Executive favor; while the People of Kansas have been compelled to chieve their rights against the combined efforts of the Government and its murderous agents !- Albany Journal.

Somebody, perhaps it was Mr Bu-chanan, has facetiously defined an Old Line Whig to be "one who takes his liquor regularly, and votes the Democratic ticket occasionally." At all events, Mr. Buchanan's Constitution, believing in the correctness of the definition, and deploring the discrepancy between the drinking and the voting advises that the equipoise be restored next year in

this wise : . . \* "If we do not mistake altogether in the signs of the times, the probability is that the more earnest and disinterested of the Old-Line Whigs will be very apt to come to the conclusion that separate nominations by them as a distinct organization will be merc. ly throwing away their votes, or promoting the chances of some candidate whom they could not conscientiously prefer, and would not deliberately assist. We have a very of advertisements, being "reading matter," strong hope that, having dome to this concludand the greater part of that original. The sion, they will, in such a case, go one step further, and select the candidates of the National Democracy, as the only national can-

The success of "the National Democracy" thereon. 2. The legalization of the already in all the old and new Territories of the Ur ion. These are the favorite measures of the dominant element of the Democracy. It half of the miners, tendered us hearty coning struggle. There is much to be done, in-volving carnest labor and the expenditure States who would fain resist this policy, are terprise should be furthered, and our intercowed by the energy with which its advo- ests cared for throughout the mining region cates press it upon the public consideration, and crippled by the charge of treachery to Southern interests which their lukewarmness provokes. "The State Rights Democracy vill spurn them with loathing," says one inluential journal. "Let the traitors openly join the Opposition," responds another fiery print, "We will incorporate these measures into the party creed at the Charleston Convention, or blow the concern to flinders, shouts Senator Brown. All those Southern ered documents, making clear the position of candidates for the Presidency who stand any the Republican party, and exposing the dan chance or a nomination favor these measures, either openly or covertly.

Mr. Douglas declares that more Aficans have been imported into the United States during the last year than during any vear when the traffic was legal. presume that this is perfectly true; at any rate, we must believe that Mr. Donglas has ample means of knowing whereof he affirms.

out the country.

"To give practice effect to these suggestions, an adequate amount of money will be required, for the legiand faithful expenditure of which the unsatigned will hold themselves responsible. The vast patronage of the Federal Government will be wielded against us, to which the can oppose nothing but carnest and efficient devotion to the Republican cause and his voluntary pecuniary offerings of our Republican friends.

"In conclusion to undersigned may be permitted to express their opinion that the signs of the times are uspicious for the Republican party, and the in their judgment, discreet and patriots action throughout the Confederacy promise to secure a Republican victory in 1860 Unwilling, however, to encourage hopes at things be disappointed, and to place their ppeal for aid and cooperation upon the surrance of success in the contest that is a roaching, the understance of the Spanish liddles and to changed for two hundred years.

The Next House. We have the following classification Iouse of Representatives: STATES WHICH HAVE ALREADY BLECTED.

Rep. Anti-L.Dem. S.Opp. Den Alabama. Arkansas. Connecticut... 4 Delaware. Florida . . . Illinois..... Indjana..... Kentucky..... Maine.... Massachusetts 11 Michigan .... Missouri .... New Hampshire 3 New Jersey... 3 New York. ... 26 North Carolina Ohio ..... 15 Oregon ..... Pennsylvania . 20 Rhode Island. 2 South Carolina Tennessee. Texas. Vermont.... Virginia. Total. .. 111 - 17 STATES VET TO RECT-PROBABILITIES.

Grand Total...113 " 111 From these figures it would seem that the depublicans, though by far the strongest party in the House, could not organize it, this, however, we think, will not prove to be the case. Of the Anti-Lecompton Dem ocrais, several owe their election to Republi can support, accorded to them because of their devotion to principle in the great struggle of 1857-8; and we may be sure that hese gentlemen will not allow any factious resistance to the election of a Republican Speaker to prolong the labor of organizing the House. We judge, also, that the Southern Opposition will prove much more reasonable than in the XXXIVth Congress when mainly by its efforts the election occupied several weeks.

California, .

Georgia . .

Maryland.

Another interesting, consideration is the ecision of the House, should the next Presidential election be brought before it. As Kansas will probably be admitted next Winter, there will then be thirty-four States, which will probably stand as follows: Republican. Democratic. Southern Opp.

Connecticut Alabama. Tennessee Indiana. Arkansas. Maryland-2. lowa. Delaware. Ticd. Florida. Kansas: Kentucky. Maine. Georgia Mass. N. Carolina-Illinois. Michigan Louisiana Vinneșota Mississippi. Anti-L. Dem. Missouri. Vew-Jersey Oregon. New-York Ohio. Texas. Penn. Virgicia-13. Rhode Island Vermont. Wisconsi

12 Callinor Chase made use of the fol nwing tuning in addressing a public meeting at Markaville, Ohio, on the 16th inst. : "I am a nervention with wrong wherever the constitution of my country permits it. I will maintain free labor, and will never seck to shall myself by any party dodge. -will with their institutions at home, and we propose to do he same. We dislike their slavery, though we do not propose to interfere with them; but in all our broad territories, over which the western sun is now shining so benighantly, in the name of our comi try and our God, let us see to it that there iberty be maintained.

A Rocky Mountain Newspaper. Mr. Thomas Gibson is the first publisher of a newspaper in the heart of the Rocky Mountain Cold Reporter, published "at Mountain City, in the Rocky Mountains," on the 6th of August, reached us by last night's mail. It is a neat little paper, about one fourth the size of the Bulletin, the whole of the contents, except about three squares

editor reports his own arrival as follows "On Thursday, July 28th, 1859, we made our entry with the Press into Mountain City. didates in the field that have any prospect of The "stars and stripes," preceded the wagon and every countenance betokened a welcome, as we neared the Gregory Lead the miner in the coming Presidential election will lead, waved their "beavers" and gave a hearty The acquisition of foreign territory by purchase or conquest, in order to plant Slavery were greeted long and all like species, we thereon. 2 The long limit of the squies of the squies, we thereon. thereon. 2. The legalization of the already assigned for our location, (a rude log cabin reopened African slave-trade. 3. Congressith an aperture as an apology for sash and sional intervention to protect slave property glass,) we were met by a body of the miners and citizens, headed by Captain Sopris, President of the Miners' Association, who, in beurges them upon the party centinually and gratulations and all the hospitalities the minof the Rocky Mountains."

In his salutatory article the editor address es his renders as follows:
"Here we are in the very heart of the Rocky Mountains, surrounded by perhaps 20,000 people, where three months back the white man rarely trod. Here we make our bow editorially, some five thousand miles distant from where we, fifteen years ago, entered upon the duties of a sanctum sanctorum, in catering for the good of the " dear cople," through the columns of the Mechanic's Organ, and since in the Western Patriot flattering ourself, from the fact of receiving an extensive patronage in each enterprise, that our humble endeavors were appreciate

The article goes on to give the usual promises about the mode of conducting his paper. Several columns are occupied with reports concerning gold discoveries, town sites, etc., some extracts from which will be found in another column. The paper, when regarded as the first ever printed in that remote region is an excellent one, and Mr. Thomas Gibso deserves to have his name circulated and handed down .- Phladiphia Bulletin.

GREAT SHIPMENT OF CATTLE, -A gentleman who was in Altoona on last-Friday reek, informs us that one hundred and seveny seven (177) cars loaded with cattle left that place for the East that day, being the aggregate of the arrivals from the West during that morning and the previous night. Each car is allowed to carry from 16,000 to importance. The slavers will avoid them | 18,000 lbs. of live stock. At the former figor if they are arrested, they will be tried be ure the whole weight would be 2,832,000 fore Southern Juries and Southern Judges, lbs., or 1,416 tons of live stock over the road by whom they will be acquitted -N. Y. in a single day !- Philadelphia Press Aug. 20.

The Chenango American, an Ameri-

news since our last issue. The Zurich Conference was progressing but slowly, at last accounts. The British Parliament was prorogued on the 13th. The Venitians are

We have not much important foreign

News from Europe.

suffering soverely under Austrian role. Ma. ny of them have fled to Lombardy, leaving nearly all their property behind them. It is reported that both Italians and Hungarians contemplate emigrating, in large numbers, to the United States. Louis Napoleon is aiding to re-establish the petty sovereigns who recently fled from Italy. His present course seems calculated to "crush out" rather than

to aid Italian liberty. The following is extracted from a Paris letter: "Garibaldi is said to have resigned his commission in the Sardinian army. His Chasseurs—so many of them as are Piedmontese-will be either incorporated with the ogular army, or dismissed. Such of them as belonged to other Italian States are joining the Tuscan and Modenese forces. Garibaldi, who is reported to be quite ill, has been elected deputy to the Piedemontese parliament from Strudella. His election is said to have been favored by Government. Victor Emanuel will continue to exercise the dietatorial powers confided to him for the war, until after the Zurich peace is settled. He is employing them in organizing Lombardy by decrees that take the force and shape of laws. The latter will of course be subject to discussion by the new Parliament, in which

Lombardy will be represented. When discussion is again permitted in a Sardinian Parliament it is likely to be stormy enough on the Savoy question among others. Savoy does not ask to be annexed to France so much as to be separated, in pretty much everything but name, from Sardinia. She desires an independent administration, not being Italian geographically, nor linguistically, nor in political feeling-would accept, say, if agreeable, a Sardinian Prince as Viceroyhas heard a good deal latterly about autonomy and nationality, and would like to try some of each. The Italian Tyrolese are exdressing similar views, with a different application, they desiring to be joined to Venetia, not being Austrian. The Behemians are also reviving their theory of nationality, and a federated Austria as opposed to a centralized Austria. And the Germans proper are talking more and more earnestly of their nationality which should be under a German Parliament and the leadership of Prusia. This national movement in Germany, though not in a way to get further than words for a while yet, is deeply interesting to watch even in this stage. The old leaven of 1848 is always working. Will the crowned heads

Miscellaneous News.

live and learn, or not learn and cease to live?

ouis Napoleon cannot always be saving them.

. The Washington Star estimates the opulation of the national capital city at from 75,000 to 80,000.

.... A Yankee schoolmaster, named Comstock, turned a drove of cattle into the cornfield of a farmer in Dubuque, lowal and during the confusion which this act created in the family ran away with the farmer's daughter and married hor.

.... All the little boys in Buffalo-and, we presume in other places in the vicinity of the Falls-who can fix up a rope, are Jearning to walk it, a la Blondin. Those who can't get a rope, are learning to walk board fences, with any piece of board or old stick they can get hold of as a balance pole.

Buffalo Republic. .... An article from the Placerville (Cal.) save that the node known as "chapparal" are about the size of a large pea, and that when they come to maturity, instead of opening in a quiet sort of a way, they do so with a report like a pop-gun, shooting the seeds ten or fifteen feet into the

Pennsylvania, having sold its canals and rail-roads, is reducing its State debt at the rate of one million of dollars a gear.— New York, holding on to her public works. finds herself growing deeper and deeper in debt, with a decreased revenue and a sad fi-Mountains, The first number of his Rocky mancial prospect ahead. Will Governor Packer read the above, and blush for having

ever sold our public works? .... From the canvass in Ohio we see most cheering acounts. The prospect is that the Republican candidates for State officers will be elected, and that the Republicans will have a majority in the Legislasure, insuring the election of a Republican Senator in the

place of Mr. George E. Pugh. .... Gov. Chase, of Ohio, said, in a speech in Ohio, that the Priest and Levite who passed by on the other side, leaving the man who

fell among thieves, were "Democratic non-interventionists." .... Twenty-one daily papers are now

published in London. ... Jenny Lind Goldschmidt is a member of the new Episcopal church of St. John, in the parish of Putney, London. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt has undertaken to act gratuitously as organist in the church for one year-

... A negro, out in Illinois, arrested a white man named Isaac Dickson, a few days ago, as a fugitive slave. He presented a pistol to his head, tied him, and took him to Edwardville, where the captive was recognized as a white man and citizen of the vicinity. It is said that the negro had before arrested several fugitives, for which he was well paid.

.... The Portland Argus learns by a private letter from London, that the steamship Great Eastern would go to sea on her trial trip about the 18th of August, and be in readiness to sail on her voyage trip across the Atlantic about the 10th or 12th of Sepember. ... James Gordon Bennett, editor of the

New York Herald, is talked of as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York. day, Oregon, July 6, that " white then with two or three squaws each are quite common throughout this region; and young and relatively comely Indian girls are bought from their fathers by white men as regularly and openly as Circassians at Constantinople. The usual range of price is from forty to eighty dollars—about that of Indian horses. I hear

dull, that in young squaws is always brisk on Green River and the North Platte" .... The Princeton Clarion says that a fellow traveled forty miles to Owensville, Ky., last week, to whip another fellow he had a spite at, and got badly whipped himself. the Illinois State Fair in September, for the

it stated that, though all other trades may be

prize of \$0,500 offered for a successful Steam. T... A gentleman killed himself in Flori-

da last week for the love of a Miss Bullett. The poor fellow couldn't live with a Bullett in his heart.

.... Hundreds die annually from peglected coughs, and colds, when by the use of a single bottle of Dr. Wistar's Wild Cherry, their lives could be preserved to a green old age. Buy none unless it has the written signature of " I Butte" on the wrapper.