Penneylvania Agriculture. The preparations for the Ninth Annual late manifesto of Schator Douglas, publi Exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, to be held in this city, on the grounds northwest of the Market street bridge on the 27th, 29th, 29th, and 30th of September, are rapidly progressing, and the exhibition promises to be an eminently successful that the right of the people of a Territory to form their own institutions is absoluted. Be therefore denies the right of Continued to the people of the people of a Territory to form their own institutions is absoluted.

of the Union. She is certainly, we think, entitled to claim a position as the second agricultural State, and if her natural advantages that rank against all competition.

According to the census of 1850, but three States of the Union, New York, Ohio, and Virginia, had a larger number of acres of imchinery in our State was also much larger than any other except New York. But two States, New York and Ohio, exceeded us in the number of horses and catile. Our product of wheat was greater than that of any other State in the Union, being 15,367,691 bushels; while that of Ohio, which ranked next, was 14.487,351 bushels, and of New also greater than that of any other State, being 4,805,160 husnels, while that of New York was 4,148,182 bushels. Our product of oats was 21,538,156 bushels, being much greater than that of any other State except duct of Indian corn exceeded that of New York, but fell far behind that of Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolinia, Tennessee, and Virginia. Our product of buckwheat was 2,193,592 bushels a much greater quantity than that produced by any other State except New York, which yielded 3,183. 955 bushels. Our hay crop amounted to 1,842, 970 tons -a much larger product than that of any State except New York, which yielded 3,728,-797 tons. Our product of clover-seed was 125,030 bushels—a larger quantity than any other State produced. Our product of butter amounted to 39,878,418 lbs. -a much greater quantity than any other State produced except New York, which yielded double that amount. The produce of our gardens was more valuable than any other State except New York. In the quantity of wool produced, we fell behind only two States-New York and Ohio.

Thus it will be seen that in nearly all the agricultural products of the Northern States we ranked very high -that we far surpassed all of the States except New York and Ohio, and, on a general average of the value of farms and their products, Pennsylvania was second only to New York, which had then mearly 4,000,000 more acres of improved land within her borders, and about 500,000 acres more of unimproved land, than Penn-

N. York has long been famous for her numerous agricultural societies, and we do not conbt that they have exercised a great influence in stimulating her farmers to increased exertion; but Pennsylvania is very little be, at present, transmits messages, indicating hind her in agricultural products, and, if the matural advantages of our State are properly developed, she may yet be enabled, notwithranding the inferior number of acres of land she possesses, to outstrip the Empire State.

We know of no race of men more thrifty and industrious than the farmers of Pennsylvania, and one of the most beautiful sights to the world is the bounteous evidence of far-fility and agricultural skill which is present. New York, to challenge Morphy to a match ed in the bosom of any of our numerous flourishing agricultural counties. But most of our farmers are plain, modest, unpretending men,not at all given to the practice of mak- day, from Albany to Kansas. City, and an ing displaye, or of blowing their own trumpets, and hence the world sees or hears little hours! of their skill, nor of the large products of

Miscellaneous Acus

The annual election of State officers and Members of the Legislature of Vermont took place September 6th. Hiland Hill was the Republican candidate, and John G. Saxe the Democratic. The returns indicate the re-election of the Republican State Ticket by about the same majorities as last year; also a small Republican gain to the Legislature over last year, when the Republican majority was very large. So much for running the funny man, Saxe. It is reported that the Hen. John P.

Kennedy is to be the independent candidate for Congress in the IVth District of Maryland, against Hon, Henry Winter Davis. The European mails continue to

bring accounts of a great religious revival in

.... The St. Paul Times announces the appointments of the Hens. Galusha A. Grow, Schuyler Colfax, and Frank P. Rlair, jr., to address the people of Minnesota.

New York which met at Syracuse, September 7th, put in nomination the following list Erie; Canal Commissioner, Ogden N. Chapin, of Albany; Judge of Appeals, Henry cast in bronze, is to surmount the domer of the Capital. spector, David P. Forrest of Schenectady; Clerk of Appeals, Charles Hughs, of Washington.

.... Charles S. Olden, of Mercer county, was nominated for Governor of New Jersey, by the Opposition Convention which met at Trenton, September 7th.

.... Mr. Alonzo Hitchcock, of Chicago, elaims to have been the inventor-of the Armstrong gun, for producing which an .English. man was honored with the title of nobility.

.... Annie Williams, a zeamstress, committed suicide in Philadalphia on Monday by swallowing an ounce of laudanum, purchased with the last penny she possessed. A local paper described her as "only 25 years of age, and possessed of as fine a person as the kind heart to do so. He would give them finest lady you will meet on Chestnut street." She could not obtain work to support her know what to do with them."

. Jesse Richardson, of Henry County

Carolina paper we learn that a company of other cofffure than a face vall of squire form late Convention, which we regret, as our readers Zouages is shortly to be formed in one of the thrown over the hair, which is full dressed, would like, no doubt, to see that and the resolution

.... The National Eras referring to the of the Pennsylvania State Agri- Harper's Magazine, fires some hot shot into

ticles, and quite a large number of different gress to prohibit Rollygamy as well as Slav specimens in each class. Thus, inducements ery. He leaves no flaw in his statement of are held out for the display of nearly every his position, through which he can escap article of agriculture or of domestic manufacture produced in our State; and all who feel a laudable pride in their products will have an opportunity of testing their excellence by a comparison with the numerous articles President he will be bound by his solemn which will doubtless he placed on exhibition

which will doubtless be placed on exhibition, and oft-repeated pledges to throw no obstacle and of having their superiority attested and in the way of the Polyganous Mormans. confirmed by appropriate premiums if they His policy of strict non-intervention will for merit them. Pennsylvania almost possesses at this day | ercise of Federal patronage, to discourage the the first rank among the agricultural States pestilent and vicious system; on the contrary, he is bound to welcome Brigham Young and Herber Kimball with open arms to Washington, as United States Senators, with are properly developed, we believe that she an escort of a dozen wives each. We draw can become the first, and permanently hold no fancy sketch. We have strained nothing but have fairly stated the position of Mr. D.

.... Senator Iverson of, Georgia thus ex presses himself regarding Free laborers of the North, the Mud-sills of society, as Senaproved land, and but one State, New York, tor Hammond elequently calls them: "The was greater in the cash value of her farms— proud and enviable condition of the poor The value of farming implements and madegraded white slave of the North, is owing to the existence of African Slavery in the South. If the question of emancipating the negroes were to day submitted to the people of Georgia, nine out of telewho own no slaves would vote in the negative. Slavery must be maintained—in the Union if possible—out of it if necessary-peaceably if we may-forc York 13,122,498. Our product of rye was libly if we must. He was once an advocate of Squatter Soversignity, but has repented and recanted the error. Subsequent investiga-tion had convinced him that the true theory in relation to the Territorial Government of the Union is that it is both the power and New York—26,552,814 bushels. Our produty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of Slavery wherever it exists, or may exist, upon the soil."

.. An engineer was walking on the levee a St. Louis, one day last week, when a nimble thief snatched his watch, a valuable gold huntr, and ran off at a speed that bid fair to de y pursuit. It so happened, however, that the party robbed had with him a large Newfoundland dog, and instead of troubling himself by running, he spoke a few words confidently to his four-footed companion. Off started the noble animal, and before the thief had gone many blocks he was dragged to the earth and secured by his singular captor.—
The fellow thought it feet to submit to the warrant displayed—two formidable rows

of teeth-and made no resistance to the majesty of the law. In an article on "The Grammar of Printing," in the last number of The Printer, occurs the following: "Where any person's name ends in s, and we desire to represent him as the possessor of something, we think t desirable as well as conject (inasmuch as it is impossible to represent it otherwise in speaking) to add an s after the apostrophe, and say or write—'Jones's Literary Compend.'" We wish all printers would follow the rule.

... / The great American telegraphist, Mr Hughes, has added what is said to be another great improvement in the science of telegraphy. He has invented a telegraph which supersedes the whole system of telegraphic signals now in use. The new instrument, without requiring more weres to be used than those messages to the eye by the ordinary letters of the alphabet. The advantage of the instrument is that it can be used by any person who can spell a message. It is small and portable. Any railway guard may carry one in his pocket.

. According to the Keokuk Journal Louis Paulsen, the celebrated chess player, is game of chess.

.... The Utica Observer learns that message was sent by telegraph, on Wednesanswer received within the short space of six

.... The Bradford County Agricultural their farms, unless it is enlightened by the Society holds its annual Pair on the grounds of the census, or the presonce of their of the Society at the Boro' of Towards, on the markets.—Phila elphia Press.

Cottober 1859

October, 1859.

Ex Governor David R. Porter has been Richard Sahine and Richard Richar elected Vice President of the Sabine and Rio Grand Rail Road Company, and designs leav ing for Texas in the course of a month or two

.... There is, in England, an excess of 800,000 females over males. This disparity is caused by the wars and standing armes, by the drain of men for mercantile and naval marine, and by the greater number of males who emigrate to the Colonies and t the United States. In London are 100,000 | Party:" young men in shops and warehouses, who cannot marry by reason of the smallness of their salaries. If the other cities are included. and those in the mechanical trades whose wages will not justify them in taking a wife, the result must be that there are nearly if not quite two millions of females in England who

cannot get married.
.... The Rev. Antoinette L. Brown and Susan B. Anthony will hold a Woman's Rights Convention at Martinsburgh, N. Y. Sept. 16. They are now stumping Jefferson

County. ounty.

Crawford's plaster cast of the Genius The Republican State Convention of of Liberty, which was brought from Italy in Hatch, James Mead, Alvin Day, and others. sections, has been put up in the old House hall at Washington, D. C. The figure is of candidates : Secretary of State, E. W. twenty five feet in height from its pedestal. ever held in the County-which was presided over Leavenworth, of Onondaga; Controller, The right hand rests upon the hilt of a sword, by the Hon. George Fuller, assisted by Hon. M. C. Robert Denniston, of Orange; Attorney of which the point reaches to the feet. The Tyler, Ariel Carr, Esq., and others as Vice Presi-General, Charles G. Myers, of St. Lawrence; left hand grasps wreaths, and rests upon a State Engineer, Orville W. Story, of Alle. shield. The head piece in the figure of an ghany; Treasurer, Philip Dorsheitner, of eagle, with wings half sprind. The body is the sense of the meeting.

> The Bangor Whip states that a man residing between that city and Bucksport, on then hung them up in the Coart House while the Saturday last discharged a load of shot at a Convention was in session, and then just asked them stage coach full of people; because some of the passengers plucked a few choke cherries from his tree as the stage passed under it.-A portion of the charge took effect upon a his old resolution, offered by him in 1854, at the young man named Elias Rich. A complaint was made against the perpetrator of the out?

A Salt Lake correspondent of The San Francisco Bulletin says: Judge Cradle. baugh is about going to Circon Valley to remain. He tells me that he could take several wagon-loads of the extra wives of the Mormons, of the youngest class, who have asked him to take them off, and it would delight his the transportation himself, but he does not

.... A new fancy which has seized upon Va., being in love and having just received a the crusade against bonnets, and which, it Parisian belles, says The Court Joural, is flogging from his father, walked out and hung is said, the Enurses is guite willing to join. Two ladies of the highest fashion are already From an advertisement in a North to be seen daily driving in the Bois with no and ornamented with bows of ribbons.



The Independent Republican

CIRCULATION, 2304.

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

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, Sept. 15, 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.

[Subject to decision of Senatorial Conference. FOR 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.

The Late Democratic County Convention Under ordinary circumstances, we should have been surprised at the resolutions passed by the last self-styled Democratic Convention of this County. -For a party which has for years thrown overboard one principle after another, until it stands before the ple and willing minion of Southern nigger-breeder to attempt to promulgate the idea that they have any principles whaterer, seems passing strange; but when its course is reviewed and its fortuous windings and the systematic deceptions in has practiced for many years are remembered, anything that the lead ers may now do, or attempt to do, can hardly be cause of surprise to anyone. From 1846 to 1855 there professedly was only one party in this County n the question of Slavery extension; and when, i \$48. a few national Democrats nominated "Uncle onah" as a candidate for Congress against Hon. David Wilmot, the thrice seven votes that he received n the County very satisfactorily demonstrated the

celings of the Democratic voters of this part of the

Congressional District upon the question of slavery

xtension.

Judge Wilmot, from that time on, was recognized both North and South, as the champion and eloquen expounder of the great principles of "free soil, free labor, and free men q" and upon those principles the Democracy rallied around and sustained him with a unanimity almost unprecedented; and when he re tired from Congress, in 1850, Mr. Grow was selected as the acknowledged champion of the great principles of freedom that had been so successfully upheld by his immediate predecessor. No sensible change took place in the public mind till 1854. Mr. Grow was then serving his second term, when the attempted repeal of the Missouri Compromise once more se the whole country in a blaze of excitement which ha ended in the total destruction of the Democracy of the North, rendering the fragments of that once great and glorious party a mere appendage of South ern slave-drivers-with no more will of its own than the negro of Alabama who is driven to his daily task in the cottonfields.

The great principles of Truth and Justice never changel: however fickle and false the men who profess their advocacy may be, the principles remain the

In attending the late Democratic Convention, while looking at some of the managers who were trying to run the "machine" and tighten up some of the screws to keep it together, our mind insensibly run back to 1854, when the Pierce Administration sold out to the slave-drivers, and gave into the hands of the South the sole and exclusive management of the Democrat ic party. By referring to The Register of February 1854, we find the first move in favor of w" I'eople's

"The People's Meeting, to protest against Slavery

in Nebraska." "The citizens of Susquehanna County who are op-posed to the violation of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of Slave Territory, are invited to meet at the Court House, in Montrose, on Wednes day, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, to utter their stern protest against the threatened breach of faith, by the repeal of the Mis souri Compromise, and their determined hostility to any encroachment of the Slave Power on the rights of free labor in the Territories secured by that compact. The Hon. David Wilmot has consented to address the meeting."—Feb. 10, 1864. To the above call were signed the names of R. I Little, M. C. Tyler, A. N. Bullard, A. Lathrop, W. K.

In pursuance of the said call, there was convened one of the most earnest and enthusiastic meetings dents, while Hyde Crocker, L. A. Maine, and others, were of the Committee to draft resolutions to express

Now, suppose some artist had been present on that occasion, and taken the moral and political daguerreotypes of the above named Democrats, and preserved them carefully till last week Monday, and Convention was in session, and then just asked them to " see themselves as others see them!"

We wish that Judge Tyler, just before he made his speech in the last Convention, could have read meeting in which he officiated as Vice President. If he would not, like Major Downing, have felt a kind of "sinking in his boots," then we are mistaken .-That our readers may remember the resolution to which we allude, we here print it, verbatim et literofim, and hope the Judge will read it over carefully. and see if he does not find it entirely consistent with his present course. The following is the resolution offered by the Hon. M. C. Tyler, March 8, 1854, and

unanimously passed : "Resolved. That we are constrained to warn eve ry Representative in Congress, North and South, East and West, before he casta his vote, as he loves peace, and west, belove he case his vote, as he to respecte, as he loves a sacred compact, to look in the face the most terrible agitation, as well as the most deadly determination of the people of the North, now and forever, not to rest, should that nefarious bill pass, until it shall be expunged from the record that it would have disgraced."

We have not the Judge's speech, made before the together; but if the Judge will write a kind of auto- mere adherence to party, then for a much stronger ting up an establishment, and ever after for repairs, and kept his minister,

biography, commencing with the resolution of 1854, and ending with the late speech before the Convention, the intermediate parts to be well spiced with personal incidents and moral reflections, and entitled Five Years in the Life of a Democratic Politician," our Judgment it will go off like hot cakes. R. B. Little, another of the speakers, was also one

of the Protestants of 1854, and made a speech on that occasion. We did not have the pleasure of listening to it, but were informed at the time that it was able and convincing, and that the home thrusts a long one, but onlits to prescribe the oath to be takmade at the slave drivers and their institution would be anything but pleasing to a Democrat of 1859 .-At that time, Mr. Little had been an able, earnest, and professedly conscientious anti-slavery man for many years; he claimed to stand far in advance of such Free Soil men as Wilmot, Jessup, and Grow: he was not only opposed to the spread of Slavery over territory now free, but he believed Slavery morally and inherently wrong, and that what was morally wrong no law could make right. How Mr. Little could trample under his feet the principles of half a lifetime, descend from the high moral position he had for years occupied in this community, and become the mouthpiece and oracle of a party whose whole mission is to trample in the dust the dearest rights of man-the right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—and to place the destinies of the country entirely in the hands of the Slave Oligarchy of the South, is a question hard to be answered by his best friends. -A. N. Bullard, the resolution-maker for the la

Convention, was also among the Free Soilers of 1854; but he was one of Pierce's Postmasters at the time and soon relapsed into the embraces of the Hunkers. The resolutions of the late Convention were no loubt designed to mislead, like those adopted by the party in 1865. Look at the first three resolutions If they mean anything, they mean to aquint towards Douglas and popular sovereignty; but the author of the resolutions, as well as every other intelligent man in the Convention, knows that the National Demo cratic party repudiate Douglas and his squatter sovcreignty, and only use it for the purpose of deception. Look at the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention that assembled in March last. Popular Sovereignty was trod under foot, and kicked out of the Convention. And just look at the address-of the Democratic State Central Committee, issued on the 29th of June last, which states the position of the party, and reads as follows:

"Where, let us ask, resides the right of eminent domain over a Territory of the United States? Is it not admitted by all to be with the Federal Govern-ment? Where shall we look for the right and power to ascertain all Territorial boundaries? Is it not in the Federal Government? Where shall we seek the right and power and duty to dispose of all lands embraced in the Territory? The answer is, in the Federal Government. Where, in the Government of a Territory, is lodged the executive authority? It is lodged in the hands of a Federal Government. Where is the Judicial power of a Territorial Government?— In the keeping of a Federal Judiciary. Where is the legislating power? Everyone knows it did not exist, and that it could not legally exist, until called into being by the Federal Congress, in the organic act of Territorial Government. In all these demonstrations of power, and there can be none others outside of them in a Territorial Government, we behold the direct notative and knowledge of the control of t rect, positive, and tangible evidences of the presence of the sovereignty of the Government of the United States, excluding the pretensions of Squatter or Territorial Legislative sovereignty, or popular sovereignty when used as a convertible term with these, as

Here we have the clear and well defined position of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, with Mr. Buchanan as its leader; and, yet, with the vague and distant hope of catching a few votes, the party leaders here falsify facts and history, and attempt to stand upon a platform that is not theirs, and one from which they know they will be driven, and will kick from under them in less than six months.

being alike untenable in fact, and preposterous

One of the resolutions approved of Mr. Grow's Homestead bill, when the whole Convention knew that the Democratic party, as a party, had opposed the bill for years; that the policy of Mr. Buchanan and the party was to kill the bill, that the proceeds of the public lands might go into the Treasury and be applied towards the corrupt and extravagant expenses of the Government.

Could the issue at the North be as fairly made h little difficulty in settling the whole question in a short time. There the sole question is, What will tend most to spread, strengthen, and perpetuate the system of Slavery, and when that is once settled. there is a remarkable unity of purpose and action But at the North it is different. The leaders, it is true, have the same object in view, but they dare not attempt its accomplishment by direct means; hence that kind of lying subterfuge that is constantly employed to keep the party together at the North, causing it to profess one set of principles and support another. Every position taken by the Democratic party at the North for the last six years has been abandoned as soon as the South saw fit to change the programme and adopt another set for

Suppose some one had met the Democrats whom we have referred, when they were fired with zeal for the principles that were promulgated by them in 1854, and had addressed them as follows: "Gentlemen, the position you have taken is a true and noble one; the great principles you are now rallying to sustain are those that lie at the foundation of our Republican Institutions; let the Northern Democracy but maintain the position they have taken, and all will be well-the South will soon yield, and our Republican institutions will be on a firmer and more enduring basis than ever. But, gentlmen, you cannot be trusted, and you, all of you, will soon apostatize and betray the principles that you now profess to sustain ; the Missouri Compromise you will soon declare to be unconstitutional, notwithstanding your present indignation at the prospect of its repeal. When President Pierce shall remove Governor Reeder for his exertions to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, you will, after a little grumbling, sustain the President in that act. When the Missouri rufflans shall invade Kansas and force upon its inhabitants a bogus pro-slavery Constitution, you will call it popular sovereignty, and denounce the Free State men and their friends for attempting to preserve the rights that they have under the Constitution of their country. When the Territory shall be overrun by armed banditti from the slaveholding States, burning their towns, desolating their fields, and massacring the defenceless inhabitants, you will stand by President, Pierce and the Slave Power, and denounce your old friends and fellow laborers as fanatics and abolitionists. You will sustain President Pierce in his treachery to the North and free principles, and descend with him until the Constitutional limit of his term shall arrest his downward course; and then you will sustain his successor, and when Mr. Buchan in, through the means of a corrupt Court, attempts to overthrow freedom in all the Territories of the Union, you will declare it to be Democratic; and, further, when Missouri shall impose a Slave Consti tution upon Kansas, against the express wish of nine-tenths of her citizens, you will sustain Mr. Buchanan in his attempt to force the odious measur through Congress. In short, gentlemen, you will surrender all your principles as free Northern Democrats, and become a mere appendage to the South, to vote for such men and sustain such measures as shall be dictated to you."

We say, such a charge, or rather succession charges, at that time would have no doubt been repelled with scorn, and treated as the emanations of er the foregoing is all imagination, or an array of tion wanted before our election.

Of all men on earth, we have, politically, the least cases out of ten, no political resurrection will ever reach him.

The New Orleans Crescent, in a recent arti cie, declares for prohibiting all Northeners from vot ing in any Southern State till they have been natur alized. It thinks the period of probation should be en by the applicant for the honor of Southern citizenship. The form would probably be something like this: " I, A. B., do solomnly swear that I will support

the Institution of Slavery, by all means lawful or otherwise, to the best of my ability; and I do herey renounce all allegiance to the Government of the United States whenever that Government shall cease o be wielded in behalf of Slavery, and to every othr Prince, Potentate, State, and Sovereignty whatevr, except the Prince of Darkness called the Slave Power, to which I promise to be forever faithful. So elp me the god of Slavery." The Republican County Convention of Brad-

The Republican County Convention of Brad-ord County met at Towards, September 5th. For Senator the first ballot resulted—E. Reed Myer, 59 totes; John C. Adams, 11: Henry W. Tracey, 8: rotes; John C. Adams, 11; Henry W. Tracey, 8; votes; John C. Adams, 11; Henry W. Tracey, 8; the propriety of instructing our Representatives in the mational legislature to use the most zealous and declared the nominee, subject to the decision of the er, Wm. A. Thomas for Commissioner, Jas. J. Newell for County Surveyor, and Jece. Travis, jr. or Auditor.

The Republicans of Wayne county have nom nated the following ticket: For Representative leorge G. Waller for Commissioner, Warren M. Preston; for District Attorney, Henry Peet; for Auditors, James M. Mumford, Edward M. Atwater. The Shamocracy of that County have nominated . B. Beardslee, editor of the Honesdale Herald. or Representative, William Hartwell for Commis doner, John Regan and Henry M. Brown for Audiors, and Jackson Woodward for District Attorney.

Senator Douglas takes the position that "it the right of the people of every State, of every Perritory, and every political community within this Confederacy, to decide the question of Slavery to suit themselves" that is to say, says the Tribune, so far as the question of Slavery is concerned, there is no Union and no Federal Constitution. If, upon this question of Slavery, each State, each Territory. and each political community has the power to suit itself, then the State of Mississippi has the right to revive the African Slave Trade, and the State of Massachusetts to decline any further rendition of runaway negroes.

Our readers will not fail to remember that the Republicans and Know Nothings did in the Spring of 1857, the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-Seven; in Congress, when they had a majority in the House of Representatives, enact and pass the present Tariff Bill, by which act they reduced the Tariff of 1846; the Tariff of 1846 was a Democratic Tariff, passed by a Democratic Congress, and under its operation the country was prosperous beyond all precedent.—North Branch Democrati.

While those wicked free-trade Republicans an Know Nothings in the House were reducing the Democratic tariff of 1846, where were our Democrat ic President and Senate?

The Honesdale Democrat announces the leath at Boston, September 5th, of the Rev. Henry 1. Rowland, D. D., formerly pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Honesdale, and for the last three or our years pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church Newark, N. J. Dr. Rowland was born in Windsor, Conn., where his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather rese, for two or more generations, pastors of the Congregational Church. His greatgrandfather, on the mother's side, was Jonathan his metaphysical and theological writings. Dr. Rowland was a man of much natural ability, a pleasing writer, and author of several volumes on religous subjects. He died in his fifty-fifth year

-> According to the Pittsburgh Guzette, the wheat crop of the present year is a good one only in comparison with one or two previous bad years The yield is not, as a general rule, abundant. Reeven thirty bushels were expected, the threshing machine—the great disenchanter—has shown a yield of from eight to twelve, and in some special nstances from ten to fifteen bushels. But, though there is no such large surplus as some assert, there is still enough to supply all the actual and prospect ive wants of the country. The corn crop bids fair to be good, taking the country together. The inference is that there will be no very great permaent change in the prices of grain.

"The Fortunes of Nigel," by Sir Walter cott, being the twelfth volume of T. B. Peterson & Brothers' chesp weekly issue of Wavefley Novels for

the Million. The world-wide reputa ion of the Waverley Novels will insure a ready sale of this cheap edition, and he remained sick for several weeks. On his recov prove, we trust, remunerative to the enterprising erry, he desired to marry the young lady, and find-publishers. It is commendable to do anything that will, even in a small degree, stay the present raging appetite for pernicious light reading. Satisfying the cravings of those who desire fiction, with some of the healthiest of its order, is preventing, evil, and negatively, at least, doing good. There are no works of the imagination which can so effectually accomplish this as the povels of Sir Walter Scott. It is astonishing that through so many volumes there should be found so little that religion or morality would disapprove. For beauty of style, copiousness of expression, vividness of description, and interest of subject, Scott stands in the foremost rank. His works will be read always with interest, and not unfrequently with profit. One volume is issued every Saturday, and each one is got up inte neat style, all of the same size, and are printed at the rate of 25 cents a volume, or the whole twenty-six volumes for five dollars, and sent free of postage to all, on re ceipt of this sum. This low price should place a set of them within the reach of everybody in the land.

For the Independent Republican. To the Several Townships of Busq'a County. The Law which has been published in our County papers of late, for the County to purchase an estate, build suitable buildings, and furnish the same for the Poor of our County, gives the people power to approve or disapprove of said law at our October election; and as it is of importance to the County that the decision made by the people be a judicious one, it requires some forethought and calculation on the subject before the voters are prepared to decide the question.

And now, for the information of other townships, I give a statement relative to the Poor in Forest Lake township; also soliciting some statement to an overlicated imagination. But we ask our be made in our public prints, from each township in readers to look at the facts, and carefully follow the the County, showing whether they have any poor or course of the Democratic party of this section of the not; and, if any, give the number and expense of country for the last ten years, -and then say wheth support, &c., which will give the requisite informa-

facts that cannot be overthrown or shaken. But let Forest Lake township has four persons, who are the case be as it may, if they are honest, and have comfortably supported, mostly among their connecchanged thus often through principle and a love of tions and friends, at a cost of about \$100 per year;

reason they should never lead any party whatever. the lees and salaries of officers necessary to carry on such an establishment as it should be. And if confidence in an apostate Free-Soiler, for in nine we can have a statement from each township in the County respecting their Poor, we shall be better propared to decide whether there is a call for said law it the present time. A TAX PATER.

Forest Lake, Sept. 5, 1859.

An Old Agitator. Forty years ago there was fierce excitement brough the land. The slave power had got a hold in Missouri, and despite the injustice of the scheme, were determined upon her admission as a Slave State. The North was alarmed. The press-and ment, about 26,000 tons. Draught of water at the people saw the danger as well as the outrage of the weight, 30 ft. 6 inches. Weight of each of the padact which the South, sought to accomplish, and meetings were held to give expression to public opinion. One of these gatherings was held at Lancaster, Pa., and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by it:

Resolved; That the Representatives in Congress Resolves. That the Representatives in Congress from this district be, and they are hereby required to use their utmost endeavors, as members of the national legislature, to Prevent the Existence of Slavery in any of the Territories or States which ay be erected by Congress.

That the opinion of this meeting, the members of Congress who, at the last session, sustained the cause of justice, humanity, and patriotism in opposing the introduction of Slavery into the State, then endeavored to be formed out of the Missour Territory, are entitled to the warmest thanks of every friend to humanity.

Who does the reader suppose was the unholy agitator" who dared to endanger the Union by raming, reporting, and backing with a speech, these highly "incendiary resolutions?" Who was so regardless of the "vested constitutional rights of the Bouth," as to urge "our Representatives in the national legislature to use the most strenuous exertions to inhibit the existence of Starery in ANY ONE of the Territories or States which may hereafter be created by Congress?" The vile miscreant was no other than James Buchanan, now President of the United States! Few would think the man who drew up these free-soil resolutions, could have so far forgotten their teaching as to engage in a conspiracy to force slavery upon an unwilling people. But forty years ago our judiciary had not given us the blessed light of Dred Scottism, our public men were not willing to eat dirt at the command of the South, and the sentiment of the above resolutions was all but unanimous in the North, and had man dvocates in the South. It was good Democratic loctrine then—why is it not now? Will some modern Democratenlighten us on this point?—Bucyrus urnal.

The Slave Trade. "Occasional," the Washington correspondent the Philadelphia Press, writes to that paper as

follows: Mr. Jefferson Davis has formally announced it to be his purpose to introduce a bill, on the meeting of Congress, to repeal the penalties in the law agains the African slave trade. This will bring a new and startling issue before the people for the Presidentia campaign of 1860. My information from the South authentic and recent, is to the effect that not only lias this traffic been reopened, but that it is now vigorously and flagrantly conducted. Some of the first men of the South are engaged in it, and it is asserted that a number of vessels have been chartered at Savannah, and are now absent for the purnestriction at a number of verses have occar char-tered at Savannah, and are now absent, for the pur-pose of landing carroes before the beginning of winter. I forhear giving the names of the leaders in this enterprise, not because they themselves re-fuse to speak of their connection with it, but for other reasons not necessary to enumerate. A very strong sentiment is growing up against the law prohibiting this traffic, and I am assured that any tempt to inflict the penalties will be resisted as the spot. Meanwhile, Justice Campbell, of the Supreme Court, devotes himself, with herculean energy, whenever a case is brought before him, to convict those interested or implicated in the business as he is a man of great will and indomitable pluck, he seems rather to count than evade the perits of his responsible position. Many hundreds of the Southern people openly take the ground that it is mpossible to enforce a law which is repugnant to public centiment. It will be a enrious spectacle to see an American Senator, claiming to be progress-ive and liberal, standing up in the face of the civilized world, demanding, at the hands of Congress the repeal of the law against this most cruel trade i cont news from Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, and other Western States, says that the yield is not so bountiful as was expected. Where twenty and even thirty bushels were expected, the threshing prosecuted, and that hundreds of Africans are being

landed on the Southern coast.

WHITE PROPLE SOLD AS SEAVES .- The Abbeville Sanner gives a curious piece of villany. It appears that Patience Hicks, a young woman about 17 years of age, who was held as a slave by John Guildford. citizen of Henry county, under a hill of sale made to him by one James C. Wilson, was brought before Judge Williams, under writ of habess corpus, sued out by Mrs. Cassa A. Hicks, the mother of said girl who arrived in the town of Aberdeen on Tuesday, the 9th ult. On the trial of the case it was proved that Wilson went to the house of Mrs. Hicks, in Columbus, Ga., about the first of last March, where ery, he desired to marry the young lady, and findstole her away, and brought her to the house o Rev. John Guildford; to whom he sold her for a slave. On his return to Columbus, he procured her brother, a boy of about 15 years old, and sold him to a gentleman of Georgia. The girl was worked on the plantation and is considerably sunburnt; which makes her appear rather dark. The girl Patience had an infant daughter. The case was tried before Judge Williams, of the Probate Court, and the mother and child were released from the services of Guildford. The Banner states, however, that the counsel for Guildford have taken the case to the Supreme Court, not with the expectation of again enslaving the girl, but in order to clear Guildford of the cost, imposed upon him by the Judge of Probatc. Where is the villain Wilson, we should like to know !- Selma (Ala.) Sentinel.

CORWIN ON DOUGLAS. -The Hon. Thomas Corwin f Ohio, recently made a speech at Ironton, Ohio, n which he gave his opinion of Douglas's position. Corwin is full of humor, and in a jovial manner says many good things, which cannot fail to impress the reader with the good sense which they display .-After discussing Squatter Sovereignty to his heart's content, he thus refers to his self-appointed cham-

Douglas is a respectable gentleman, and a man of considerable talent; so am I, (laughter); but I dif-fer with him on that point, and I have the advantage of standing by the side of Washington, who put his hand upon my head and said, "My gon, you are right;" and laid his haid upon Stephen's head and said, "You must go to echool." That is what Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, would say, too. While I am in cor pany like that, I am content to remain. He thus disposes of the Democratic pretext for

seizing Cuba by force of arms: You say you extend the area of freedom. That is like this: to make a man free, you put a pistol to his head and blow out his brains. You call the previous question, and take the vote with saltpetre and lead. That is what you mean to do with Cubs, and God Almighty will smite you as he did the whitened.

truth and justice, then they are certainly unit for political leaders; for, if they are right now, to judge
by their former political course they will all be wrong
before the year is out. But if all their shifts and turns have been without regard to principle, and a west of the Poor in a county house,
turns have been without regard to principle, and a west after for repairs,
mere adherence to party, then for a much stronger

tiruth and justice, then they are right now, to judge but if anjoorted by the County as set forth in said
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THE GREAT EASTERN, -As this monstrous steamship is about to come to our shores, the following correct table of her dimensions will be found highly interesting to many of our readers. Length between: perpendiculars, 680 feet. Ditto over all on upper deck, 691 feet. Breadth of hull, 83 feet. Height from bottom of ship to top of iron on upper deck, 59 feet. Diameter of paddle-wheels, 56 feet. Ditto of screw-propeller, 24 feet. Number of blades to ditto, 4. Weight of screw-propeller, 40 tons. . Height of principal saloons, 18 feet. Weight of Iron in the construction of the hull, about 7,000 tons. Ditto of ship, with machinery, coals, cargo, and full equipdie-engine cylinders, about 30 tons. Number of ditto, 4. Diameter of ditto, 74 inches. Length of stroke, 14 inches. Paddle engines, about 1,200 horse power. Weight of each of scrow-engine cylinders,

about 30 tons. Number of ditto, 4. Diameter of ditto, 84 inches. Length of stroke, 4 feet. Screw engines, about 1,600 horse power. Weight of shafts for paddle engines, SO tons. Weight of shafts for screw engines, 150 tons. Number of bellers to paddle engines, 4. Weight of one pair of ditto, including funnels, 95 tons. Thickness of the plates in the bulkheads, 1 inch. Ditto in the skins, 1 inch. Number of the rivers used in the construction of the ship, about 3,000,000. Number of masts 5; these bree will be square rigged, as well as fore and aft. rigged. The remaining two will be fore and aft. rigged. Total quantity of canvas in sails, about 5,200 square yards. There will be two screw-steamers, one carried on each side abast the paddle boxes, as jolly boats. Their dimensions are :- Length 100 feet; beam 16 feet; measurement 120 tons; horse power 40, And there will be about twenty ordinary boats carried in addition, with masts and sails com-

The Next Census.-Next year the 8th census of the United States is to be taken. This enumeration is one of the most laborious and difficult tasks which the Government has to perform. A timely suggestion is made by the National Intelligencer, which is worthy of consideration, and which we quote, in the hope that it may be heeded before the census-takers shall be called upon to discharge their duties. The suggestion is this:

. That each farmer, this fall, as he gathers his crops, That each tarmer, this fall, as he gathers his crops, shall keep something like accurate account of the quality and value of the same; and if he will take the trouble to make out a statement of the names and ages of his family; number of acres of land cleared and timbered; the number and ages of his servants; the number and value of his horses and mules, the number of bales of cotton, barrels of corn bushels of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, etc., and the value of each, and leave it in some place where any member of the family, who may be at home when the dcputy marshal shall call, can readily get hold of it. This will save time to all concerned, and very greatly assist to make the census returns perfect, complete, and satisfactory.

Bridgewater Baptist Association. The Thirty-Fourth Anniversary of this Association will be held in the Baptist Church! in Montrose, on while the left in the basists Church, in Montrose, on the 21st and 22d days of this month. Sermon on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., by Rev. W.A. A. Miller, of Jackson.

A Committee will be at the Church on Tuesday Evening, to assign places of entertainment.

Montrose, Sept. 7.

J. C. Boomer.

Another Boundary Question. We have -new proof of the absurd haste with which our Gvernment backed down from President Polk's claim of territory on the N. W. coast up to 54° 40'. The line which propriety dictated was that offered by Mr. Adams in 1826, extended the treaty line due west from the summit of the Rocky Mountains at lat. 49°; instead of which our Administration consented to run down as far as the Bay, 'so' as to give the British the whole of Vancouver's Island-now becoming a most valuable terri-

tory. See the results by the latest news: Victoria dates are to August 6th. The Island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the main land, claimed by our Government as part of Washington territory had been occupied by sixty United States troops by order of Gen, Harney. Gov. Douglass has issued a protest claiming the island for the British crown, and had also dispatched some armed vessels and two

hundred sappers and miners there. The United States vessels Massachusetts. Jefferson Davis, Shubrick, and Active, and British vessels Tribune, Statellite, and Plumper, were either anchored off the island or in-

its immediate vicinity. It was unofficially stated at Victoria, that the matter would he compromised by the joint occupancy of the island until the British and United States Governments could be advised of the existing state of affairs. Gen. Harney was expected at San Juan on the 5th of August. A late arrival informs us that Gen. Harney, on the 9th, ordered four companies of artillery from Fort Washington to e-enforce Capt. Pickett, who still occupied San Juan unmolested.]

TERRIBLE FALL FROM A BALLOON.-Mr. Hall made an ascent in a balloon from Newcastle on Tyne on the 15th of August When descending, the grappling irons failed to hold when they touched the earth, and the concussion threw out some ballast, which caused the balloon to rise again suddenly while Mr Hall was in the act of alighting.-His feet caught in the ropes, and he was carried up hanging head downward. He became disentangled at the height of about 120 feet, and fell to the earth, dangerously, but the surgeon thought not fatally, injured. The balloon sailed off at an immense height over the German Ocean, with a little dog as passenger.

The Pittston Gazette states that the attendance at the Camp-meeting near that place on Sabbath before last, was from twelve to fifteen thousand persons; and that not less than twenty thousand, in all, were at the meeting.

E. C. FORDHAM.

Bartholf's Sewing Machines. machines make excellent work.—N. T. Bun; ose A ril 13th, 1859.-tf

MONTROSE PRICES CURRENT. Wheat F bushel, 281.00 2 81.25 Wheat Sour F bbl. \$4.00 3 82.00 Rye. 62% cents Rye Sour F owt. 2.50 Corn. 75 cents Corn meal F cw. 1.60.217 Buckwheat. 55 6 50 cents Land F b. 15% is cents Usts. 25.60 Sour Land F b. 15% is cents Usts. 25.60 Sour Land F b. 15% is cents Poistoca, 55 k cents Eggs F dozen. 15% cents

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.