Miscellaneous Acus.

.... Mr. Leslie, the enterprising young man who swindled a platoon of girls by hiring them as teachers to go South and leaving them suddenly in New York city, at the same time attempting to steal their baggage, was sentenced in Philadelphia, September 20th, to three years' hard labor in the Peni-

.... The Massachusetts Republicans held their State Convention, September 20th .-Gov. Banks was renominated by acclamation. Elphalet Trask was renominated for Lieutenant Governor; Oliver Warren, for Secretary of State: Moses Tenney, for Treasurer: H. Phillips, for Attorney General; and Charles White, for Auditor.

... Mr. Charles G. Leland, late editor of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, and a gentleman of fine attainments and much 'editorial tact and ability, has recently given up his connection with that paper, and gone to reside permanently in New York city. The steam plough of Fawks, of Lan-

caster, Pa., has received a gold medal and the great premium of \$3000, at the National Agricultural Fair at Chicago.

... Some of the San Francisco papers have published portraits of Mr. Greeley .-They seem to take for this purpose such wood cuts as they had on hand, and instead of adapting the portrait to the original, they content themselves with adapting the discription to the portrait. It was found necessary in one case to make him a "stout, burly, dark-complexioned man, with black hair, and a good deal of black whisker.

They have the tallest kind of a Woman's Rights female in New Orleans. The Crescent of the 14th has the subjoined item: "Adelaide Balfour, the fighting giantess of Dryades street, went on another spree on Monday night. Several weeks since we related how she fought the police, and how it took three or four men and a furnature wagon to get her to the lock-up. This last time she was in a different humor. The officer who went to arrest her was a small sized man: and feeling dubious as to the undertaking of the task alone, rapped for help. A second officer came, and he also was a small man .-Adelaide, after looking down on the twain contemptously a moment or so said. Well boys. I'll go with you; but if you were men, I'm d-d if you and all the police in town could take me!"

.... The Richmond Enquirer knocks the underpinning from Northern Democracy in the following style: "No Black Republican contemplates interference with Slavery in the States." The whole cry of the Union-saver North, is that the Republicans, if they get in power, will make a ferocious attack on the South and spirit away all their niggers .-How are the doughfaces to supply the capital thus so ruthlessly swept away from them by the Enquirer?

. The American party of the State of New York recently met in State Convention, and endorsed five of the candidates on the Republican State ticket and four on the Dem-

.... By a late foreign arrival we learn that all England was excited by the putting to sea of the Great Eastern. The monster went down the Thames on the 7th. Every rest forever all doubts as to her being the fastest vessel by comparison in the world.high out of the water to permit her paddles or screw blades to work properly, and with a strong tide against her, she ran 15 miles in 58 minutes. On the 9th she left the Nore for Portland in Dorsetshire.

scribes the personal appearance of Horace Greeley: "He does not look like a vegetarian-wears specs-declines to drink-never smokes-seldom swears-and, among other peculiarities, seems to be in a great hurry to get back to New York!'

.... Gov. Morgan, of New York, visited the Rensselaer County Fair on Eriday last and made a speech, in the course of which he said: "I have been a farmer—and it is in the hope for every young man present, that I assert that there is not an individual in the county of Reusselaer who commenced earlier, labored harder, and had fewer advantages than I, prior to the age of 17; and if I have in any measure obtained success in life, it is entirely owing to the habits inculcated, deicipline practiced and lessons learned on my father's farm."

.... The first good natured paragraph we have seen during the progress of the controversy between the English and French journals, is in the Paris Charivari, which informs the eccentric clergyman who had offered £50 reward for the best essay on the best means of keeping up a good understanding between England and France, that it considers itself entitled to the prize for solving the question in one sentence, which is alone worth dozens, of essays: "France and England will understand each other better if they don't talk so

.... There is a field of broom corn in the vicinity of Rockford, Ill., of nearly 800 acres. Ordinarily three acres will produce a ton; at this estimate the crop this year will be worth

.... The Louisville Journal raps out the following: "New York is in high spirits: it has the Old Spirit of the Times, Porter's Spirit of the Times, and now comes Wilkes's Spirit of the Times. With such an increase in the alcholic nomenclature of sporting literature, it is to be hoped that the Croton water has lost some of its unpleasant flavor .--New York, however, is large enough and ugly enough to give a sop to each head of Cerberus that guards the Avernian entrance to the spot, where, according to the Tribune, the people "have the heroic satisfaction of knowing that every tenth person in the community is arrested for murder, rape, arson, theft, violence, drunkenness, or breach of law or indecency of some sort." Which of these spirits will present the most complete "ab-

stract and brief chronicle of the times there?" .. The Boston Herald says a gentleman of that city, whose family is luxurating in the country, and who is compelled, therefore, to trust kitchen matters to the inexperienced hands of a green "help," sent home an excellent watermelon, a few days since, for dinner; but his astonishment was intense when h found that the melon had been mistaken for a squash and boiled to a jelly. The unfortu-nate man remonstrated mildly. "Sure," said the girl, "I thought it was a mighty juicy

the girl, "I thought it was a mighty juicy squash."

Sen. F. Hallett, the prince of Democrate speech makers and platform architects, tells us very frankly and perspicuously, in in his speech at the late Democratic State Convention at Worcester, what "Popular Sovereignty" means in the Democratic dictionaries. "This whole question of Popular Sovereignty," says he "is merest abstract of abstraction, nothing that is practical; a question," he continues, "on which one man says Popular Severeignty, and then means what Popular Severeignty, and then means what he has a mind to; and another cries out cess.

Popular Sovereignty, and means whatever he pleases by it, and nobody defines exactly what is his position."

A large engraving representing the interior view of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, etc., can be obtained free of charge by addressing E. K. Losier, Beltimore, Ed.—Beltimore Chipper,

.... Mr. G. P. Shaw of Bastrop, Texas, was a gentleman of unfortunate habits. He got very drunk one day, and his friends painted him green. When sober, his color rendered him so melancholy that he poisoned himself.

.... Rev. Jacob S. Harding, a young Methodist clergyman, is on trial at Belvidere N. J., for the murder, by slow poison, of his wife, to whom he had been married only s few months.

.... According to the St. Louis Christian Advocate, the large immigration flowing into Missouri, the development of resources, con struction of railroads, establishment of semthere, are rapidly preparing the way for the downfall of Slavery; and the wisest statesmen, P. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR shrewdest business then, advectors and journalists, philanthropists and Christians of the State unite in hailing the dawn of the glorious day.

.... The Roy. Thomas Hill has been installed as President of Antioch College, the place filled by the lamented Horace Mann at the time of his death.

.... When railways were in their infancy in England it was supposed they would in jure the estates through which or near which they ran, and the English Cabinet Minister, Labouchere's father, received the compensation of \$150,000 for the investment detriment. tion of \$150,000 for an imaginary detriment of this sort. After his death, his son, finding that there was no injury to the estate-from vicinity of the railway, but the contrary, re

funded the \$150,000 marriage ceremony was performed in Himois last week. The parties were Major Culbertson, the well known Indian trader and agent of the American Fur Company, and Natowista, daughter of the Chief of the Black foot Indians. They were married some seventeen years ago according to the Indian ceremony, but being anxious that the ceremony should be performed according to civilized rites, they were again married a few days since by Fathe Scandan, of St. Joseph, Mo., according to the ritual of the Romish Church. Mrs. Cylbert son is said to have been at person of fife na-tive talent, and has been at times a very suc-cessful mediator between this Government and the nation to which she belongs.

.... Since Douglas had his article in Har pers Magazine on Popular Sovereignty copyrighted, his party are talled "copy-right' Democrats.

.... Gettysburg, Pa., is the seat of the principal Theological Seminary of the Luth eran Church in the United States, where a large majority of her ministry have been educated. The College enjoys a wide-spread celebrity. Wishin is walls have been educated not less than 1,800 students; and by it not less than six other colleges and three theological seminaries have been originated and officered.

and officered.

An architect proposes to build a bachelors' hall which will differ from most houses in having no Eves

... In the course of a political speech at Indianapolis, on the 19th inst., the Hon. A. Lincoln of Illinois said that he had himself been a hired man for 28; years, and never thought that he was worse off than a slave.

.... A dog, the property of Owen Begley, Prospect Hill, Galway, either jumped or was thing worked smoothly, and the ship was as thrown overboard at sea from a steamer, 20 easily managed as a common river boat. As miles from land, In the course of the next to speed, The London Times says she set to day the poor animal reached home in safety William Owney, of Southhampton

fastest vessel by comparison in the world.— Va, died a few days since, aged 100 years With two-thirds of her power, and in bad sail and five months. He was engaged in the ing trim, being down at the head, and too battle of Brandy wine and also at Petersburg.

.... Within five years in Indiana there have been erected twenty-seven hundred school-houses, at an expense of eleven hundred thousand dollars. In the dast year, six hun-The Mariposa (Cal.) Star thus de- dred and fifty school houses were built, at a cost of three thousand dollars. This sum is obtained by a special school-tax, that was paid by the people with creerfulness.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION .- The city of Portsmouth has been favored with a case of position he has occupied is as well acquainted with practical amalgamation. A white has for a the citizens thereof as almost any man in it; and for wife one of the purett specimens of ebony-colored Eve's flesh, and with whom he lives standing in community. as happily and contented as can be. The other day a slight be way gotten up by a couple of gentlemen in the place, of an inthe eccentric inividual, who prefers darkness rather than light in the color of her whom he loves, cherishes, projects &c. One of the parties, who is a locoloco, bet with the other, who is a Republican, the husband of Dinah was a Republican, and a third party was dis-

patched to investigate his political views.

The chap said that he was a Democrat and had never voted any other ticket! He s from Arkansas, where the doctrine of amalgamation is carried out by all good national union loving democrats, both theoretical ly and practically. Who are the amalgama tionists?—Bucyrus (D.) Fournal.

Power of the HUMAN Eye. - Her Dries bach, the famous liou tamer, was at a hotel and one night a very large and powerful savage drunken man was terrifying every person in the bar-room. Her Driesbach volunteered to get an eye on him and fix him; and crowding himself in front of the inebriated rowdy, he fastened his terrible eye on him. The fellow stooped over towards the tamer, putting his hands on his knees, and returning he onze as well he he could in his then con fused state. The tamer thought things were working, and intimated as much by a nod of his head to the crowd, when the subject asked in a calm dispassionate nianner, "what he was looking at !" "Never you mind," said the tamer, throwing all the power he could muster into his eyes; but the subject did mind, for with a startling "whoo-ep," dealt Driesbach a tremendous blow under the left ear, which sent him through a glass door into the next room, where he came to sudden stop against a hard brick partition.

THE BALTIMORY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.-This an incorporated Institution which has been in operation in our city for the spast seven years with increasing and distinguished success. Twice during creasing and disanguistic success. Twice during the last two years the increase in the number of stu-dents has been so great as to render it necessary to obtain more extensive accommodations, and it is now located in the spacious and commodious buildings at the northeast corner of Charles and Baltimore streets.

The Baltimore Commercial College is under the charge of its principal and proprietor, Mr. E. K. Locharge of its principal and proprietor, Mr. E. K. Lo-sier, assisted by a competent faculty of five lecturers and professors, and, as its name indicates, is estab-lished with the purpose of imparting a thorough course of instruction in book-keeping in all its forms course of instruction in upox-keeping in an its forms as practically applied in the management of Accounts in Merchandising, Individually or in Partnership, Manufacturing, Commission, Special Tartnership, etc., Commercial Calculations, Penninanship, Mercantile Law, Commercial Ethics, and Business, Correct Manufacturing Correct Manufacturing Commercial Ethics, and Commercial Ethics Commercial Ethics Commercial Ethics Commercial Ethics Commercial Et

acquiring that knowledge which is essential to suc



The Independent Republican.

CIRCULATION, 2304.

F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859.

STATE TICKET. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

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

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

OF BERKS COUNTY. COUNTY TICKET. FOR SENATOR,

GEORGE LANDON; of Bradford County. 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,

and the second s Election, Tuesday, October 11th.

"Anne of Geierstein" forms the fourteenth eckly issue of T. B. Peterson and Brothers' cheat edition of Waverley Novels for the Million. These elebrated novels are now published at the rate of one a week, and the whole twenty-six volumes car be had free of postage, by sending five dollars to the publishers, T. B. Peterson and Brothers, Philadel phia, Pa.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ASSESSMENTS. DON'T LET ANY REPUBLICAN LOSE HIS VOTE BY NOT BEING ASSESSED TEN DAYS BEFORE ELECTION:

The Republican Conferees of this Senatoria District at their first meeting, having tour candidates before them, no one of whom received a majority of the votes failed to make a nomination, and adjourned to Monday of this week. The Conferees of the Black Democracy met on Monday of last week, and though, as we understand, there was but one candi date before them, they also failed to make a noming tion and adjourned to a still later day. What is their objection to ex-Sheriff Johnson? Is he to be sacri iced, as Dr. M. H. C. &c. Vail was last year, and as "old-line Whig" put up in his stead, to receive the votes of the unterrified? Or what's the game?

gar and scurrilous article on Mr. Chamberlin, the R publican nominee for the office of District Attorney -which could only have originated in a feeling ow personal malignity. Mr. Chamberlin has resided in the county from his infancy, and from the business

That the Convention that nominated him was pack ed, is true in one sense, but most grossly and know ingly false in the sense in which the writer designed quiring disposition, regarding the politics of to be understood. Mr. Chamberlin had not left hi residence in Monirose to solicit the vote of a single man in the county, previous to the meeting of the Convention; and on the day it assembled, he was in Court till it adjourned, and neither he nor any friend of his at his suggestion mingled among the Del egates to solicit their support. But still the Conven tion was packed full of his friends; not because h had packed it, but because it had been done by the people themselves.

Look at the northwestern Townships-that part the County in which he once resided-Every Dele gate in his favor. Montrose and Bridgewater, hi resent neighbors, and those who know him best

ave him a united delegation. Some years since, he discharged the duties of the office under appointment by the Governor, for over two years; and during his whole term, no indictment was ever quashed, or held by the Court to be improp erly drawn, which cannot be said of any District Atorney who has held the office in this county, either before or since that time. No Grand Jury was ever kept waiting a moment for business during his term Ask every Grand Juryman who served upon the Jury while Albert Chamberlin prosecuted the business or the Commonwealth, be he Democrat or Republican, and he will tell you most unhesitatingly that the business was conducted with ability and dispatch; and by reference to the County Statement you will find the Commonwealth costs reduced nearly one half while he held the appointment. Small and frivlous prosecutions were discouraged by him and kept out of Court; and that is just what we need at the Court many small matters that should be kept out; and it is of the highest importance to the interest of taxpayers that a man of judgment, capacity, and experience, should have charge of the criminal business of the county.

Mr. McCollum, the Democratic nomince, is a clev er fellow; and from what we know of him we shall be much mistaken if he does not look upon the article in the Democrat in the same light that all honest and fair-minded men do. He is a young lawyer of fair attainments, but no experience, except such as he has acquired in a short practice with Nahum Newton.

Our desire has been, since the nominations, t make no personal attack upon any of the candidates. but to conduct the campaign upon an exposition of the principles of the two parties. This we believe to be the course that all fair-minded men will approve; and all indulgence in low blackguardism and personal abuse, in our judgment, will be found a poor in

The Montrose Democrat's mode of " saying word in relation to the nomination of the opposi tion," is so extremely ingenious and taking that we are tempted for once to try our hand at imitation So here goes:

The candidate of the Black Democracy for Senator s not yet selected, and as the adjournment of the Conference without making a nomination indicates that a corrupt bargain may be made, if follows as a logical conclusion that a corrupt man will be nominated. But fortunately he can't be elected. Of their choice for Assembly, Mr. Gilbert, we know but little; but as he is opposed to the Republican

doubt that, in this case, what ought to be will be. The Judependent Zepublican. less as his late editorial partner, is certainly none too well qualified for District Attorney. Even the editor of his own party organ hesitates to say any thing in his favor; and that, in a paper that can endorse Buchanan's administration, is a sufficient condemnation. He hopes to succeed, if at all, on the popularity the Democrat has achieved since he left

To their candidate for Commissioner, the same objection applies as to Mr. Gilbert.

Mr. Bullard was selected to propitiate the Dougas wing of the party, which, though a callow, pin-featheriess affair at present, might grow into something formidable, if not properly clipped and trimmed by the party shears. After the example set by the administration of a corrupt squandering of the public funds, the people will not be in a hurry to place the County Treasury in the keeping of any member of the administration party.

Timothy Boyle we have heard of. He is a son of the late John Boyle, and a sometime correspondent i the New York Tribune.

Of Mr. Stanley Turrell we may say, in the elegant anguage of the organ of the party that nominated him, 'He was selected, not from any merit, but the West wanted something, so he was given this meatless bone, and bidden to gnaw and be contented until the good time comes" when pro-Slavery Democracy can lect a candidate to a county office.

Taken severally, or as a whole, the ticket does not egin to be as good as ours, but still it is about the best that they could scare up; and (to drop the parody)we are not disposed to accuse a respectable neighpor of robbing henroosts, or otherwise personally abuse him, because we think that his political views are dangerously wrong, and that he ought to be de-

Mr. Buchanan's Administration takes to self, or its partisans claim for it, much credit for settling Utah affairs, and bringing the Mormons into due subjection to the General Government. Here the nestion might arise, whether, in accordance with the doctrine of popular sovereignty in the Territories, Mr. Buchanan has any right to employ the United States army against such an administration their local affairs as the Mormon inhabitants of Utah may think best. But leaving this question, at present, for the popular sovereignty Democrats and the administration Democrats to settle between them, let us look a little after the results brought about by sending, at a vast expense to the public treasury, an army into Utah. It was alleged that the Mormoni were on the point of rebellion against the United States-that they acknowledged Brigham Young as the head of temporal as well as spiritual Mormondom. Has this been altered? There has been some faint show of submission since the arrival of the U.S. army, but as among themselves, the claim of temporal supremacy for Brigham still exists and is still acknowledged. No longer ago than May 22d, 1859, Brigham claimed nationality for the Mormons. He says, in his sermon, "The Church and kingdom of our God has risen from an individual family to a great' people, and we have been looked upon as a nation by our neighbors, independent of all other people on the face of the earth; and in their dealings they have dealt with us as such,"

Some time since news was received that much dissatisfaction existed among the judiciary sent out from the United States and the army in Utah, because of the influence wielded by Brigham Young over Gov. Cumming, who is the nominal while Brigham continues to be the real Governor of the Territory. There was published in the newspapers, in July, 1858, a private letter from Gov. Cumming, in which he plainly says that "his chief hope of control over the Mormons is through Brigham Young."

Brigham, in fact, is Supreme Dictator of Utah. The executive, legislative, and judicial powers, as well as ecclesiastical authority, are all centred in

If Brigham wants a law passed, he has but to intimate his wish, and the Legislature, which is composed of Mormons, will pass it. And Gov. Cumming will hardly veto a law against the wishes of Brigham. If a person is on trial for any crime, the Dictator has posed of Mormons, will acquit or convict, as the vicegerent of God commands. Suppose the nominal Governor to call out a civil posse to arrest a Mormon who has robbed or murdered an American, (as the Mormons call United States citizens,) but whom Brigham does not want arrested; the Mormon posse would go through the forms of law, but would never think of making the arrest, and the criminal would go unpunished. Brigham controls the elections. which are mere shams, for whoever is indicated as his choice is sure to be elected.

From a statement of the present condition of things in Utah, prepared by American citizens now residing there, and closing with an appeal to the people of the United States for relief against Morm tyranny and outrage, we extract the following:

The Mormon Church government is an imperium in imperio. It is more than that. It, is the most complete despotism on earth. The mind of one man permeates through the whole mass of the people, and ubjects to its unrelenting tyranny the souls and bodies of all. It reigns supreme in Church and State, in morals, and even in the minutest social and domestic arrangements. Brigham's house is at once tabernacle, capital, and harem, and Brigham's self is king, priest, lawgiver, and chief polygamist. Is treason hatched?—Brigham is the head traitor! Are rebel troops mustered against the United States ?-Brigham is their commander-in-chief! Is a law to be enacted?—Brigham's advice determines it! Is an offending "Gentile," or an apostate member, to assassinated !—the order proceeds from Brigham! In addition to all this, he heals the afflicted by ing her husband. But, it may be asked. he do this without compensation?" No; his pay is both high and certain. He taxes his followers to the extent of one-tenth of their possessions, and if re-luctant to pay, he mercilessly snatches all that they have. He has, through his Legislature, unrestricted license to tax merchants and plunder emigrants. The choicest spots of ground yield him their productions, and the cattle on a thousand hills exhibit his brand. His pampered but plebeian hody reposes in a pulace, and scores of bright-eyed women call him husband. His deluded followers yield him implicit obedience. and a church preanization known as the "Danites or "Avenging Angels," stand ready to protect person, to avenge his wrongs, and to execute his pleasure. He fixes his pay, and he pays himself.— Brigham is both Church and State. True, the atrocout of Court; and that is just what we need at the present time. There is a disposition on the part of own hands, but they are committed by him, with his own hands, but they are committed by him, with his own hands, but they are committed by him instructions, when excited, to magnify and bring into ments and at his bidding. He claims that he is not a criminal, because his hand is not seen in the persent time. petration of crime. He pleads an alibi, when he is known to be everywhere in the Territory, and seeks to avert censure by pleading ignorance of the atroci-ties of his underlings. Such ignorance can only be supposed on the hypothesis that Mormonism is not a system, and Brigham is not its head; that he is a despot without any power, and a prophet without the ability to foresee. Now, Brigham is either the supreme director in Utah, or he is nothing. The complicity of the bishops and other Church dignitaries, and of the mayors of cities and other. Territori-al officials, in the crimes that have been committed, demonstrate that these crimes were. Church crimes and Brigham is the head of the Church.

Such being the present condition of affairs in that unhappy Territory, we may well ask, What beneficial result has followed Mr. Buchauan's Utah invasion? And what do we expect to gain by keeping an army there, at a vast expense to the public treasury, and no small sacrifice of life, in the inclement season which is approaching? Is it all, as some have hinted, merely to furnish fat army contracts for political

favorites ? If Mormon affairs have been satisfactorily settled, as is claimed by the partisans of the administration let the army be withdrawn, and save the country the normous expense of transporting army supplies over thousands of miles of desert and wilderness, almost uninhabited, except by hostile tribes of Indians.-But if, as American citizens resident there assert little or nothing has been done towards a proper settlement of the affairs of the Territory, let the Gen eral Government use its power to overthrow the worse than Asiatic despotism that Brigham Young has established within the borders of our country, or else acknowledge its impotence, withdraw its useless party, which is right, of course ha is wrong, and army, and leave the Mormon monarch to undisputed ought to be defeated; and there is not the least sway in his polygamous empire.

MONTROSE, SUSQ. CO., PA. THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1859.

12 See New Advertisements. See new advertisement headed "New York ore," among the Binghamton advertisements. See new advertisement of Hirschmann Broth rs & Co., of Binghamton.

APPOINTMENTS . NADE BY Major General C. D. LATHROP.

eut. Col., ELISHA B. GATES, Division Inspe "DANIEL SAY RE, Judge Advocate. WM.T. RICHARDSON, Surgeon.
B. S. BENTLEY, jr., Aide-de-camp.
HENRY C. TYLER,
CHAS. H. WEBB, Div. Quartermaster.,
WM. E. POST, Paymaster.
GEO. A. JESSUP, Ass't Adjutant Gen.

A Far-Fetched Local.-The Rev. Geo Crabbe, the poet of English humble life, in his poen entitled The Borough, attributes to the Parish Clerk. a grave, austere, and self-righteous man, the follow ing crabbed remarks on the fair sex : "I pass the damsels passing down the street

And look more grave and solemn when we meet. And look more grave and solemn when we meet. Nor doth it irk me to rebuke their smiles, Their wanton ambling, and their watchful wiles. Nay, like the good John Bunyan, when I view Those forms, I'm angry at the harm they do: That I could pinch and spoil, in sin's despite, Beauties which fran and evil thoughts excite. "Think not of beauty; when a maid you meet, Turn from her view and step across the street; Dread all the sex; their looks create a charm, A smile should fright you, and a word alarm: E'en I myself, with all my watchful care, Have for an instabl felt the insidious snare,

and caught my sinful eyes at the endangering stare. As our fair readers would perhaps anticipate, this austere man was afterwards detected in stealing the money contributed in church for the parish poor, and commodation of our poor. Perhaps they think their lived and died in disgrace.

Moral-Don't be afraid of the girls. Thrashing Machine Burned.-A orrespondent writing from Wyoming county informs us that while a company of men were engaged, a few days ago, in thrashing rye with a machine, in Washington township, the machine took fire from fricton of the spindle of the cylinder, and burned up (except the horse power), together with a large quantity of rge. Fortunately they were at work in the

field, so that no buildings were burned. New York State Temperance Society. A Quarterly meeting of the New York State Temperance Society will be held in Binghamton, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 11th and 12th days of October next, commencing at 3 p'clock, p.m.

Tuesday Sewing Machines .- We subjoin Mr. Howe' statement of the number of shuttle and lock-stitch nachines sold during the last year, each one of which

has paid l	nin'a tribute of five dollars:	- "
	Six months ending	y No. sole
	Wilson, Oct. 81, 1858	4,933
do.	doApr. 30, 1859	10,841
I. M. Sing	er & Co,Dec. 31, 1858	3,272
do:	doJune 30, 1859	6,456
Grover &	Baker, Oct. 31, 1858	3,154
do:	doApr. 30, 1859	- 5,669
A. B. Hot	ve, Dec. 31, 1858	155
do.	June 30, 1859	. 381
Ladd, We	bster & CoDec. 81, 1858	368
do.	do June 30, 1859	1,017
Bartholf M	Innufac. Com Dec. 31, 1858	273
do.	doJune 30, 1859	439
Leavitt &	Co.,Dec. 31, 1858	86
do.	doJune 30, 1859	142
Whitney	& Lyon, total for one year,	261

Total manufactured for one year 37,442 making his income for one year, from this tariff only £187.210.

It will be perceived by the above that the num per of Wheeler and Wilson's machines sold during he year, greatly exceeds that of any other manufac turers. Those wishing to purchase can witness the operation of Wheeler and Wilson's machine, by callng on J. P. W. Riler, Agent in Montrose.

Extract from the Democratic Shorter Catechism .- Teacher -Give me a practical example of Popular Sovereignty in the Teritories.

Pupil.—President Buchanan's sending an army t Utah to oust the Governor and other officials that he " popular sovereigns" of that Territory had chos. en, and put a Governor, Judiciary, and other officials appointed by the Federal Government in their places.

For the Independent Republican. Shall We Have a County Poor-House?

This question is soon to be submitted to a the people; and a serious question it is; for if such in institution be established in our midst, and it prove disastrous to the interests of the people, we shall have a burden upon us difficult, if not impossible to be removed. Our condition would be similar to that of the sailor in fabled story, who took upon his back a load he afterward could not shake off .-An obnoxious Peddling Act, Road Law, and various other legislative enactments, may be easily rovoked . but all can see that an Act like the one in question from the consequences which must result from its acceptance, would not be speedily repealed, however universal and strong the popular voice might be for its abrogation.

We hear it said that the Poor House will sustain itself. In some counties, under peculiar circumstan ces, this may be true; but it is exceedingly doubtfu whether it will do so here; so much so that prudence would seem to dictate that we should not hazard the experiment, unless from a thorough conviction of its

oractical utility. The male portion of our paupers, able to work a fl, would be employed either in shops or on the arm. On the latter, they would not find steady em ployment more than half the year; and how much abor would be done, one day with another, by mer and women reduced to a state of pauperism? At this day, when money is plenty, business prosperous mind and muscle in active demand, it is folly to pre sume that many of the able-bodied will throw then selves upon the County for support. We know that generally, they are only the feeble and the impotent that invoke public charity. Extraordinary contingences, however, which sometimes happen in many facturing, and in mining districts, but rarely in agri cultural, may furnish an exception to this rule.

Let us suppose the Poor House in operation, and portion of its tenants able to work, yet who will not what then? Pray tell us, you who aver the Poor House will sustain itself. Whip them? Starve them? Either would be barbarous. Expel them? Do so and they are paupers still, entitled, as such, to sup port.

Further, we are gravely assured that it will be cheaper for the several townshins to keep their paupers at a Poor-House than at home, because the entire County will then have to bear a proportion of the expense requisite for their support. With due respect for the sincerity which may have prompted such a declaration, it can be regarded only as an assumption, a statement unsupported by fact or argument. Such an institution, properly managed, might be serviceable to boroughs and townships at presen ourdened with poor; but we call for the data from which the advocates of this measure draw their con clusions that the establishment of an asylum for the poor in our County, would operate advantageously to the financial interest of the several townships, as a whole. If, in some sections, of our County, poor taxes are high, at present, this affords no good reason for those sections desiring a Poor House; for time has shown that a township laden with paupers one year, may, the next, be nearly, if not entirely

publication; but with this knowledge, will it not still tion, etc. ?

be difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to uniform? Yet these estimates should not be over- Pour House." looked by the voter, as they may aid him in forming

医含义物 医多种性神经病 化对应性 化双氯化物 医乳腺病 医二种排泄 对下居住 医克莱克

accept or reject. nsupportable. The disbursement of a large debt, ontracted for building the new Court House still bears hard upon the people. In view of this, and in from their relatives and friends, resolved to pave the way for the creation of another when a farm is purchased, suitable buildings erected coming from to pay directors, overseers, stewards, matrons, physicians, associated with the concern?-From a fund created by pauper labor? Such a notion is too absurd for serious consideration. Defray these expenses by a general tax, it may be said. True, this is the way it would have to be done; but the tion of this question can be obtained only by a practical application of the provisions of the Bill. The history of the past clearly demonstrates that experiments in legislation, involving the welfare of communities, are dangerous and should be avoided. In the to annula legislative proceeding, which, if sanctioned by us, may prove a serious drawback upon our prosperity. Shall we do this, and while rid of an evil,

emain so? Let every voter respond affirmatively. The friends of this Act, for reasons best known to themselves, have not, as yet, furnished us any estimates of the probable cost of a plantation and appurtenances necessary for the employment and acprospects would be damaged by so doing. If, as has been suggested, the matter can be kept quiet, and just before election, emissaries sent through the county to persuade a majority to vote the thing, blindfold, (which it is believed cannot be done.) the ends of selfishness will bleaccomplished; somebody will have a larm to sell; somebody money to loan; a few in certain localities engineer the concern, and cap a golden harvest thereby; while the laboring nasses will be taxed heavier than ever before. Taxpayers of Susquelianna County, weigh well this mater before committing an act, which, afterwards, when too late, you may deeply regret! A majority of you knew not that a petition for a Post-House was in circulation. Doubtless the originators of the plan did not want you to know it; for this knowledge might have led to agitation, agitation to remontrance, and remonstrance, properly directed, killed the Bill. It is hard to believe that we have among us a combination of men so regardless of the public weal as to desire the inauguration of any measure whose obvious tendency would be to benefit the fer at the expense of the many. We should be slow to mpute dishonorable intentions to our fellows. Be all this as it may-and every one is at liberty to judge for himself-if our citizens feel that an effort has been made by an avaricious clique, to thrust a repugnant Act upon them, they have now a good oppor tunity to assure all intriguers and would-be control ers of the public mind, that " there is a power behind the throne;" that they have sufficient penetration to fathom their designs; that they possess intelligence and independence; that they know, and will main tain their rights, and combat wrong,

"Unawed by influence, unbribed by gain." Lathrop, Sept. 20.

For the Independent Republican County Poor House. Since the Poor Law is the order of the day, the following statement concerning the affairs of the Poor may not be out of place. The township of Forest Lake, since her first levy in 1837, to the 1st of June,

early average of about \$85. Contract price for keeping poor for 1859, Overscers' pay, with necessary fees, &c.,

1859, has raised and expended \$1,809.99, mak

. 20 Total expense for the year, In 1837 the amount assessed on the dollar of the valuation was 31 mills, to support one pauper. The increase of taxable property has been such, that one mill and a half on the dollar will more than cover the expense for three paupers, and a small bonus to the nother of a poor cripple. With the addition nov made to the township, one mill on the dollar, per an num, will cover the expense for the poor as it not

stands. And, judging the future by the past, it will be sufficient for years to come. That Forest Lake will vote heavy against the Coun y Law is certain. That the County can support the oor in the manner proposed, cheaper than by individual townships, looks reasonable to me. No one will deny that the Poor of Forest Lake would support themselves if properly overseen, and where their labor could be used for their own support. "Tax-Payer" was mistaken when he stated "our Poor was cheaply kept by their relatives;" on the contrary, they are discarded by them, and this is the reason of their being a town charge. The overseers have to pay their \$92 simply to provide a home for the Poor, when they are able to earn their own living, except the child which was left at the door of the Poormas ter by its own mother, and she is able to support that and herself too, If they were both put in a Poor House. Under our present arrangement, non residents and money at interest are not taxable for Poor purposes; and of all men that I should like to see elp support the Poor is the rich man, most especialwhen he will ask the poor man twelve per cent to save his cow from the constable, or his home from the sheriff, and thereby make him a pauper. As a township, that the proposed Law will increase ou taxes for a few years, is certain, but will it cost us more for ten years to come? We cannot tell how soon nforeseen causes may throw whole families upon us, and raise our levy from one mill to one per cent The Poor should be supported in a comfortable man ner, and it is our privilege, as tax-payers, to hoos that course which is most for our interest. This an important question; I hope to see it thoroughly iscussed before election, then we shall know how io vėte... BOOKEEPER.

Forest Lake, Sept. 19, 1859.

. For the Independent Republican County Poor-House MESSRS. EDITORS. There are several objection o a County Poor-House. I will state some : 1. I am satisfied that the expense of supportin

he poor will be increased. One reason for this is the fact that a large percen age of the poor of the several townships are kept by friends and relatives at a price less than would be

acceptable to strangers. The expense of conveying the poor to and from the County House will probably about equal the charge of Supervisors (Overseers of the Poor) under our present system.

I do not know the exact number of nauners i Gibson, should think 5 or 6. Suppose the Town ships in the County should average but 4-30 Townships will make annually 120 poor to be kept at a County Poor House. Add to this number a Superntendent and family, clerks, assistants, and super numeraries (all of whom must be well paid) say 20, making in all 140 persons with which to commenc perations in our new County House.

What would be the expense of a building suitabl o accommodate such a number? Would our Court House be large enough? Certainly not. What did the Court House cost? Was it \$20,000, and is it

The poor should be comfortably housed and fed; less that a statement of moneys expended for poor purposes in the respective townships for the past year, be sent for will \$80,000 be too large an estimate for their erection, but with this knowledge, will it not still then the necessary out buildings and substantial building with the necessary out buildings, must be erected.

The poor should be comfortably housed and fed; best quilt of any kind, 2d best; best quilt of any kind, 2d best quilt of any kind, 2d best quilt of any paid for?

are the people of Susquehanna Co. prepared for the expediency of this project, since the annual con- another tax equal to or greater than that for build-tributions levied for relief of paupers are by no means ling our new Court House? If not, wote "sgainst a

The Salaries of Superintendent, assistants, physian opinion relative to the Act he is called upon to cian, Board of Managers, and the annual repairs of ccept or reject.

All are informed that, for several antecedent years, \$3,000 annually, without any reference to the exour county taxes have been heavy-to many, almost expense of feeding and clothing over 100 persons. 2 I am opposed to a County Poor Nouse on the ground that we have no right to separate the poor-

face of the fact that our county expenditures will not I have known old and respectable people taken be likely to diminish in the future, are our citizens from their relatives and friends, and from the place where they were born and spent the most of a labodebt, whose magnitude is to be left, not to their own rious and industrious life, and placed in a County discretion, but to the caprice of Commissioners?— Poor-House containing some 200 inmates, nearly all Who, that has canvassed this subject, believes that total atrangers, I admit that I have personally visited but one County Poor-House, that contained some thereon, and the whole paid for, there will be an end 200 inmates; and if it was a fair specimen of their of taxation in this direction? Where is the money general character, certainly no sane man, possessing general character, certainly no sane man, possessing one particle of humrnity, would for one moment alvocate the erection of a Poor-House, 3. What is the moral influence exerted by a Coun-

y Poor-House? It is alleged, by persons who ought to know, that the number of inmates of some Poor Houses would query arises, whether, by so doing, our taxes would not diminish if the supply from the Townships were not be heavier than they are now. A correct solu- cut off-in other words the births would equal the deaths. Suppose this only a possible state of things let us avoid such possibilities.

The poor are now in their respective Townships, where many of them were born, and where the influences surrounding them are favorable to both present instance we have the power by a direct vote physical health and moral improvement. They are generally well cared for. Until we can better their condition, let their remain where they are. If the Legislature of Pennsylvania had left the decision of of this question to a vote of the poor of this County, it would probably be speedily and properly settled.

In conclusion, I will only add that every person who wishes to protect his own pocket—every person who wishes the poor to have and possess all the comorts and enjoyments consistent with their position-every person who wishes their morals uncontaminat-ed—will consider well before fastening upon us a County Poor-House. Gro. N. Wells. Gibson, I'a, Sept. 19, '59.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA .- Published by D. Appleton and Company, New York. The Sixth Vol.

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original."—Battimore American.

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Gibson Agricultural Society.-At t meeting of the Gibson Agricultural Society, Sep. 3d, 1859, it was decided to hold a Fair, at Gibson 3d, 1859, it was decided to hold a Fair, at thison Hill, October the 19th. It was also unanimously, voted that other Townships be invited to join in the Fair. Judges to be appointed and premiums determined by the managers, subject to the approval of the Society at its general meeting in the Chamber of the Academy building, Oct. 13th, at 2 o'clock, p. m. An address may be expected at said Fair.

JOHN SMILEY, President.

W. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary. The Second Annual Fair and Exhibition

HARFORD AGRICUL. & MEC. ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD AT HARFORD VILLAGE, on THURS. October 13th, 1859.

All articles for exhibition should be on the ground and entered upon the Secretary's book before 10 o'clock, a. m. A card will be furnished by the Secreary, to be placed upon the articles exhibited. The Judges are requested to report themselves to the Executive Committee as early as 11 o'clock, when they will be farnished with books for their re-

Classification, Judges, &c. CLASS 1. Horses AND MULES.—Best stallion; 2d best; best brood mare and colt, 2d best; best geldbest, best price mare and tent, 2d best; best geld-ing or mare for all work, 2d best; best pair matched horses for all work, 2d best; best pair mulea, 2d best; best colts; and 2 years old, 2d best; Judges, S. B. Guile, Wm. Brundage, William T. Moxley.

Moxley.

CLASS 2d. Bulls and Cows.—Best Durham bull, 2d hest; best Devon bull, 2d best; best grade or native bull, 2d hest, 3d best. Judges, Milbourn Oakley, G. J. Babcock, E. N. CLASS 2d. OXEN AND STEKES.—Best pair working

oxen, 2d best; best 3 year old steers, 2d best; best pair 2 year old steers, 2d best. Judges, Shephard Carpenter, D. E. Whitney, H. CLASS 4. YOUNG STOCK .- Best 2 year old heiler

Judges, George Leach, E. E. Peck, H. M. Jones. CLASS 5. SHEET—Best coarse wool buck, 2d best; best fine wool buck, 2d best; best fine wool buck, 2d best; best lot of coarse wool ewes not less than 4, 2d best; best lot of fine wool ewes not less than 4, 2d best; best lot of fambs not less than 4, 2d test;

Judges, Ira Carpenter, J. G. Hotchkiss, Willard W. Wilmarth.

CLASS 6. Swigs.—Best boar, 2d best; best sow, 2d best; best sow, and nigs 2d best; best lot of

2d best; best sow and pigs, 2d best; best lot of Spring pigs not less than three, 2d best.
Judges, H. J. Tyler, D. T. Roe, Edwin Tingley. CLASS 7. POULTRY.—Best lot of poultry, 2d best; best pair of each of the several breeds exhibited best lot of spring chickens not less shan 5, 2d best Judges, A. Chase, D. Sibley, Joseph Powers, jr. CLASS 8. BUTTER AND CHEESE Best butter in firkins, 2d best, best butter in pails, tubs, or jars, 2d best; do in rolls, 2d best; best cheese not less

than 12 lbs., 2d best.
Judges, H. G. Blanding, B. F. Eston, C. S. Tan-CLASS 9. GRAIN. Best sample of winter when 2d best; best sample spring wheat, 2d best; best sample rye, 2d best; best sample corn, 2d best; best sample buckwheat, 2d

Judges, C. H. Miller, Abel Read. John L. Tiffany. Ctass 10. Faurt.—Best Peck of winter apples, 2d best; best peck of fall apples, 2d best; and all other fruits. Judges, George A. Lindsley, L. L. Forsythe, Ste-CLASS 11. VENETABLES.—Best potatoes, best on-

ions, do. tumps, do. beets, do. carrots, do. squashes, do. cabbages; best lot of regetables.

Judges, Jacob Clark, N. G. Brainard, Joseph CLASS 12. VINEGAR, HONEY, AND SUGAR.-Best Vinegar, not less than 2 gallons, 5d best; best honey, not less than 10 lbs., 2d best; best maple sugar, not less than 10 lbs, 2d best. Judges, Rev. A. Miller, J. W. Tyler, R. L. Ting-

CEASS 13. LEATHER. - Best leather, and all its va-Judges, H. C. Moxley, John W. Watson, A. M. CLASS 14. CABINET MANUFACTURES AND CARRIAG-

Es. Judges, H. Sibley, A. W. Greenwood, O. Payne, jr. CLASS 15. IMPLEMENTS. Best farming tools, me hanical implements, and hardware manufactures. Judges, L. Ra Pock, Arta Sweet, Joseph D. Rich-

CLASS 16. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—Best-piece CLASS 16. DOMESTIC MARUFACTURES.—Hest piece flannel, not less than 10 yds., 2d best; best piece fulled cloth, not less than 4 yds., 2d best; do. rag carpeting, 2d best; best 2 pr. allwool socks, 2d best; do. yarn mittens, 2d best.

Judges, Mrs. L. R. Peck, Mrs. G. J. Babcock, Mrs. George Lesch.

CLASS 17. NEETE-WORK.—Best piece patchwork, 2d best; best mult af any kind 2d best. East winter

CLASS 16. PAINTINGS &0.—Bost exhibition of