Miscellancous Acus.

.... The Washington correspondent of Forney's Press says: Mr. Buchanan, with all his frequent pre tensions of devotion to the adopted citizens, has laterly taken it in his head that the way to save the Administration from lutter disgrace is to court the Americans. He is hugely enamored of them since they accepted a portion of the Democratic ticket in New York. He likes them for their bolt in New Jersey; he applauds them for their refusal to accept the Republican name in Pennsylvania, and if he can on ly convince the country that the Union is on the eve of dissolution he expects to conquer the nominatio at Charleston, and to buy a re-election with their ai in 1860. The Americans are, however, not so easy to court as the President anticipates. They antici pate and appreciate his designs.

.... A paper read before the British Scientifi Association, on Underground Temperature, stated that, with a thermometer sunk to the depth of three feet, the greatest cold was experienced in February while at six feet the greatest cold was experienced in March; at twenty feet deep the greatest cold was in April; and attwenty-four feet deep the great-

.... The Charleston Mercury very frankly says "The Democratic party must be a Southern party or no party. It cannot serve slaveholders and also free zoilers with their arrogant and ruinous pretensions." And the Atlantic (Geo.) Intelligencer says " Democ racy is the South.". That is what we have been telling the people all along.

.... Ten thousand photographs of Capt. Brown (copied from an admirable likeness) have been prepared under the direction of Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt of New York, and offered for sale at one dollar each, the proceeds (after paying the trifling expense of the work) to go to Capt, Brown's family. We understand that a considerable sum has already been realized from the sale.

.... Atchinson, Stringfellow, and Buford are un whipped of justice. The miscreant who squirted to bacco juice into the eyes of Old Brown's murdered and dying son was rewarded for the act with the office of United States Marshall. Old Brown is sure to get the gallows for his reward. Only ruffians in behalf of Slavery are honored. Such is Locofocu

.... In Frankfort on the Main and in Munich, are dead houses, to which bodies are sent previous to burial, where they are kept some two or three days for the purpose of accertaining whether life has become extinct or not. On the fingers of the corpse are placed thimbles, which are attached to a cord communicating with a bell. The slightest move ment of a finger rings the bell, and thus in cases o suspended animation efforts are made to restore the body, instead of burying it alive, as no doubt often happens in this country. In Munich it is compulsory on the friends and relatives of all, whether rich or or poor, to send the flody to the dead-house, and allow it to remain a certain number of days-the exact time I have forgotten. In Frankfort it is not conpulsory, but it is, nevertheless, a custom very generally followed.

.... Messrs. Sheldon & Co., New York, are here after to be the publishers of Pres. Wavland's " Intellectual Philosophy," and his " Life of Judson:" They are also to publish the Rev. H. W. Beecher's " Life Thoughts," Jacob Abbott's "Rollo Books," of which 127, 00 vols have been sold within the last four years, and the "Sunny Side Series," 8 vols., embracing "Paul Crayton's Works." The same firm have a in press a new novel by Paul Crayton, the first vol ume of a new seres by Jacob Abbott, and the first volume of the "Oakland Series," and a new work by Geo. B. Taylor of Virginia.

.... We learn from Washington that the report of an intended invasion of Mexico by our Govern ment, is unfounded.

.... The Thanksgiving Day of 1859 had in i more of the character of a national festival, than any previous observance of the old New England custom. The only States that did not observe Thursday, Nov. 24th, are Vigginia, Missouri, Louisiana, Arkansas, California, and Oregon. We are not sure that C fornia and Oregon did not observe the day, but we have no information concerning them. The territo ries of Kansas and Nebraska had their Thanksgiving and so had the cities of Washington, Georgetown Alexandria, Fredericktburgh, and Norfolk. Th Mayors of the three latter cities appointed the day as Gov. Wise has lately been so busy writing letters that he could not find time to write a Thanksgiving

.... The brightest and wittiest and most politi thing which the Virginians have said in connection with Old Brown is, that the ladies who propose to go to the old man's cell intended to carry him off in their

.... The New York Times closes up an article or "John Brown's pardon," with the following eniphatic language : "But we can tell the South that Brown on the scaffold will do them more damage, and involve them in far more peril, than a hundred Browns at large in the Northern States?"

.... The Empress Eugerie and the ladies of her Court have definitively abandoned crinoline; they have also substituted short dresses for trailing ones

.... The London Times devotes considerable space to an article showing the prevalent feeling in France on the questien of war with England. The chief authority for the opinions advenced is a respectable French Review published in London. It is stat ed that in France the project of a war with England is incessantly discussed in the high places of power, in the public offices, in the army and the navy among the working classes, and among men of business .-The army is reported to be unanimous for war. In the havy the desire for it amounts to a frenzy. The Church is as eager as either army or navy, of gratifying the clergy, of winning over Legitimists, of securing the suffrages of a united people.

.... On the first of November, the Rev. Mr. Waddell of Grivan, Scotland, read from his own pulpit a poetical tragedy, of which he is the author, entitled King Saul," illustrating the power of madness, supersution, and jealousy combined. It is a five-act tragedy adhering throughout to the narrative as it appears in Holy Writ.

Southern Legislatures are everywhere called on by the Plantation Press to make stringent lawagainst Northern pedlars and traveling agents of every description.

.... The following is a counter proposition which has been made in some of the Northern papers :- "I noticed in your issue of the 9th inst., an advertisecopied from the Richmond (Va.) Whig, offering \$10-000 reward for the safe delivery of Joshua R. Giddings at Richmond, or five thousand dollars for his head. As he (the advertiser) offers to be one of a the head of this aged man (J. R. Giddings) be hatel-

.... Senator Douglas and his wife are both recommended to visit the coast of Florida for the restoration of their health.

.... The Secretary of War has received a dispatch from Lieutenant-General boots, expressing the opinion that his suggestion to troversor. Douglass of a temporary adjustment of the existing ban Juan difficulties will be accepted.

.... The members of Congress are assembling in large numbers at Washington, ready for the opening of the session on Monday next. Washington city to described as being quite lively with the number of guization in 1855 has been in a minority approach

.... The Auburn Union says: Senator Seward, at the date of the latest silvices from hun, was, at contest, as compared with the vote of 1856, is 44, Vienna on his way home from Palestine. He return- 1000, and with that of 1858, is 43,000. Do The Ated from the sea port of Jerusalem to Alexandria bany Atlas, The Washington Constitution, The In the United States ship Mucedonia, and from thence | Penns, leantan, and kindred prints, draw Democrat to a port of deburkation for Vienna in an Austrian ic consolation from these facts? If they do, we can



The Independent Republican.

CIRCULATION, 2328.

7. F. READ & H. H. FRAZIER, EDITORS F. E. LOOMIS, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

MONTROSE, PA. Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859.

We are indebted to S. B. Chase, Esq., our late Representative in the State Legislature, for volume V of the Transactions of the Pennsylvania State last days. Considered from his own point, Brown's Agricultural Society.

It is not strange that everybody should particularly desirous to "take the papers" for a year o come, for it is seldom that so many important events are anticipated in a single twelvemonth. To glance cursorily at some of these, we may mention that on Monday next the Thirty-Sixth Congress meets, and then will follow the strife for the organization of the house, the President's Message; and the stormy debates that seem now inseparable from our national legislation. The Pennsylvania Legislature meets on the first Tuesday in January, 1860, and, with a Democratic Executive, and an Opposition usjority in both branches, we may expect an interesting session. During 1860, the Republican and Democratic National Conventions are to be held, and mother Presidential contest is to be decided; in Pennsylvania, we are to elect a Governor and other State officers; and in Susquehanna county a Sheriff, Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, and other ounty officers.

The aspect of European affairs is by no means promising for the continuance of peace. It is probable that the journalist will have to record still more startling and giguntic events in the Old World during 1860, than those of 1859. Spain has recently declared war against Morocco; and it is the opinion of ome observers of the chess-board of European politics that this is only a move of the restless and ambitious Emperor of the French, intended to result in a

more serious and extensive conflict. But, speculation and anguries aside, there are mough important events laid down in the programme or 1860, to make all men look forward to its future with deep interest. We shall endeavor to keep our eaders informed of events as they occur, whether ocal, State, national, or foreign. We have been ratified with the assurance from various quarter hat the Independent Republican for 1859 has been better than ever before; and we think we may promise that 1860 shall witness an improvement on 859. It is our wish to make the paper of so much calue to the people of Susquehanna county that no intelligent citizen can afford to be without it. Then, f they will all get in the way of paying for their papers every year, there will be no question about our naking it pay a very important point in every kind of business. To those who think of taking a ess number of papers for 1860 than at present, we would suggest the propriety of taking the County paper first. In it you get the national, State, and ocal news, which you can get in no other. At the ame time we do not pretend that the Independent Republican is equal to some of the great city papers all respects; and we like to see our citizens, take as many papers as they can afford. The more intelligence-is disseminated among the people, the better for the cause of Republicanism.

Congress meets on Munday, Dec. 5. The embers of the House have all been chosen, and all themselves anti Lecompton Democrats, 113 Re-Americans. There are four vacancies,

The contest for the Speakership of the House will e a close one, but as the Republicans greatly outumber any other organization in that body, they will of course have the naming of the candidate. Mr. Grow, and Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, are the most spekof, with the chances in favor of the former. The Clerkship of the House appears to be depond ing entirely upon the combination which may be made for the Spenkership. . If the South America vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker, they will probably obtain the Clerkship. If they refuse t meet the Republicans on these terms, a combination will most likely be made between the Republic and the anti-Lecompton Democrats, and the Clerk hip will be given to John W. Forney.

It may very possibly occur that no arrangemen will be made by the Republicans with any other pe itical body. The Administration, being exceedingly xious to get Congress into working order, may vithdraw enough of its men to admit of the election f a Speaker by the Republicans alone. At all events, the contest is not likely to be a protracted me, such as that which inaugurated the first session of the thirty fourth Congress.

The business to be acted upon by Congress will h of a very important character. The Post-Office Ap propriation Bill, which failed last year, the question of the admission of Kansas, the tariff, the census and the next Presidency, will supply abundant topic for discussion. The unusual number of able and ex erienced public men now in Congress, and the mag nitude of the questions to be considered, will make he proceedings of the coming session highly inter sting to the country at large.

In New York State, of the four candidates late offices who were supported by the Democrati ing Americans, three are elected by an average mis ority of less than one thousand, and the other is derated-Forrest, Republican having a majority of over six hundred. The five Republican candidates who were also supported by the Americans, are elect ed by maj whites of between 40,000 and 50,000. Commenting on the result, and the attempt. onie Democratic papers to make it appear, that Republicanism is declining in New York, the Tribun

"The Republicans of New York gave, this year much larger proportion of the whole rote cast in hundred, I offer to be one of seventeen, to take High- the State than they have ever done before. Until mond and destroy it, root and branch, it one hair of this Fall, the party has never approached within 44, 000 of a majority of all the votes thrown at a general lection. In 1256 though Fremont eccived a plurality of about \$1,1500 | we are dealing only with round numbers) over Buchanan, yet the combined vote of Buchanan and Filmore exceeded that of Fremont by some 45,000. In 1857, the Republican minority was still larger, being nearly 85,000. In 1858, when ve elected a Governor and Members of Congress, and the pendency of National issues growing out of the le compton swindle was recognized by all parties, the gubernatorial rote for Parker (Dem.), added to that for Burrows (Am.) exceeded that cast for Morgan (Rep.) by nearly 44,0:10. Thus it will be seen that the Republican party of New York, ever since its or ing 50,000 rotes.

"The relative gain of the Republicans in the rec vessel, which becored him by displaying the Americassure them that there is more of the same sort in store for them."

To-morrow (December 2d) is the day fixed or the execution of John Brown. Much evidence ending to show that he is insane has been procured Ohio and forwarded to Governor Wise. But the overnor and people of Virginia are determined hat he shall have neither pardon nor respite. Brown ska for neither. He says, in a letter to his halfrother, recently published, " I am quite cheerful in riew of my approaching end, being fully persuaded hat I am worth inconceivably more to hang than for ny other purpose." In another letter he says, "I do t feel in the least degraded by my imprisonment, y chains, or the near prospect of the gallows. len cannot imprison, or chain, or hang the soul. I o cheerfully in behalf of millions that have no epublic is bound to respect."

The Charlestown, Virginia, correspondent of the ribune writes as follows: nanilests in his confinement, and the calmness with tional. I should be guilty of perjury before high Heavwhich he views his certain late, fill his visitors with en if I voted in its favor. amazement. To me it seems a less matter for aston hment. The conviction of having accomplished far core than he could ever have hoped for in his wildest anticipations; the knowledge that greater results than he ever looked forward to in his strange scheme have been effected, comfort him exceedingly, in his the hands of any judicial tribunal. invasion was no failure but a vast advantage gained I have heard him say that he believed his final trimph would be upon the scaffold, and that his assuance that his death at this time would contribute to advance the cause he has at heart, made him feel i as best for him not to encourage any of the efforts ade by his friends in his behalf. The Virginians although the last thing they would wish to do would be to cheer old Brown's spirits, have not had wit enough to keep from him the consequences of his wement. He knows, almost as well as any erson in the country, the extent of the shock he has given. He has been told how. Virginia quakes. and that almost the whole South trembles in sympa-

ploit. He cannot fail to understand, for many have made it plain to him, what g cat events have sprung from his weak and ill advised attempt; the entire State of Virginia blinded with madness, and thrilled through all its limits with a reckless terror; the people rising in arms against an visible enemy, and rushing to and fro with an objectless tumult, in an alarm which they strive in vain to conceal-fleeing when no man pursueth; the neighboring States kindled with the same flame, the whole South echoing the chorus of affright; whose key note is sent forth from the Old Dominion All this Brown knows and is consoled by. But he shows no exultation over it, simply speaking of it carnestly and tranquilly, as a successful result much beyond anything to which he had aspired. Others of his party see the ludicrous side of the present condition of affairs, and laugh at it. Brown never does. And, indeed, it does appear to be getting too serious a matter to be considered in any light way. come in here from the Southern and other districts have proclaimed their determination to migrate to some less troubled land. 'A slaveholder near Charles town, Mr. S—, said to me the other day, that he the most Improved Methods of Applying Gymnastic, felt he was sacrificing too much of interest and hap piness in remaining in his present position. With white labor on his farm, he added, everything would he well with him; but many obstacles rendered that consummation impossible for him. Undoubtedly there are plenty of others who share his ideas and the consummation impossible for him. Undoubtedly there are plenty of others who share his ideas and the consummation impossible for him. Undoubtedly there are plenty of others who share his ideas and the consummation impossible for him. Undoubtedly there are plenty of others who share his ideas and the consummation impossible for him and the consummation impossible for him. Undoubtedly the consummation impossible for h his difficulties. At any rate, there are certainly in dications of an approaching division of sentiment of the subject of the active power of the "institution There are none, of course, on the question of Brown invasion; but there is something lying behind that

as the rising tokens show." The Philadelphia Public Ledger, of Novemer 26th, contains an article which, for impudent ef led. frontery, puts to the blush the most infumous efforts of have heretofore noticed. We have long been aware publicans, and 28 South Americans. The Senate is that no regard for decency, nor for social order, wo'd omposed of 36 Democrats, 21 Republicans, and 2 restrain it from giving utterance to the most debas ing and disorganizing sentiments; but we were un der the impression that it had more shrewdness that to make its columns a vehicle for the propagation of so gross an insult to the intelligence of the Ameri can people, as the assertion that "the Protestaut Church has become the propagator of sentiment subversive alike of social order and constitutional

covernment." It sava: The late, outrage at Harper's Ferry has justly excited the indignation of the conservative portion of he country. The more we consider its attendant circumstances, the more clearly are we convinced that we are cast upon troublous times. It is not the audacity of the attempt, nor the danger, immediate or remote, that threatens, through such means, the existence of the Southern States and their instituions, that fills us with apprehension and alarm, but t is that heresy of political sentiment, and that fanat cism of religious zeal, so prevalent, of late, and of which this murderous outrage is a significant conse-

"Disgbise it as we may, yet the fact stares us in the face that a misguided religious zeal is the sole cause of all the excitement and alarm. In the whole Northern section of the country, the Protestant Church has become the propagator of sentiments subversive alike of social order and constitutional Government. The favor with which religion and itestitutions have been regarded in this country has been used for the purpose of furthering one wild scheme after another, until now, in the Northern States, Church influence seeks to usurp the prerogaoves of power, and it has cre-ted a senseless chime ra called the " higher law," to which it asks allegi nice in political action in derogation of the Constitu tion of the United States. We witness every day the recrution of the pulpit, and the profunction of exts of scripture, by fanatical religious demogogues apotheosizing traitors and murderers. Those doctrines of " Peace on Earth and good will to men," are proclaimed as the instruments of insurrection, n.urder, rapine, and treason, while the traitors, with hands crimsoned with the blood of unoffending brethen, are celebrated as martyrs to the holiest of caus-

Of course the resolution affoat in the Shamocratic newspapers, alleged to have been passed by s Republican Convention in Vermont, is a forgery. No Republican Convention, in Vermont or anywhere else, ever resolved "that ery true American is imperatively bound to labor, with might and main, for the total and immediate abolition of American Slavers, either through the instrumentality or over the ruins of the United States Constitution." Republican readers know better, and Democratic readers ought to know better, than to believe any such forgeries. The platform of the Republican party is well understood; and for Democratic editors to forge talse reports of Republican Conventions, only shows the weakness and desperate condition of the Democratic party. No doubt the leaders fear the loss of their followers, if the latter should discover that the doctrines of the Republican party on Slavery are just the same that the Northern Democracy, leaders and all, generally professed to believe in, only a few years ago; hence their persistent efforts to misrepresen Kepublican principles.

dsement appears in our columns this week, will be

President Buchanan, July 7, 1841, then a Broach a secret to a person, sy, and a thousand of United States Senator, spoke as follows on the Bank more binding force than a rope of sand :

"Now, if it were not unparliamentary language, and if I did not desire to treat all my friends on this [Whig] side of the House with the respect which I feel for them, I would say that the idea of the question having been settled so as to bind the consciences of Members of Congress when voting on the present bill is ridiculous and absurd. If all the Judges and all the lawyers in Christendon had decided in the affirmative, when the question is thus brought home to one as a Legislator, bound to vote for or against ighta' that this great and glorious, this Christian a new charter, upon oath to support the Constitution I must exercise my own judgment. I would treat with profound respect the arguments and opinions of Judges and constitutional lawyers; but if, after all, "The composure and contentment which Brown they fail to convince me that the law was constitu

> "But even if the judiciary had settled the que tion, I should never hold myself bound by their deci sion while acting in a legislative character. Unlike the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Bates), I shall never consent to place the liberties of the people in

"No man holds in higher estrem than I do the memory of Chief Justice Marshall; but I should nev er have consented to make even him the final arbiter between the Government and the people of this coun try on questions of constitutional liberty.

Book Notices.

INNORTALITY TRIUMPHANT. The Existence of God and Human Immortality Practically Considered and the Truth of Divine Revelation Sustained. By John Bovee Dods, Author of "Thirty Short Ser mons," "Philosophy of Mesmerism," &c. New York: Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway. Price—paper, 62 cents; muslin, 87 cents.

We are indebted to the publishers for a copy o this work, the author of which exhibits a considera thy. He has seen the frightened fury which has ble degree of research and good reasoning powers in spread over the neighborhood of the scene of his ex the discussion of his subject. We should not b willing, however, to endorse all his theories, or to admit the correctness of all his conclusions. Ar enumeration of the heads of some of the chapters will give a general idea of the character and object of the volume. Among these are-" General causes o infidelity," "Proof of an Infinite Mind, and the use of His existence," "Truth of Divine Revelation Considered," " Volumes of Nature and Revelation Compared," " Christ only has revealed God's Pater nal Character," "Why science and Civilization extend no farther than the Bible has thrown its beams,"

MEMORY AND INTELLECTUAL IMPROVEMENT, Applied to Self-Education and Juvenile Instruction. By O. S. Fowler, Practical Phrenologist. Twenty-Fifth Edition, Improved. New York: Fowler & Wells, Publishers. Paper, 62 cents; muslin, 87 cents. This work is the third and last of the series on the application of Phrenology to Education and Selfimprovement. In it we find much valuable instruc-The State of Virginiais struggling to throw off a per- tion on the cultivation of the intellect. It shows feet paralysis of dread that has beset it. People who how to cultivate the memory, conduct the intellectual education of the young, and strengthen and bring woeful stolles of the cessation of business, the expand the mind. It especially embodies copious pervading apprehensions of danger, and the great directions for educating our own selves. In fine, i public insecurity that have infected every part of the is one of those practical, common sense, useful books mmonwealth. I have even heard of families who for educating the million, for the publication of which this house is so well known throughout the country.

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY GYMNASIUM; Containing

roadway. Price, (in muslin,) \$1,25. The attention of a large portion of the American public has of late been a good directed to the subects treated of in this volume; and the author's object has been to bring together, in a convenient form. the many useful and important facts and principles scattered through a score or more of books, and so civilized world. to arrange and explain them as to give the whole the best practical application. The work is well execu-

Each of these publications of Fowler & Wells will hat body will consist of 93 regular Democrats, 8 who that depraved organ of Loco Focolem, which we be sent by the publishers to any part of the counuy, by mail, post-paid. on receipt of the price.

THE PICKWICK PAPERS. By Charles Dickens. THE OLD CURIOSITY SHOP. By Charles Dickens. We have received from the well known firm of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the third and fourth volumes of their remarkably cheap weekly edition of Dickens's popular works of fiction. These numbers give the con clusion of The Pickwick Papers, and the commence ment of The Old Curiosity Shop. The publisher, call this, " Petersons' Cheap Edition for the Millio of the entire writings of Charles Dickens, Boz," and t will be issued complete in Twenty-eight weekly volumes. One volume will be published regulatly every Saturday, until the whole number of volumes -twenty-eight-is completed. The low price fixed by the publishers for them is only 25 cents a volume or the whole twenty-eight volumes for five dollars. Mail, to any part of the United States, to any one, by the publishers, on sending them a remittance o ave dollars for the twenty-eight volumes.

For the Independent Republican.

Lottery Schemes. LANESBORO', Susq. Co., Pa., Nov. 25, 1859. EDITORS INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN : Gentlemen -A friend suggests that I send the enclosed corres pondence to you for publication, saying it might deter many persons from throwing away each \$10, on like "Schemes."

If you are disposed to make any use of the letters I vouch for the one addressed to me being the idenical one received per mail, and the other an exact copy of the reply sent per return mail. You will, of course, make such use of these as you think prop-

Yours Respectfully, S. H. BARNES. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 19, 1859. S. H. Barnes, Esq.: Dear Sir :- Having a secre b. It. Danass, Esq.: Dear or: — naving a secret motive for wishing to send a large prize to your heighborhood, it you want it, you will please send us without delay for a package of eighths of tickets in the Delaware Lottery, Class 638, drawing. Dec. 8, which we have certain reasons for believing contains on if the splendid prizes—see full scheme enclosed. ou may now safely dependupon a very pretty for You may now safely dependupon a very pretty forune indeed. We warrant the package to draw at
least a \$100 prize, or we will give you another package in one of our-extra lotteries, for nothing.

Use the enclosed envelope with our address on,
and send us ten dollars with your letter to pay for
the package, when it will be sent to you by return
mail.

nlly scaled. Please let us know when you order the package, how you wish the money sent to you that draws. Let us hear from you immediately. Yours, Truly, Agents for Delaware State Lotteries.

LANGSBORO', Susq. Co., Pa., Nov. 22, '59. MESSES. NYCE & Co., Baltimore, Md. :- I have just this moment finished reading your letter of the 19th inst. Your urgent request to hear from me iminediately, prompts me to reply without delay. You say, "Having a secret motive" &c-Well, it you have a secret, why do you publish it to me, a strange?? Aguin, you say you have certain reasons for believing that a package I might send for, contains one of the splended prizes, and tell me, with a great deal of mock candor, that I may salely depend on a very pretty fortune, and warrant the package to draw at least \$100. By what surety is your warranty backed? Ah! by another blank package. Now, gentleman, what amount of money will you ask to give me good and reliable warranty that I shall draw a prize The Washington Globe, of which an adver- or payment of \$100 in return ? Do you not understand -I suppose you could do it safely for about \$99 found a most valuable and reliable publication. The and lou cents? It is not in your power to send on

them whom you have never seen and know nothing question. If the President was a Senator now, the of, and then with the same breath ask them to pay Dred Scott decision would be held by him as of no over \$10 without delay! For what? The secret I suppose. Well, go on, gentlemen. The \$10 I have not got to spare just now. Just wait a bit. Perhaps I will be down and see you some day-In the

> exposing secrets to strangers, and a little more cautious about warranting the \$100 prizes to be forth-With a great many kind wishes for your reform tion and improvement, I remain in haste, yours, Most Decidedly,

> > For the Independent Republican. Brown and the Democrats.

The Democrats make a great nelse because John Brown made an attempt to liberate a few slaves and take them to Cauada. We hear about it from all of the Democrats, even from some of their, most gnorant voters who cannot read and write.

We would advise them to cast the beams out of

their own eyes, and repent of some of the dark crimes which they have committed within the past The Democrats burned the house and destroyed

he property of old John Brown, in Kansas, and

killed two of his sons, before he injured them. They burned the town of Ossawatomie. They icked Lawrence, burned the dwellings of some of the free State men, and carried off their property .-They destroyed property in Kansas which amounted in value to several hundred thousand dollars. They estroyed four printing presses in Kunsas, and one, The Parkville Luminary, in Western Missouri. They sent Buford into Kansas with 300 men who ever intended to make for themselves permanent omes in that Territory. Each of Buford's men had rifle and a Bible. They ravaged the country, murering the Free State men and burning their dwel-

They attempted to prevent northern men from oing into the Territory, by blockading the Missouri ver, and by sending back steamboats carrying north-

rn emigrante. They imprisoned Robinson and others, to preven nem from exposing the wrongs inflicted upon Kanas before the people of the States.

In 1857 Capt. Hamilton went into Southern Kanas with an armed band and took thirteen men from Free State settlement. These men were taken om their fields and workshops, and carried over the Missouri boundary, where they were formed in a ine and deliberately shot down by Hamilton's Demcrats. Hamilton and his band of murderers wen South, and it is not probable that that massacre affected in any way their moral standing in the Democratic party.

The villain Shays, who cruelly shot Buffum, an un rmed, defenceless cripple, was arrested, but was eleased by Lecompte, a Democratic Judge, without

No Democrats in Kansas were hung for committing urders. They were not punished for breaking into the U.S. Arsenal in Missouri, because the arms they took were used in killing northern men, or men of Republican principles.

Buchanan has insulted all of the Free States, and mmitted an outrage upon humanity by giving office o several of the most unprincipled murderers of Kan-aas! Why not hang S. W. Clark, James Gardner, rederick Emory, and J. S. Murphy !- They are emocrats, and they did not kill Virginians, but Reublicans. And killing Republicans makes men qualified to hold office under a Democratic President. The Democrats filled the boxes in Kansas with

llegal votes. Their corrupt papers gave their ignorant voters n rue information respecting any of these crimes .-They should inform those ignorant men that they have made a President of a man who was once a corcupt old federalist; and that he has rewarded murderers by giving them office; that he has squander ed the money of the people, a heavy notional deb having been contracted in time of peace; and that he has dishonored his nation in the ever of the whole

They have made so much capital out of "old Brown hat they will get all the votes from the Five Points ive Points all went for Buchanan in 1856. Jackson, Nov. 19, 1859. J. W. C.

Organization of Congress. We see it stated that the probability is that the epublicans in Congress will insist on the organizaon of the House under the plurality rule with a mplete corps of Republican officers. This is cer ainly the wisest policy that can be adopted by them Why should they share the important, and lucrative ffices with meagre factions that are by no means ertain to co-operate with them in 1860? The or mization with a full list of Republican officers will erfect the organization of the party throughout the untry preparatory to the pending Presidential cam-

Several good Republicans are mentioned for the peakership. Our choice would be Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of this State. He is a gentleman of the highest order of talent, an experienced parliamentarian, a bold and uncompromising champion of Republican-A complete set will be forwarded free of postage, by ism, and his election to the Speakership would be a perited compliment to an honest, eloquent, worthy nan. We do not urge his election on account of his being a Pennsylvanian-although that is a strong argument in his favor-but because of his undoubted qualifications, pluck, and industry. His election to the Speakership would be hailed with joy by the riends of freedom throughout the Union. His fearless and manly defence of free labor entitle him to the cordial support of the Representatives of the Free North .- Fayette Patriot.

WISCONSIN ELECTION-A Clean Sweep for the Rebublicans .- For the first time in the history of Wisdusin, the Republicans have carried their entire State ticket by handsome majorities. Four years ago we elected our Governor by 124 majority; but lost all the rest of the State officers. Two years ago we an article of consumption in Paris. Although by far elected the Governor by 118 majority, and the Treas- the greater portion of what is consumed under that Now, however, we have carried our whole ticket by weight in its crude state. The chemist, M. Payen, un average majority of three thousand or more; and received some years ago samples of an East Indian

mistakable proof that Wisconsin is sound to the core, and that her Republican faith cannot be shaken. Her vote for a Republican President in 1860 may be set these nests must make use of this alga, working over down as " a fixed fact."-Milwaukee Sentinel;

The Richmond Enquirer has been one of he most clamorous in denunciation of Gov. Seward's out now that the Enquirer Itself promulgated the ductine two years before Gov. Seward did! The following is from its files of 1858 :

Two opposite and conflicting forms of society ot, among civilized men, co-exist and endure. The one must give way and cease to exist-the other "If free society be unnatural, immoral and un christian, it must fall and give way to slave society—a social system old as the world, as universal as

As this was uttered by a Southern Democratic gan, of course it is orthodox, but in the mouth Senator Seward it is treason. A "conflict" may be

28,00 will pay for board, lodging, washing, fights, and tuitlook
talked of provided it is promised to end in universal
Slavery, but not if it promises to end in universal
Letture Primary, 42,50; Common, 63,55; Higher, 64,55. Freedom .- Alb. Journal.

Official Contradiction of one of the Charles town Houses.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 25.-The despatch in yester day's delly papers, purporting to have been sent from Charlestown, Virginia, informing the public Land into the sections of the subscribe, in height from Charlestown, Virginia, informing the public Land of Permanularity and the Permanularity and t Gov. Wise the services of Iv,000 men to guard the reports of speeches it is sought to make imparital, each package \$100 to all persons to whom you send No such tender was made to dovernor water, and the work passes generally for good authority such flattering letters. You no doubt are a pair of nices. Nyas fallows indeed—patterns of consistency patch.

No such tender was made to dovernor water, and over unage in proportion indeed. Nyas fallows indeed—patterns of consistency patch.

We was stated in the dear for READ! PAY ONLY. Call and see.

No such tender was made to dovernor water, and over unage in proportion indeed. Nyas fallows indeed—patterns of consistency.

No such tender was made to dovernor water.

The Speakership

ination for Speaker are Hou. John Sherman of Ohio. and Hon. Galusha-A. Grow, of Pennsylvania. The former is in every way unexceptionable, and his election will be an honor to the party. Mr. Grow was supported by the Republicans at the opening of the mean time I trust you will be more descreet about last session, for Speaker, when the Democratic ma jority was decided, and in all fairness and custom should now be entitled to the nomination. His long experience in the House, his admitted qualifications and intimate acquaintance with the responsible and delicate duties of the position, are so marked and understood, that he will probably be selected as the Republican nominee.

We notice in the Pennsylvanian of the 19th inst. paragraph, which, though put forth by such bad authority, demands some notice. In classifying the members, that paper puts down all the Opposition members from Pennsylvania except Mr. Grow and Timddeus Stevens, with three New Jersey members, as belonging to the "People's Party," in contradistinction to the Republicans and savs that " their natural affiliation would be with the Southern Opposition, or more properly Fouth Americans."

.We do not know by what authority the Pennaylvi tian speaks for the eightzen members thus named out we do not believe that any member of the Oppo ition party will refuse to unite with the great body of that party in supporting Mr. Grow or any other sound and reliable man for Speaker. The member elected from Pennsylvania stand upon a commo platform—they have united in the support of can didates for State offices nominated by Convention which adopted resolutions satisfactory to the whole body of the Opposition, and any refusal now to unit in the organization of the House would be factious and productive of the most disastrous results.

Should the course thus marked out by the Penn ulvanian, and foreshadowed by the Daily News be dopted, what would be the inevitable result? . The mion of the Opposition in Pennsylvania would be in emediably and eternally broken-a distinctive Re ublican organization would at once be effectedand the State would be lost to those opposed to th policy and measures of the National Administration If such men as Grow or Sherman cannot comman the votes of a united Opposition, then farewell to all attempts at harmonious action—because there mus be a wide and irreconcilable difference in principle which make all such attempts worse than mockery. -Bradford Reporter.

A SOUTHERN VIEW .- The Nashville Banner, the eading Opposition paper in Tennessee, and the home organ of John Bell, thinks there has been too much Congressional legislation in behalf of the South already, and "that the worst enemies of the South are hose who are asking for more." It says:

"The folly and weakness of the Southern people their incessant demands for more legislation is ex hibited in a strong light, when we come to trace this terrible Abolition expression of Brown back to the Kansas Nebraska bill and the passage of the repeal of the time honored Missouri Compromise—the pet measure of the Democratic party. What, it aske, caused the fierce and revolutionary Kansas border ruffian wars, and this five years internal agitation of slavery, calininating in this Harper's Ferry outbreak
—how were all these troubles brought about? By
that one solitary act—the repeal of the Missouri
Compromise, which the Democratic party wickedly
formed upon the country." reed upon the country."

Mr. Jefferson on the Slave Trade. -In his an nual message, of December, 1806—within two years of the time at which Congress had constitutions power to suppress the African Slave Trade-Presi lent Jefferson said ;

dent Jefferson said:

"I congratulate you; fellow citizens, on the approach of the period at which you may interpose your authority, constitutionally, to withdraw the citizens of the United States from all further participation in those violations of human rights which have been so long continued on the unoffending inhabitants of Africa, and which the morality, the reputation and the best interests of our country have long tion, and the best interests of our country have long een eager to proscribe.

DEATH OF KIT CARSON.-Kit Carson, whose death reported, was a native of Kentucky, having been born in Madison county, at the close of 1809. His father, shortly after that period removed to Missouri, there Kit, when a lad of 15, was apprenticed saddler-occupying himself at that business two New York for several years. The voters of the years, at the end of which he joined a trapping expedition, and a trapper he remained, until his familia ity with the great far West rendered him invaluable as a guide to explorers of the Plains. For eight years he acted as hunter at Bent's Fort. When Col-Fremont engaged in his expedition, Carson accompanied him, and was ever after his steadfast companion. In 1847, he received the rank of Lieutenant in the Rifle corps, United States army. His latest and iost remarkable exploit on the Plains was enacted 1853, when he conducted a drove of 6000 sheep safely to California.

> Intemperance among Fashionable Ladies. The New York correspondent of the Charleston

Courier says: "There is a great and growing evil in this city but one of such a delicate nature as to almost forbid being dragged into public print. I refer to the inbeing dragged into public print. I refer to the increasing and lamentable habit now so common, of
the indulgence by ladies in intoxicating drinks. I
do not refer to those who do wrong almost from necessity, but to that other class who have rich husbands and homes that might be made happy. A
large number of this class seem to be steadily divingthan many perthan many perthan many perthorized large number of containing sixteen
than many per-

urer and State Prison Commissioner by rather more; | name is nothing more than fish-glue, still the genuin out lost the other five candidates on our State ticket. nests can be purchased at about \$70 per hundred have secured majorities in both branches of the Leg. | plant known under the name of China moss. He recognized it as one of the alga of Java, the gelidium This signal triumph, in view of the unusual efforts corneum. On submitting it to the chemical analysis. made by our opponents, is a most gratifying and un he obtained clear gelatine, tar preferable to that obtained from fish. Comparing it with the Chinese birds'-nests, he found that the swallows which make its gelatinous matter as our swallows do in plustering up their nests. This solves a problem of long standing among naturalists, whether the edible birds'-nexts the most clamorous in denunciation of Gov. Seward's remark about the "irrepressible conflict." It turns the birds nests gelatine can now be made direct from the alga at a greatly reduced cost. It is suggested also that this gelatine may enter into the com-position of India ink, now only known to the Chi

DIMOCK ACADEMY. Dimock, Susq. Co., Pa.

cond term of this fautitution will commence on MONDAY.

25, 1805, to continue eieren weeks, under the charge of H.

24, and followed by a Teachers Institut of cight weeks
as March 19, 1800, conducted by M. M. Stone, B. F. Tewks
may superfinitenent, and others. EXPENSES PER TERM OF ELEVEN WEEKS. TOITION.—Primary, \$1,50; Common, \$3,50; Pigner, \$4,50. Lecture free to all.

A teachers class has been formed, to accommodate those that a reparing themselves for teachers, without extra charge. Any infernation may be had in reference to the action by addressing.

B. M. STONE, Principal.

Dimock, Pa., Dgc. 1, 1869-14



40MMERICIAL COLLEGE, located over the Busquebanha Val-/ ley bank, Hinghamton, N. Y., Rooms open for Instruction from Faculty.-D. W. Lowert, Principal, Professo

Lecturers,-Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Lect-Long the Colombia Committee Hou, S. D. Canton, Lectron on Compared Law and Political Economy; Hon. Ratwin lean, Lecturer on Contracts, Promisory Notes and Rills of Example, Rev., Pr. E. Andrews, Lecturer on Committee.—Hon., S. D. Example Law B. Colombia Committee.—Hon., S. D. Canton W. B. Colombia Committee.—Hon., S. D. Canton W. B. Colombia Committee.—Hon., S. D. Canton W. B. Colombia Committee. Phelya Wm. R. Osboras, etc., Tracey R. Morgan, etc., Flority Wm. R. Osboras, etc., Tracey R. Morgan, etc., Flority R. Morgan, etc., R. Morgan, et

TOTALS.—For Riock-Keeping: full accountant's course, including Practical Penimusahip. Commercial Computations and Diploma.) (Time unlimited.) 8-560 same course for Ladies, (separate apartment.) 8-560 same course for Ladies, (separate apartment.) 8-560 sense are used to the second s

F. D. WOOD

WITH his CAR is once more located ON THE GREEN opposite the COURT HOUSE, where he will cheerfully wait on all who choose to favor blm with a call. the choose to favor him with a call.
PICTURES in good, Case, 50 cents; liberal deductions for Families. All Work Worranted not to Fude.

Toys for the Holidays. Toys willis at LOW FIGURES, by WILSON & SON.

Administrator's Notice. NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having demands again.

Estate of Benjamin S. Saunders, late of Bet oblym, decing the the same must be presented to the undersigned for arrange and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make in the payment.

E.S. TEWKSBURY, Administra

Sheriff's Sales rtue of sindry-writs issued by the Court of Common Piezs of squelasing County, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, c vendue, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Saturday, Dec. 24th, 1869, at 1 o'clock, p. m.,

Saturday, Dec. 24th, 1859, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of laid, to wit:

All that certain pieces or parcel of laid, to wit:

All that certain pieces or parcel of laid stoust in the Township of layoliym. Gounty of Susqu'a, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: on the north and east by public read, on the south by land of P. H. Tiffany, and on the west, by land of the land of the layout read, and the sustain containing about five acres, with the appurtenance, or Myolacy vs. Goungwork, disken in execution at the suit of War-Alson-All that certain piece or parcel of land, strute, lying, and being in the township of takind county and tate softward, loundy of and decided and described as follows, to wit: on the south of the layout of the land of the ward, containing about forty acres, be the same more sond of the word, containing about forty acres, be the same more and of the ward that the appurtenance, one framed house and larn, and short initive acres improved. [Taken in execution at the suit of C. S. Bernett vs. Thomas Beavan, Sen.

ALSO-All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of session, county and state aforeadd, bounded and described is

Purchasers will in all cases be required to pay, on the day of sale a amount sufficient to cover the costs of sale, otherwise, the property all the resold forthwith.

Sheriff's Office, Montrole, Dec. 1, 1828-18

Cash for Poultry!

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid for well fallened POULTRY, at Searle's Hotel. Manuer of Dressing for N. Y Mar-Manner of Dressing for N. Y Market — Tood in the crop injures the appearance, is liable to sour, and purchasers object to paying for this worse than useless weight; therefore keep from food twenty-four hours before killing. Open the veins of the neck, and after being dressed, the head may be taken off and the skin drawn over the neck and tied. The crop should not be drawn. They should be "plumped" by dipping into hot water about two seconds and then into cold the same time. Be careful and not tear the skin, and bring none to market but that are well fattened and young. Be careful and not tear the pain, and young market but that are well fattened and young.

D. D. SEARLE.

Montrose, Nov. 30, 1859.-2w The Globe!

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS. I publish now my annual Prospectus of The Daily Globe, and The Congressional Globe and Appendix, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Mondayjof next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it useless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Daily Globs will contain a report of the debates in both brenches of Congress in taken down

The Daily Globs will contain a report of the debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of shorthand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will, each, be able to report, verbatim, ten, thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day ito not make more than forty-five columns they will appear in the nore than forty five columns, they will aprear in the Da ly Globe of the next day, together with such ed-

deeper into dissipation every year, than many persons greatly interested in their welfare and happiness even imagine. I have heard recently of several distressing cases of this kind, and to-day I learn that the wife of a well known citizen reported to be very wealthy, has been sent to the lunatic asylum, in the hope that she may with returning reason, be enabled to overcome the terrible temptations which intoxicating liquors have of late had for her. Her husband's name is almost as familiar in some parts of the South as it is here.

The Editle Birds' Nexts.—The birds' nests which are esteemed so great a luxury in China have become an article of consumption in Paris. Although by far the wreater portion of what is consumed under that

nanuscript.
The coming session will, without doubt, be an unusually interesting one, breause the candidates of the respective parties for President and Vice Presi-dent of the United States will be nominated before it closes, and therefore, the debates will be mostly on such political questions as it may be thought, will tend to influence public opinion in regard to the persons to be supported for these offices, and the Globe will be, as it has been for many years past, the only source from which the fell debates of Congress can be obtained.

be obtained.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laux of Congress and the Debates thereon. With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the dehates contributing to the true Congress and the debates contributing to the true exprenation thereof, and to make free the commu-ation between the representative and constitution

odles:
Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Repre-Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Reprezentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That from and after the present
session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and
Appendiz, which contain the laws and debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the
same shall be spublished by order of Congress: Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to au
thorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of
postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

TERMS:—For a congression of the Daily Globe, due.

TERMS :- For a copy of the Daily Globe, during the session \$5,00 For one copy of the Con. Globe and Appendix, during the session \$6,00 For two copies ditto, when ordered at the same

Bank notes, current in the section of the country. there a subscriber resides, will be received at par-The whole or any part of a subscription may be re-mitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

I cannot affurd to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe; but I will send the Daily

Globe during the session to the editors of those pa-pers who publish this Prospectus three times before the first Monday of next December, and send to me one number of their paper contain a pen to direct my attention to it.

JOHN C. RIVES. Washington, October 27, 1859.