



The Independent Republican

CIRCULATION, 2304

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

W. K. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

MONTEBUSE, PA.

Thursday, Sept. 2, 1859.

STATE TICKET.

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

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

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR, WILLIAM JESSUP.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, GEORGE T. FRAZIER, OF OAKLAND.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, ALBERT CHAMBERLIN, OF MONTEBUSE.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, MAHLON C. STEWART, OF GIFFORD.

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.

With reference to the time and place for the meeting of the Republican Senatorial Conference for this District, the Bradford Reporter publishes the following:

Resolved, That the basis of representation for the Senatorial District be Bradford five votes for Susquehanna four votes, for Wyoming two votes.

Resolved, That the Senatorial Conference for this District shall meet at Camptown, in Bradford County, on the first Monday after the last County Convention shall have been held.

These resolutions, which we suppose will still be held in abeyance, will bring the Conference meeting on Monday, September 12, at Camptown, in Bradford County, on the first Monday after the last County Convention shall have been held.

It has been a question with many whether a publisher could enforce payment in accordance with his published rates, in cases where no special contract can be proved. This matter has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana.

The published terms of newspapers constitute a contract. If work is given to newspaper publishers, and no special contract made, they may expect to be paid by the published rates of the paper through which they advertise.

This is a matter of some interest to publishers, and when once generally understood, may prevent cost and difficulty on the part of persons advertising. If there are no special contracts made, they may expect to be paid by the published rates of the paper through which they advertise.

The well-known firm of T. B. Peterson and Brothers, 305 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, have just commenced publishing a remarkably cheap edition of Dickens's inimitable works of fiction.

One volume will be published regularly on each and every Saturday, until the whole number of volumes twenty-eight is completed. The price per copy by the publishers for those who order by mail, is five cents.

Senator Douglas has written, and given to the public through the medium of Harper's Magazine, a new manifesto on popular sovereignty in the Territories, and his bearing on slavery.

Suppose then that two men, one a white man, and the other a negro with unclean antecedents, meet in a Territory yet unorganized into a community.

By it is not maintained by him. All his clamors about popular sovereignty in the Territories spring from the individual manhood of the inhabitants, and not from anything he pretends to qualify or deny the statement of his doctrine in the following language:

The principle, under our political system, is that every distinct political community, loyal to the Constitution and the Union, is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of self-government in respect to their local concerns and internal policy, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.

How it will be seen that every distinct political community is the object of Mr. Douglas's doctrine—not every individual. He does not touch the organized populations of Territories. He does not propose to recognize their existence.

Nearly all of the candidates for the Senate of our State are now in the field, and we rejoice to see so much determination to put forward the very best men for that exalted station.

In the "BANKER REPUBLICAN DISTRICT," composed of Bradford, Susquehanna, Wyoming, and Sullivan counties, a warm contest is being waged.

Personally, we have none but the best feeling for every one of these gentlemen, and we have not a particle of individual interest in the result.

Should the cool and unbiased choice of the District fall upon Judge Jessup, he is a man who would confer honor upon the post, and would realize all a patriot's imagination of a grave and spotless Roman Senator in the best days of that Republic.

What a Democrat thinks of the Constitution—Senator Pugh, of Ohio, in a speech in Clermont county, a few days ago, gave utterance to the following:

"Now, I hear it said very often, by Republican speakers, that the founders of our Constitution thought Slavery was temporary. I believe that is so. I don't doubt that it is so, not that they put it into the Constitution, but that they ever legislated upon the subject."

From this we are to infer that the signers of the Declaration of Independence would not have put their names to the declaration if all men are created equal, and have an equal right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

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The African Slave Trade. The St. Augustine (Fla.) Examiner, Aug. 20, is extremely jubilant over the fact that the cargoes of Africans are constantly landed in the United States, in spite of the ban and cry at the North, and is especially pleased at being able to produce an "agreement," entered into between a Rhode Island Captain, one Miller F. Wickham, (commanding brig Favorite), and a firm doing business on the African coast under the name of Lewis & Boyd.

The Rhode Island captain engaged to deliver a certain cargo of rum, tobacco, and such like, to Lewis & Boyd, in exchange for which they promised to furnish him with "eighty four and merchantable negroes."

The Examiner asserts, in a tone of triumph, that "these slaves were landed, and no mistake"—italicizing the latter clause of the sentence. It also indulges in the following editorial comment:

"The New York Times and Tribune, with a lot of all fry, began much worried in relation to the landing of negroes on the coast of Florida. Cannot these papers understand that 'Niggers' are much more useful 'savages' than the Samoilines, and easier tamed? Why should New-England people, and Northern people generally, make so much fuss in this matter. It is ever known that Northern vessels and Northern capital have ever done well in this business, and to 'do well' New England, according to the 'law and equity' covers a heap."

The Examiner states in addition, that the large planters made no objection to the landing of the negroes, and that, as a general thing, they were purchasers.

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DEATH OF DR. JULIEN XAVIER CHARENT, "THE FIRE KING." We published among the obituary notices in yesterday's Herald, the death of Dr. Xavier Charent, the "Fire King," aged 67 years, of pulmonary consumption. Dr. C. was a native of France, and came to this country in 1832 and was first introduced to the public at the lecture room of the old Clinton Hall, in Nassau street, where he gave exhibitions by venturing a hot oven of his own erection, and while there gave evidence of his salamander qualities by cooking breakfasts to the surprise and astonishment of his audiences.

It was a question to many whether the doctor's oven was red hot or not, as he never allowed any person to approach him during the exhibitions, who (or take part in the proceedings). He made a tour of the United States in giving these exhibitions, which resulted in financial bankruptcy. At the breaking out of the cholera in 1832, he turned doctor, and appended M. D. to his name, and suddenly his newspaper advertisements claimed for him the title of the celebrated Fire King, the cure of consumption, the maker of Chinese lozenges, &c.

The Doctor was what we term a "fire liver," and at the time of his death he kept a drug store in Grand street, and had very little of this world's goods. He leaves three children to mourn his loss, one of them an educated physician, residing in Hoboken, N. J. Dr. C. has gone to that bourne forever, and his friends here are commending spirits of the tests of thousands whom he has treated in this sphere, will treat him with the same science with which he treated them while in the wicked world.—N. Y. Herald, Aug. 31st.

THE PROBABLE SCIENCE OF REV. JONAS A. MCCLELLAN.—From all the facts and publications concerning the recent death by drowning, of Rev. J. A. McClung, we are led to infer that he came to his death by suicide. That he wandered away from his hotel at Niagara, and was absent several days, is sufficient proof that he was non compos mentis.

We observed his career for a number of years, with the willow and about a point of the man than anything profound about his intellectual character.

He was, at different times, first, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman; second, an avowed infidel, and the author of a work of romance of exceeding genius; but disgraced by the utmost profanity; third, a lawyer of fine attainments and large practice; fourth, an object of admiration, as a delegate from the State at large, to the National Convention at Philadelphia, and subsequently, a preacher. He inherited from his Marshall ancestry an antipathy to Mr. Clay, and most effectually used it in 1848. In 1850 he reunited with the Presbyterian Church. His manners were always eccentric, and he was characterized by the peculiar idiosyncrasies of his family. A brother—the late Col. McClung, committed suicide, and a talented sister was insane.

Still his genius was of the finest order.—Had his mind been well balanced he would have been one of the foremost men of the nation.—Louisville Democrat.

ANOTHER ROPE WALKER.—Quite a number of persons assembled at Charlotte yesterday afternoon to see "Monsieur De Motte" cross the river on a rope stretched from Holden's Elevator to the warehouse opposite. At the appointed time the performer made his appearance and started out pole in hand. He was dressed in white tights, and had on his head a hat decorated with ribbons.

After proceeding tremblingly along to a point about thirty feet from the shore, he lost his balance and fell sprawling into the water beneath, losing hold of his balance pole, which stuck upright in the muddy bottom. De Motte rose to the surface, and was picked up by one of the boats in attendance. He was brought to shore exceedingly dazed and shivering from cold, but not divested of his ambition; for having warmed himself somewhat, and pulled on a pair of pantaloons over his tights, he started again, and after many narrow escapes, succeeded in reaching the eastern shore in safety. He afterward returned by the same route, and was greeted with applause as vociferous almost as the shouts of laughter and ridicule which went up at his misfortune occurred.

It is said that De Motte designs to cross again some time next week.—Rochester Democrat.

SINOPOLITAN TREASURY.—An unmarried man, by the name of Philip Pezman, residing about a mile this side of New-London, Oneida County, came to his death a few days since by the adoption of a singular and extraordinary freak. He lived with his mother, a widow woman, and about a year ago she took it into his head that he ought not to eat anything but bread and water. He lived on that diet alone until about five or six weeks ago, when he again took a notion that his hands were so dirty that he ought not to eat bread; and water he would not drink, only as he inspected it in the bucket as it came from the well, and sometimes he would require that the water should be drunk from a drawn bottle over his head. For forty-three days before his death he ate not a mouthful, as his mother is positive. He would wash his hands frequently for an hour at a time. While he lived on bread, he would require that his part should be baked by itself, and then he would break off and eat it as he wanted it. When he became so weak that he could not get up, then he would carefully inspect the water, and if it was a singular freak. He was doubtless partially insane, although he talked pretty well on other subjects.—Rome (N. Y.) Sentinel.

ENDURANCE OF HENRI AND THOMAS.—The Independent, of Behning, Texas, gives an account of a horse, which, having escaped from its owner, was found by him in a ditch, in a bucket about a mile and a half from the house. When he escaped he carried off with him a length of twenty-five feet of rope which was tied to his neck, and which, dragging on the ground, had caught in a bush and kept him securely fastened all that time. Unfortunately the rope had so caught that he had only twelve feet of rope to play upon.—During his bondage he had, of course, cleared a circle around him, and in addition to the rope within his reach he had bitten off two elm saplings four inches in diameter, and cut the stumps to the very ground, and also the trunks and limbs so far as his ferret would reach. No rain had fallen during the period to wet the ground, and in the last four weeks it had not even sprinkled. The horse was an "American" horse, of good size, and fat when he escaped—when found he was a perfect skeleton. Great caution was observed in giving him water and food, as he was found very weakly recovered from his fast, and at last accounts was doing well.

CALIFORNIA LEON.—A few days ago, says the Red Bluff Beacon, Mr. Cochran killed, on his ranch, on South Cottonwood, a lion measuring eight feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and weighing 150 pounds. He was first seen with a hog in his mouth, weighing twenty pounds, when the dogs dashed at him, causing him to take refuge in a tree with his prize, where he was shot by Mr. Cochran.

THE DEMOCRATS OF THE BLAIR, CLEARFIELD, AND CAMBRIA DISTRICTS recently met at Tyrone, and after one hundred ballots nominated a Mr. Durbin for Senator.

THE ANNUAL INCOME OF MR. Wm. McDonald, the owner of Flora Temple, is said to be \$80,000. He resides in Baltimore.

THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT says that the property of the late George Brown, who died in that city last week, is estimated at \$1,000,000.

IT IS REPORTED THAT STEVENSON, the celebrated English engineer, received \$225,000 for the plan of the Victoria Bridge, at Montreal.

LATELY, Mr. Stalter, of Sloatsburgh, Rockland county, killed a large rattlesnake, which he carefully skinned. Some time afterwards, he accidentally cut his thumb with his knife he had used for the purpose, when his hand and arm began to swell. The family sent for a physician, who, upon being informed of the facts of the case, prescribed for the swelling, and left. Mr. Stalter daily became worse, when the physician was again sent for, but found the unfortunate man past medical aid. Before he died, his body was covered with livid spots, resembling that on the snake he had killed.

THE LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT says that Major A. J. Donelson died recently in Louisiana of erysipelas. Mr. Donelson was formerly the private secretary of President Jackson, and the editor of the Washington Globe. In 1856 he was a candidate of the American party for Vice President. He removed from Tennessee to Louisiana a few years since.

THE ENGLISH people announce the destruction by earthquake, on the 24th of the ancient city of Erzeroum in Turkish Armenia. According to official returns, 850 dead bodies had been taken from the ruins and about 200 wounded. Over 2000 houses were laid in ruins, 1500 nearly destroyed, and some 1200 others injured. Shocks, more or less severe, were felt at intervals during eight consecutive days. It is a singular fact that the destruction was not confined to the Moslem quarter of the city, and only twelve Christians lost their lives.

THE OREGON people have started a new excitement. A man is to be invented machinery which he walks with ease on the water, and exhibited himself successfully on a recent occasion.

A RETURNED CALIFORNIAN reached home a week or two ago, with between fifteen and sixteen thousand dollars in gold coin. Feeling it unsafe to keep so much money about him, and suspicious of the honesty of banking institutions, he determined to bury it, which he accordingly did, without informing any one of the locality. A few days afterwards he went out riding, when he was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. Of course no one knows where the money is, although it has been searched for very carefully.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed to appraise damages for the North Branch Canal, advise that they will meet in pursuance of their appointment, at Athens on the 27th inst. They will, as far as practicable, examine the claims in the order in which they occur, commencing at the northern boundary of Bradford.

AN INDIAN war has broken out in the northeastern part of Sacramento valley. A party of men hired by the settlers in that vicinity went out Indian hunting and killed 14 male Indians, one squaw, and one white man who was with the Indians. The squaw was killed while shielding a "buck" with her body. The white man's corpse was not recognized, but his scalp was taken. It is said that the Indians are well supplied with ammunition, and such articles as sugar, coffee, &c., which are presumed to be obtained through the "squaw men" on Britte creek, where there are forty or fifty.

THE ECCENTRIC Englishman, who joined Garibaldi's corps from pure love of shooting at such game as Austrians, always took out his memorandum and made a note out, every time he brought down one of the enemy. The result of his season of shooting counted up 25 head killed certainly, and 10 more under the head of "uncertain." Among other recruits Garibaldi had two Frenchmen, members of the Paris Jockey Club; five Americans, a few Germans, and one Chunanian.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Clearfield, Pa., announces that "Senator Digler is hard at work laying the ropes to secure his reelection to the Senate in 1861."

A LETTER from London informs us that Mr. T. C. Evans, of New York, who recently went to London to persuade Mr. Dickens to revisit this country on a reading tour, and who offered him most magnificent terms, has not succeeded. Mr. Dickens, it appears, cannot afford, at any price, to leave England ("and All the Year Round") for the time which his voyages and tour would occupy.

THE MISSISSIPPIAN says that the agitation of the repeal of the slave trade law, is confined to no particular party or class of citizens, but is fast becoming the popular sentiment of the Southern people. The editor writes, "We do not like negroes, free or bond, and would rejoice to hear of every one being exported to Africa, or settled somewhere by themselves. The South is becoming so mixed up, that a man cannot feel safe any more in marrying there, for fear that his wife will prove to have black blood in her veins." Negroes so fully kept in their spheres by northern white men, that as a rule, persons can always find out "negro blood" by tradition, and it is comparatively safe to marry dark complexioned women there, without danger of amalgamation, so very common in the South. If that is free soilism, make the most of it.

AN ARTISAN WELL.—We learn from an exchange that they have an artesian well at Louisville, Ky., which is 2086 feet in depth. Three years were occupied in boring it. It is piped for only 90 feet, and the water rises forth at a rate of 230 gallons per minute. It rises in pipes 170 feet above the surface, and has a temperature of 73° Fahr. It is perfectly limpid on issuing forth, and has a specific gravity of 1.013, furnishing, according to analysis, the gases, sulphurated hydrogen, carbonic acid, and nitrogen, containing most of the chlorides, sulphates, bicarbonates, and phosphates, with iodine and bromine magnesia. The taste is a combination of salt and sulphur. By teaching some of the screws about the machinery, it throws a stream of water 120 feet above the pipe. A deep well and a tall throw, this Louisville well! We should like to see it.—Scientific American.