

The Independent Republican

CIRCULATION. 2328.

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

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, Dec. 29, 1859.

Notice .- The Republican County Committee of Susquehanna County will meet at Searle's Hotel, in Montrose, on Saturday, January 7th, 1860, at 1 o'clock, p. m., to transact important business. The o'clock, p. m., to transact important business. The following are the names of the Committee; Tracy Hayden, New Milford; John Conklin, Great Bend; Abel Cassidy, Dimock; R. S. Davis, Auburn; Albert Truesdell, Liberty; S. F. Carmalt, Checonut; C. F. Road, G. Z. Dimock, Montrose; J. H. Hall, Rush: H. F. Handrick, Middletown. A full attendance is desirable. By order of the Committee.

A communication from our valued correspond ent. J. W. C., received too late for last week's issue, will be found on our fourth page.

The Republican National Committee have decided to hold the Republican National Convention on the 13th of June next, at Chicago.

An advertisement of that well known able and enterprising religious newspaper, the New York Independent, will be found in another column.

At the close of the "Old Brown" Lecture, Elder Post threw down the gauntlet to any lawyer who wished to discuss the points of law he attempted to establish. We would respectfully suggest to Mr. Little that it would be more manly to meet Elder Post face to face than to skulk behind a pretended

It is a remarkable fact, and one which we think very significant, that many of the leading Locofoco papers in the interior, do not publish even au abstract of the speeches made by their friends in Congress. They "haven't room," they say! The truth is, we suspect, that they are ashamed to let their readers see what fools their representatives are making of themselves.

The Easton (Pa.) Argus, which published Rev. John Chambers's Union-saving Thanksgiving sermon, with strong commendations, draws a nice distinction between pro-slavery and anti-slavery preachers. It says:

"We are honestly and conscientiously of the opin ion that the sectional Ministers of New England, since the presidential campaign of 1856, have done more injury to the cause of Christianity than they will be able to repair in the next quarter of a century. They have turned their pulpits into mere political stumps, and instead of leading their flocks to seek salvation through the true principles of the Gospel, they teach them that the first great duty of man is to hate negro-slavery. Instead of inculcating love of country, and laboring to spread the Gospel in its purity, they lead the listeners from the true path, and build up congregations of infidels and traitors. Your out-and-out abolition preacher is the worst being on the face of God's earth."

Since our last issue, Congress has gone or about as before, doing nothing but "agitate" the Slavery question. The agitating is done by the Deexocracy, as usual. In the House, the course marked out and closely-followed by the Republicans has been to refrain from talking and urge a vote for Speaker ment over the holidays, which brought out Mr. Grow in the first Republican speech that had been made for many days. Mr. Grow reviewed the proposition for an adjournment briefly and forcibly, showing how the Slavery question had been thrust into the House before attempting an organization, by the very men who denounce agitation. If Helper's book contained incendiary matter, the South had advertised and circulated it. His friends had sat silent, because they scorned to answer the flagrant charges the other side made. They deserved nothing but contempt. The Union must be weak, he said, if it could be dissolved by a pamphlet. Contractors, who had performed mail service, were begging for their pay, while holidays were proposed by the supporters of the administration. The speech created much sensation, and a number rose to respond, several claiming the floor, but the dispute was terminated by an adjournment for the day, amid much confusion.

We thought it would be so. The editor of the Montrose Democrat has a heavy burden of nev sins to answer for. He has got the venerable editor of the Luzerne Union into a bad scrape. Gen. E. S. Goodrich, editor and proprietor of the said Unionnot the Union that is about to be dissolved by the Democratic party-is a man who prides himself on editing a respectable Democratic organ. He has ever been known to go so far as to intimate that he would not wilfully assert a direct falsehood for the benefit of the party. This statement looked-so undemocrat ic on its face that many were disposed to think Mr Goodrich intended to be understood in a Pickwickian sense: but we have given him credit for being in earnest, and have really thought we had discovered a slight improvement in the morals of the Union since it came under his control-except occasionally when he has good-naturedly permitted some con scienceless scamp to ascend the editorial tripod and scribble frischoods in his name. But now we are compelled to give him over. His word is no more to be depended upon than A. J. Gerritson's. His paper is sunk as low in the depths of moral turnitude as the Montrose Democrat. We can conceive of only one plea that can be put in in his behalf-that he was misled by the organ of his party here. But even that plea is inadmissible, for he exchanges with the Independent Republican, and when was an honest searcher after truth even known to turn to a pseudo Democratic paper for authority when he had a Republican paper within reach?

The editor of the Luzerne Union has read the Rev. A. L. Post's lecture on John Brown, and he tells his readers that it is a "Republican sermon! Now, is not that crowding the falsehoods in thick !two lies in two words! It was not a "sermon," but a lecture : and it was not a "Republican" lecture but A. L. Post's lecture, If Gen. Goodrich had read the Independent, Republican as attentively as he ought, he would have read therein the announcemen of the lecture, and he would also have read Elde Post's letter to the editors of both the Montrose papers, in which he distinctly states that he is not Republican, and that neither party comes up to his ideas of right and duty. It is true that this letter was suppressed and the facts were misrepresented by the editor of the Democrat, and for that reason we are afraid that he will be held accountable for the islsehoods of the Union; but whether the Union man can be considered guiltless, when he had the facts all before him in our paper, let the candid reader judge. If the Luxerne editor is really anxious to learn what are the doctrines of the Bepublican party on Slavery, we recommend him to read carefully the Republican National Platform adopted at Philadelmember of the Republican party.

-Thus much with regard to Democratic honesty.

Post's lecture are not our sentiments, nor the senticents of the Republicans generally of this county. re have no apologies to offer for having published it or has he for having delivered it. We, up this way, believe in freedom of speech. Elder Post has as ood a right to express his views as any Union-sav g, nigger-driver-worshiping doughface in the land. Charles O'Conor may proclaim in New York city hat slaveholding is right and slavery a blessing, Mr. Post may proclaim in Montrose that slaveholding is a in and slavery a curse. And by so much the more eason, that truth has a better right to he heard than

We should be glad if these lynx-eved Democratic ditors, while keeping so sharp a lookout for a chance o condemn the centiments of Northern men, would xpress their opinion with regard to those traitorous outhern Congressmen who daily threaten in the m ional capitol the dissolution of the Unide, and those ebellious Southern Governors who boldly teach treaon in their annual messages.

> J. R. Giddings delivered the third lecture of course, last night. It was mainly, a stupid, vile, nderingly delivered abolition harangue. Instead of a "literary feast," we got the insipid chattering of a dilapidated old fanatic, whose intellect apparently, never grasped but one thing, (nigger) and has become so decayed by its chronic disease and selfabuse, that its emanations are too contemptible for ridicule.—Montrose Democrat.

> The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, in a lecture delivred before the Young Men's Literary Association of Montrose, recited the history of the two great strugeles which occurred in Congress during his Congres sional career,—one involving the right of petition the other, the right of discussion. The securing o these two great rights to American Freemen, are two great events in our history, and are the particular events which give character and importance to the period during which Mr. Giddings held; his seat in Congress. From the magnitude and vast importance of these two rights, it is expected that every true American will feel intensely interested in a description of enviscenes which may have occurred while they were discussed in Congress. With this expec tation, Mr. Giddings proceeded to describe, in mild but forcible and graphic style, that remarkable scen which occurred when the Hon. John Quincy Adam was charged with High Treason to his country for simply presenting to Congress a petition entrusted to him by his constituents, and was arraigned and tried before the House on resolutions for his censur and expulsion. It was on that occasion, more tha any other, that Mr. Adams, scornfully declining to defend himself against the charge of High Treason which consists in "levying war", and "niding ene mies," and turning upon his assailants in vindication of right of his constituents to netition Congress for the redress of grievances, earned for himself that beautiful and appropriate cognomen, "the Old Man Eloqent." During that excited and passionate discussion of thirteen days continuance, which eventuall secured to Congressmen the right to present the petitions of their constituents, of whatever character, without incurring the censure of the House, and and which also secured to American Freemen th right to petition Congress upon any and every subect coming within the legitimate sphere of Congressional action, there occurred scenes of thrilling interest. These were postraved by Mr. Giddings in th mild, gentle, and truthful manner becoming the his torian and patriot. There was nothing of the hea and fervor of the partisan, nothing of the sophistry and declamation of the demagogue, and nothing of the false reasonings and demunciations of the functic.

He next presented scenes which occurred during the discussion of the Amistad Slave case, and others, n which he appeared as one of the principal characters. In the case of the brig Croole, Mr. Giddings asserted that when a slave was carried beyond the risdiction of slave laws, upon domains where slavery was not known nor recognized, the slave was restored to his natural rights, and that it was not mly his right, but his duty to declare himself free For asserting and maintaining this doctrine, the House passed upon him a vote of censure. Mr. whenever they could. On the 22d inst., Mr. Win- Giddings immediately resigned his sent in Congress, class of readers. to know whether an American Freeman had not the right to express his opinions on the floor of Congress The scene which occurred when he resigned his scat with dignity, shook hands with his friends and the Speaker, and took leave of the House, like a man proud of the distinction shown him, and the scene which occurred when he was restored to his seat by an overwhelming vote of his constituents, and reumed the discussion of the same doctrine with tenfold more power, while men stood round him with drawn pistols, some to attack and others to defend him, were calmly and modestly described. With a nodesty remarkable for a man of his years, (for as age creeps upon men they are apt to grow egotistical.) he presented these scenes in his own becoming way, without discussing any of the doctrines and principles involved. During the whole evening he contented himself with describing the men who were engaged in the discussions, their character, personal ppearance, and manner of speaking, and with relatog the facts in just that fair and candid light in which history has already placed them. The audiruce listened with profound attention. Men of all discuss doctrines upon which there might be a diingly pleased with the lecture, a few only regretting that he did not rise to the eloquence of which he is capable, and exhibit some of the fire and vigor manifested in his congressional debates. But these are not called out in a dispassionate detail of facts, but nanifest themselves in the heat of the discussion of the peculiar opinions which have governed his actions during a long and honorable public career.

t was a calm, dispassionate, and truthful recital of

Great was the astonishment and indignation o this community, when, a few days later in the week. they took up the Montrose Democrat and read at the head of the editorial column the extract we have placed at the head of this article. We have seen Slavery excited and enraged, when private opinions are expressed. We now see Democracy excited and enraged when public history is recited. Abolition peeches have long been regarded as incendiary at the South. Historical addresses have come to be regarded as incendiary at the North. Literary associations are appealed to to establish a censorship over the tongue, lest their lecturers recite some obnoxiou passage of American history. John Quiyey Adams was assailed with the charge of High Treason, because he presented, a petition to Congress. Joshua R. Giddings was censured by a vote of Congress, be cause he expressed a private opinion. Now, an onored old man, just on the verge of the grave, s denounced by the Montrosc Democrat as a "dilapidated old fanatic," because he mentioned these facts to a few of the intelligent young men; of Montrose and the terms of unlicensed ribaldry are heaped upon him, because he described a few scenes which he witnessed when two of the greatest rights of Ameri-

can freemen were secured to them and their posterity. Poor, shriyeled, decrepid old Democracy! It has become as sensitive and excitate in its decline as its old master, Slavery. They quake and tremble at every leaf and shadow that stirs. When one gets rightened, the other howls; and when one howls, the other is frightened-a happy elucidation of the ft asserted fact that there is a sort of sympathy existing between master and slave.

We have not always agreed with Mr. Giddings in the principles he has advocated, nor have we been able to approve all his acts in Congress; but we are forced to respect him for his faithfulness and fearlessness in advocating unpopular doctrines. We honor him now more than ever for the candid and phis in 1856, instead of looking for them in a lecture impartial relation of the facts observed by himself before a country audience by a man who takes pains in his own congressional life. His lecture was in to publish with his lecture the fact that he is not a keeping with his life, plain, honest, straightforward, and truthful. Now that the frosts of age are upon him, and the active labors of life are about to close. But, while we state distinctly, (as we did when we we forbear to denounce him. We would rather in published the lecture,) that the sentiments of Elder voke peace and honor to his declining years.

The following form of a petition has been sent to us by a citizen of a neighboring town, for publication. The matter is considered one of great importance, and it is suggested that petitions be circulated in the several townships, and forwarded to our Senator and Representative :

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Repr sentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met :

The Petition of the subscribers, citizens of Township, in the County of Susquehanna, respectly showeth: Whereas, in the opinion of your papers it is chiliated as a subscriber of the county of the co tioners, it is obligatory upon the subjects of a government, and especially upon citizens vested with their own legislative powers, that they should not be ignorant of the laws by which they are governed: And whereas your petitioners regard the prevalence of such ignorance in our Commonwealth, as necessaof such ignorance in our Commonweath, as necessa-rily resulting from the obscurity and complicated con-dition of our laws: And whereas such entangled and disjointed intricacy is deemed to be much behind the age, and totally inconsistent with, and a reproach to the characteristic simplicity of republican institutions, if not a source of insecurity to the permanence of such institutions. And whereas it is believed that the embodiment of our laws into a plain straight forward Code would tend to diminish the great amount and cost of litigation, by rendering its results less chigmatical, and would also tend to discourage less ehigmatical, and would also tend to discourage the prosecution of firtyolous suits depending on a labyrinth of doubtful technicalities: Your petitioners therefore pray that measures may be adopted (as has already been done with respect to our criminal code,) whereby the whole of our Laws may be revised, digested, and codified, being collected from the various sources whence they are derived, in the English Common Law, the English Statutes here in force, our own legislative Enactments, and the Decisions of our Courts, and arranged in explicit language. by our Courts, and arranged in explicit language, by distinct subjects, under appropriate heads and titles, so as to constitute an entire and complete compilaon of the Laws of our State at large. And they further pray that provision be made for the extensive publication of all enactments (subsequent to such codification) which are to operate generally throughout the State, and for the publication also of corresnding Court Decisions. And your petitioners wil ever pray, &c.

Editor's Table.

HE MECHANICS' AND ENGINEERS' POCKET ALMANAC. New York: Fowler & Wells. Price, six cents.-Twenty-five copies for one dollar. The publishers have sent us a copy of this neat lit sannual, which contains a variety of useful tables pertaining to the subjects indicated by its title.

THE CHILD'S PLEASURE BOOK. Beautifully Illustrated with Colored Plates. New York: Shelden & Co. 1860.

This little volume would make a very acceptable ioliday present to those interesting, short-frocked uveniles who can read words a little but picture better. We expect that they will raise a great demand for it, as soon as they ascertain its extraordin ary literary and pictorial merits. >

THE OLD BATTLE-GROUND: By J. T. Trowbridge, Author of "Father Brighthopes," "Neighbor Jackwood," etc. New York: Shelden & Co.-1860. Price, 60 cents. This is one of a series of interesting stories for

eys and girls, by the above popular author, published in handsome st≱le by Shelden & Co. It is just the sort of story to please the children, as a Christmas or New Year's present, or would be acceptable at any time.

Shelden & Co. 1860. Price, 50 cents. Another handsome little book, by probably est writer of children's stories in the country. the youngsters from six to twelve could elect a Pres ident, we doubt not that their choice would light or Jacob Abbott; and we are not sure but he would make a better President than we shall be likely to get. However that may be, he'js very popular with large, influential, and rising class-namely, the boys and girls-and the announcement of a new story from his pen must produce quite an excitement among them.

SERMONS. By Richard Fuller, D. D., of Baltimore New York: Shelden & Co. 115 Nassau Street. Boston: Gould & Lincoln. 1860.

These sermons, preached by an able Baptist cler gymen, are dedicated to the two churches and congregations in which the author's pastoral life has been spent-one in Beaufort, S. C., and the other in Baltimore. They will be found interesting by a large

THE WIFE'S TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS. By the Author of "Grace Hamiltou's School-Days," "Ease in the House," "Kingsdown Lodge," New York: Shelden & Co. 18:0.

This beautifully bound and attractive volume con tains a story of decided merit. The fact that it is of a religious character and unquestionable mora tendency, while it must make the book welcome where ordinary works of fiction are not much valued detracts nothing from its absorbing interest to the

GEOLOGY; for Teachers, Classes, and Private Stu dents. By Sanborn Tenney, A. M., Lecturer of Physical Geography and Natural History, in the Massachusetts Teachers' Institutes. Illustrated with Two Hundred Wood Engravings. Phiadelphia Published by E. H. Butler and Co.

The author says in his preface: "This volume lesigned to present, in a clear manner, the leading facts and principles of Geology. As its title indicates it is not only intended to prepare the Teacher to give oral instruction upon this important subject but is especially adapted for a Text-Book in our Com mon and High Schools, Normal Schools, Academie parties listened, seeming to appreciate the old man's and other Seminaries. t is believed that it will also andid recital of facts, and his kind forbearance to be found useful to the general reader. It will be found wider in its range than most works on Geolo versity of opinion. His audience went home seem. gy, inasmuch as it describes all the common miner als, and puts the reader in possession of the most important facts about the Vegetable and Animal King dom,-vet all tributary to the general subject." In this work the author, who is well qualified if

the task, has so systematized and condensed the leading facts of Geology as to bring the whole with in one compact volume of 320 pages, and consequent ly within the reach of all who are willing to invest dollar in its purchase.

THE RURAL ANNUAL AND HORTICULTURAL DIRECT TORY FOR 1850:-The publisher of the Genesce Farthe farmer and fruit-grower. We have received the volume for 1860. It is illustrated with 107 beautiful pictures of fruit, evergreen and deciduous trees, in a departure from the Union be resolved upon, we mention, treatises on the Planting and Managemen of Fruit Trees, on Insects Injurious and Beneficial to Farmers and Fruit-Growers; on Dwarf Trees-in cluding Apples, Pears, Plums, and Cherries; on the American Black Raspberry; on the composition Fruits, Trees, &c.; on the Management and Varieties of Pigeons; on Planting Evergreens, on the Diseas es of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine-Remedies &c.; on Ornamental Deciduous Trees; Domestic B

ceipts, &c., &c. Price only (wenty-five cents. The publisher send it, prepaid, by return mail, on the receipt of 21 cents in three-cent postage stamps. Address Josep Harris, Publisher Genesee Farmer, Rochester, N. 1

The Weekly Press, published at Philadelphia, John W. Forney, commences a new volume with the new year. The Press has proved very successful. The publisher announces that the literary character of the paper, which is now high, shall be enhanced by the contributions of able writers, and that the general features of the paper, in addition to its polit ical and news departments, will be poetry, sketches biography, and original and selected tales, adaptet to all tastes. Terms—One copy one year, \$2; three copies one year, \$5; five copies one year, \$8; terms—one to all tastes. copies one year, \$12; twenty copies to one address one year, \$20; twenty copies to address of each sub-scriber, one year, \$24. Address John W. Forney, No. 417 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Arthur's Ladies' Home Manazine for January is most capital number. The engraving of "The Young Artists," is very fine, as is also the colored plate o fashions. The other illustrations consisting of "Marfashions. The other illustrations consisting of "Married and Happy," and patterns of children's clothing, ladies' work, &c., are superb, and the reading matter is entertaining and useful. Arthur is not a whit behind his cotemporaries, and his Magazine is deservedly a great favorite with the ladies. Terms, \$2 a year in advance—two copies for \$3—four copies for \$5. Address T. S. Arthur & Co., 328 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

For the Independent Republican. Afraid of the Truth. MESSES. EDITORS :- In a late number of the Mont.

rose Democrat is a communication from a "Citizen." which must be read by every liberal minded man and all the ladies with abhorrence and contempt. We all know that the Negro-breeders have ever prevented their slaves from acquiring any knowledge except what appertains to their labor, and more recently have kicked up a great fuss in Congress about one Helper's book, which will enlighten the poor nonlaveholders of the South. The Tribune and other ewspapers have been stopped from circulating mong their people. All must be kept in ignorance Now, I had supposed that in the free North all might learn; that all might inform themselves on all questions that interest the American people. But "Citizen" has discovered that if such men as Giddings Greeley, and Beecher should lecture for the Young den's Literary Association, they would inform the Ladies in regard to the true state of affairs, thereby gaining their sympethles in the justness of the Republican cause, and by their influence defeat the Black Democracy in 1860. "Oh Shame, where is thy blush?" Keep them in ignorance, says the slave reeder. Keep them in ignorance, says " a Citizen." And why is all this? Because they know that the Black Demogracy have become so corrupt that if the truth were but half told, and the people should be come informed of their misdeeds, they would sink to rise no more.

O'Conor on Slavery.

At the Union-Savers' Meeting, in New York, or the 19th inst., Charles O'Conor, Esq., a prominent Democratic politician of that city, promulged the fol owing views on Slavery:

"I maintain that negro slavery is not unjust; that it is benign in its influence on the white man and on the black; that it is ordained by nature; that it is a necessity created by nature itself; that it carries with t duties for the black man and duties for the white man, which duties cannot be performed except by the preservation and, if gentlemen, please, the per petuation of the system. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen one of my reasons for this is, that I have been taugh it by the highest tribunal of our country, and the ost venerable exponent of the principles of justica and of the bearing and effect of the Constitution. As a white nation we made our Constitution, and we made our laws, vesting political rights in that race, the whole American people. As to the negro, we have allowed him to live under the protection of our laws. We give him, as we are bound to give him, protection against outrage and contunely; but we denied to him every political right, or the power to govern, and we left him—as long as the community in which he lived should please so to order—we left him in the condition of a bondsman. Gentlemen, to nim in the condition of a bondsman. Gentlemen, it that condition the negro is assigned by nature.— [Bravo.] He has strength, and has the power to he bor; but the hand that created him denied to him either the intellect to govern, or willingness to work And that nature which deprived him of the will to labor, gave him a master to coerce that will, and made him a useful and valuable servant to the country in which he was capable of living—useful for nimself and for the master who governs him. Now gentlemen, I maintain that it is not injustice to leave the negro in the condition in which nature placed him; to leave him in a state of pupilage, and the master to supply the government in which he is deficient; nor is it depriving him of any of his rights to compel him to labor in return, and afford to that master just compensation for the labor and talent em ployed in governing him, and rendering him useful to himself and the society around him. These are the principles which the extreme measures of the abolitionists compel us to meet. This is the ground that we must take. We are not to talk of Slavery

THE SPEAKERSHIP. - The New York Fribune, speak ing of the nomination of Sherman for Speaker, says: "The Republicans, in selecting John Sherman o Ohio as their candidale for Speaker, were actuated solely by a desire to conciliate favor and disarm opposition to the greatest extent consistent with arm opposition to the greatest extent consistent with fidelity to their principles. Their candidate in the last House, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, was passed over, mainly because it was found more difficult to concentrate on him than on Mr. Sherman the votes of Members in partial sympathy with their views, but not fully identified with their organization. In proof that such is the fact, we need only point In proof that such is the fact, we need only point to the votes for Mr. Sherman and against Mr. Grow on the first Ballot, of Mesars. E. Joy Morris, Millward and other nominces of "The People's Party" of Pennsylvania-centlemen who would naturally have preferred to vote for one of their colleagues had none other than personal considerations had weight with Mr. Sherman, is more conspicuous as a Republican, has canvassed effectively for the Republican cause, from Maine and Connecticut, to Minnesota, and is a more decidedly pronounced Republican than Mr. Sherman; if claims were to be considered, Mr. Grow's were decidedly strongest; but Mr. Sherman was more acceptable to other than strictly. Republic s, as we have stated, and therefore he was

The House that Wise Built. This is the house that Wise built.

This is Old Brown, all bleeding and torn, as he lay in the house that Wise built. These are the men all forlown, that, worried Old Brown, all bleeding and torn, as he lay in the house

that Wise built. This is the cow with a crumpled horn, that fright ened the men all forlorn, that worried Old Brown, all bleeding and toru, as he lay in the House that Wise built.

These are the rumors every morn, that with the cow with a crumpled horn, frightened the men. all forlorn, that worried Old Brown, all bleeding and torn, as he lay in the house that Wise built. This is the Union, shaven and shorn, dissolved by the rumors every morn, that with the cow with a rumbled horn, frightened the men all forlorn, that worried Old Brown, all bleeding and torn, as he lay n the House that Wise built - Chicago Journal.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—The Columbia (S. C.) Carolinian discusses the action of South Carolina in reference to the Charleston Convention as fol-

"This Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States meets the latter part of April. There should be some early action preparatory to a representation by those who do not feel themselves above meeting in Convention with the representatives of the State-Rights Democracy of the other States of the Union. Tory for 1850.—The publisher of the Genesee Farmer gets out each year a handsome little volume of
120 pages, expressly designed as a hand-book for
to do so we should contribute our strength towards making the Administration one that will act in barsects, pigeons, &c. Among its contents we may are ready to sustain our part in that resolution; if continuation in the Union be resolved upon, should make the best fight we can in the Union our constitutional rights and interests.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-ADOPTION OF THE "STATE DEPENCE" AND "DISUNION" RESOLUTION. The Charleston Courier's special Columbia despatch of the 19th instant, says that both Houses of the Legislature had adopted the resolution that South Carolina owes it to her own citizens to protect them, and their property from every enemy, and that for the purpose of military preparation in any emergency the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for military pur-

The Senate had also adopted a resolution, which reads, "Still deferring to her Southern sisters, South Carolina respectfully announces to them that in her judgment the meety and honor of the Slaveholding States imperatively demand a speedy separation from the Free Soil States of the Confederacy, and earnestly invites and urges her sister States of the South to originate the movement of Southern Separation, to which she pledges herself promptly to

Mr. Palmer, a Republican member of Con gress said in Congress a few days ago, that they, (the Republicans,) were going to put the negro out, or in other words they intended to attend to other husi ness and not discuss the slavery question.

To this, Mr. Lamar, a Democrat, in a tantalizing nanner said, " let us see you do it !" We merely call attention to these things now, to remind the Democracy when they accuse the Republicans of agitating the slavery question, to the neglect of the public business of the country, that they are responsible. Let every candid man judge for himself.

turile species, weighing over one thousand pounds. Preceiving large accessions to their list of subscribers.

Miscellancous News.

.... The Grand Jury of Wilson county, N. C., be ing moved thereto by a charge from the Honorable the returns of 35 public schools, most of them hav-Judge R. M. Saunders, have presented almost every ing endowments. body and everything North as hostile to the "peculiar institution," and of course to the peace and dignity of the good State of North Carolina, Among other things they present that one Edwin D. Morgan in reconimending an incendiary work called the "Impending Crisis of the South," written by one Hinton R. Helper, has violated the laws of the State of N. C., subjecting him and his associates to indictment and nishment; and they therefore invoke his Excel lency, the Governor of North Carolina, in case the win D. Morgan and his associates residing in New York, of the Governor of that State, that he and they may be brought to trial. Now it so happens that the Governor of New York is "one Edwin D. Mor-

... Melchi, who is an enlightened and practical English agriculturalist, says that he is convinced that beef must sell 20 per cent higher than mutton, o make them pay alike.

.... The Sea Coast (Miss.) Democrat learns from good authorty that a cargo of African slaves is expected in Ship Island harbor the latter part of the present month.

.... In 1854 the Richmond Enquirer said : "One hundred Southern gentlemen, armed with riding whips, could chase an army of invading Abolition ists into the Atlantic."

.. The Postmaster General has decided that th U.S. Mail may be searched, and any matter which the Postmaster deems "incendiary" taken out and destroyed. If the Queen of England should dare to enforce such an opinion on her subjects she would lose her crown, and, very likely her head with it, in less than a week. It is only the most despotic govthe people.

.... Recent arrivals from abroad report that the plan for the emancipation of the serfs in Russia is steadily progressing under the auspices of the Central Committee. This Committee has lately been divided into three; each having a distinct department—one the financial, another the administrative, and the third the judicial-to whom is committed the examination of questions of the highest importance-such as the territorial boundary and population of each commune, the elections, interior government, territorial police, publicity of judicial proceedings, etc .-The work is a vast one, and full of difficulties at every step, involving in its progress the entire reconstruction of the social relations in a way never before attempted on anything like a scale so grand and

. . . . The accusation against Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lo well, for stabbing R. S. Fry, jr., the Trersuacr of the Middlesex mills, has been withdrawn because the rosecuter found that no complaint against him could be sustained. The fact is that Dr. Ayer merely dedefended himself as best he might, with a penknife he happened to have in his hand, against a cowardly ssault made on him from behind, with the premeditated intention to dishonor and punish him for the exposure he has made and is making of the wrongs racticed by the officers upon our manufacturing cororations. This community not only upholds the Doctor's successful defence of his person, but it upoves his course in publicly denouncing the Titearnacle Family management—the abuses of our ublic property for private ends. Dr. Ayre's mediincs, however valuable, are not all for which the nasses of our people hold him in regard.—Boston

A Democrat who owns a lead mine at Shullsourg, Wis, was a candidate for the Legislature. On half the disappointments? election day, he hired 58 Republicans to work his nine; after he had got them all 130 feet below the surface, the ladder was drawn up to have some new has recently had a touch of Southern chivalry meted polls were closed, which resulted in his election by from Indiana, and the landlady of the M'Clure House, 52 majority.

will get much support from the North until the question of dissolving the Union is settled. There is a minister to whom she appealed for assistance. ligations when some of the partners are proposing to instance of one or more of her "chivalric" male adreak up the establishment.

. . A Philadelphia letter writer states that Helper's ook, "The Impending Crisis of the South," has sold in that city by the thousands since Democratic Congressmen have taken so much pains to advertise it, though it was not meeting with a very heavy sale before. Multitudes of the books, have been recently sent to Delaware and Maryland. One individual has bought 700 copies for gratuitous distribution. Mr. Henry C. Carcy has recently published a

etter calling attention to the fact that no party ever elected a President without the aid of Pennsylvania. ... The Southern medical students attending lecures at Philadelphia, held a meeting, December 20, and resolved to go home. They are said to be three hundred strong. They intend to enter various South ern colleges. All these young men bear the gener l cognomen of "Virginia doctors." Many of them figured as leaders in the late attempt to break up the ecture of George W. Curtis, which he was engaged s long ago as August to deliver in National Hall. on "The Present Aspect of the Slavery Question." Nothing but the determined stand and rigorous mea ures of Mayor Henry prevented a rictous outbreak of that occasion. After the mob had assembled, all orts of inflammatory language was indulged in, and at last one fellow called for tar and feathers for the our climate. Mayor, when Chief of the Police Ruggles instantly formed his whole force of 600 policemen into two ompact columns reaching entirely across Market st., ne facing up and the other down, ordered the mob to disperse, and then gave his men word to advance and sweep the street. The columns immediately advanced both ways at once, driving the crowd before hem, and in five minutes the street was completely cleared. The wicked propensities of some of the mob who penetrated into the Hall were shown by browing vitriol on the persons of several men and women. Some of the women were dreadfully burned, and several had their dresses destroyed. The wretc'ies threw bottles of acid at random among the audience. Of the rowdies arrested, four or five were Virginia doctors, two or three were ex-policemen and others were known as "killers." It is suppose that the Virginia doctors intend to leave the city because they cannot be permitted to govern it, and prohibit the expression of anti-Slavery sentiment by

.... A correspondent of the Luzerne Union say that the "last survivor of the Wyoming Massacre is not yet dead. Mr. Charles Harris, a resident o Kingston township ever since the Massacre, still survives at the age of 96 years, hale, hearty, and active as one of his years could be expected. On the day of the Massacre—although but a boy of 14 or 15 years of age-such was his spirit that he shouldered his gun and marched forth with the fated little band. His position was on the fatal left, and so firmly di he maintainn his ground, fighting on his own hook, that when he looked about to see how the battle was going, he found that not only his friends had fled from his sight but his enemies even had passed by and were far in the rear. Mrs. Jones, whose maiden name was Gallop, another resident of Kingston, is also a survivor of the Massacre. She was a little girl, about six years old, and was in Forty Fort at the time the army marched forth and when a few scattered fugitives retuined. Mrs. Deborah Bedford, now residing in Abington township, and a Mrs. Ryan, of Wayne county, are also survivors of the Massacre.

.... The new volume of the Atlantic Monthly will contain a romance by Dr. Holmes called "The Professor's Story." The January number will have poems by Emerson and Whittier. Mr. Lowell is the author of the fine poem styled "Italy" in the Decem-They have a curiosity in Norwich, Conn., in ber number, which was attributed by many to Mrs. the shape of a Peconic tortoise, a sea-monster of the Browning. We understand that the publishers are

.... The number of schools of the common class in England, was, in 1851, 44,886. Of this number the returns of 708 were signed by the master or mistress with a mark; and the same strange fact occurred in

... The Washington correspondent of the New York Express writes, under date of December 17th : "An immense pressure is brought upon the House to secure organization by some of the Executive Departments. The Postmaster-General, I understand, says that if the organization does not take place within a week, or the next mail lettings, the contracts will cost the Government a million of dollars more than they would if the bids had been made previous work is circulated in that State, to demand said Ed. to the organization. The mail contractors and others, in the mean time, are great sufferers from the present delay in meeting the millions of past indebt-

> Hon. Jacob Broom, of Philadelphia, the lead n of the straight-out American disorganizers is again n market. He has issued a call for a meeting of the "National American Central Committee," of which he claims to be Chairman, to take place in Philadelphia, on the 21st inst. "O, Yes" "Buy a Broom Buy a Broom!" Who bids!—Reading Journal.

.... An unsophisticated individual at Cincinnat who went into the Probate Court to obtain a licence to marry, was turned from his purpose by hearing two men at the office express their opinion that ma rimony was a cunning device to ascertain how much torture men were capable of enduring.

.... There is a man in Hartford who has never heard of John Brown! The Advertiser of that city says: A friend informs us that he was in conversation with a gentleman at his place of business, on the all-absorbing topic of the day, when a man wearing 'store clothes" standing by interrupted them with Did you say there had been an execution lately? "Yes, sir, yesterday." "Where did it occur?" "In Charlestown." "Who was t?" "A man named ernment that can thus tamper with the liberties of John Brown—hung for an insurrectionary attempt to free the negroes at the South." "Indeed!" said the well dressed gentleman, "is it possible! I have

> not seen any account of it!" At the conclusion of John Cochrane's speech which gave the South assurance that the North would protect her, a gentleman near by, with an inconvenent memory, reminded the bystanders of John' leclaration, while advocating the claims of Martin Van Buren against those of Gen. Cass, at Cleveland n 1848 : "I'tell these men (the Southern secession ists) that we of the North will surround the Sout with an atmosphere, of freedom, which they shall breathe or die."

... At intervals, for thirty years, the cry of dis mion has been heard. But the cry has always bee from the South. The North has never uttered it, and never will. There is about as much need of a North ern community declaring itself opposed to a dissolu tion of the Union, as to declare themselves opposed to slicep stealing .- A!bany Evening Journal.

.... The Senate of Alabama have unanimous adopted resolutions authorizing the Governor to call a convention in the event of the election of a Re publican President.

.... The New York Day Book has received i formation from a private source that a few days ago an Ohio Abolitionist named Day, was arrested by Vigilance Committee in a certain county in Kentucky He had incendiary papers on his person. As he had been caught in the attempt to circulate these documents previously, and warned that he should be hung if caught at it again, he was this time awang up with out further ado.

.... Any paper can publish the appointments of er the coming in of a new Administration, but what paper in the world is large enough to publish

.... The blind girl, Miss Looker, who gave concert in various parts of Pennsylvania some months ago, rounds put in it, and he neglected to return it till the out to her in Martineburgh, Va. Miss Looker hails at which she was stopping, ascertaining this fact, in-... Senator Slidell has revived his Cuba project sisted that she was therefore an "Abolitionist," and ter that the poor girl left the house on the advice of manifest impolicy in the old firm contracting new ob- Think of a Southern landlady (acting no doubt at the visers) persecuting a blind singing girl whose sole offence was that she came from a Northern State !-Such, however, are the legitimate fruits of the pecu liar institution of the South-to make cowards of her sons and rob her daughters of the nobler instincts of human nature .- Harrisburgh Telegroph.

.... The total eclipse of the sun on the 18th o nextiJuly will be a very important one to the scien tific world. The director of the Dorpat Observatory was the first to remark that at the moment of obser vation, four of the principal planets-Venus, Mercu ry. Jupeter, and Saturn-will appear in the eclipsed sun as a kind of rhomboidal figure; a phenomenor of such extraordinary rarity that many centuries will elapse before its repetition.

.... "He that by the plow would thrive, himsel must either hold or drive;" is not true in all cases, as the Rev. James Peeler, of Tallahassee, Florida, has invented a plow, of which he has sold the patent right in twelve States, realizing therefor \$251,000. and has given away of this sum \$200,000 for church purposes.

.... Ex-President Pierce and wife have again left for a winter residence in New Providence, one of the group of the Bahama Islands. The health of Mrs. Pierce is such that she cannot sustain the severity of

.... A correspondent of the Hartford Times, vriting from Havana, says: "Many young creoles and Spaniards visit the United States each year, and represent themselves as belonging to a titled family, or to be sons of a wealthy planter, &c.; and it seems to be a weakness or some of our Northern girls to fancy a "furriner," especially if he be attractive in his personal appearance, and speaks English broken into very small pieces. I know of two or three cases where young ladies of beauty and refinement have been so fascinated with these adventurers as to marry them, and on coming out to Cuba, find mother or father-in-law of too dark complexion to pass for even a Spaniard-in fact, a mulatto or negro.

ALFRED HAND, Attorney and Counsellor at Law MONTROSE, PA., WILL attend to all hunness entrusted to him with fidelity and dispatch. May be found at the office of W. & W. H. Jessap Montrose, December 28, 1839,-16

Sale of Joiner's Tools. Montrose, Dec. 25, 1859,-11

Sheriff's Sales.

rine of sundry writs issued by the Court of Comm quehamas County, and to me directed, I will expo c vendue, at the Court House, in Montrose, on Friday, Jan'y 20th, 1860, at 1 o'clock, p. m.; Fritady, Jan y Zuin, 1000, as a octors, p. 18., is following dearthed pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

ALL that certain there or parcel of land altitute in the Township of liberty, County of Susquefianna, and State of Penn's, bounder and described as follows, to wit: on the both by lands of Verniutts; on the east by lands of one and of Levi Vosbur; and on the west by lands of lemon Taylon ontaining about 100 acres, more or less, with the appurtenance, named houses, I barn, I swall, Horchard, and about 30 acres in roved. Taken in executions at the sult of Cooper Curlitt vs. K. sarsh Rarile. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the I

Notice to Punchasers.—Terms of sale the same as specified in other advertisement of bherin's sales in this paper,

Sheria's Office, Montrose, Dec. 28, 1829. YOUNG, Sheria. Notice! W.HEBEAS my wife LAUBA has left my bed and board with out any just cause or provocation. I hereby fortial anyone harboring or trusting here may account as I shall my no debts of her contracting after this date.

WM. P. DAYTON.

Great Bend, Dee, 31, 18, 8w Notice in Partition.

IN the matter of the partition of the real estate of In Orphane'
I'VEREZ PERKINS, General
To JONATHAN PERKINS - TARE Notice that a subportan has been the med out of the Orphane Court in and not the County of Bouque hanna, commanding you that laying aside all husiness and excurse whatsoever, you he and appear in your bropt; person before our adjaces of the Orphane Court at an Orphane Court to be held an individual of the held and the held Monday of Each County of Susquehanna aforeaad, on the hird Monday of Each County of Susquehanna aforeaad, on the hird Monday of Each County of Susquehanna aforeaad, on the hird Monday of Each County of Susquehanna aforeaad, on the hird Monday of Each County of Susquehanna aforeaad, on the hird Monday of Each County of Susquehanna aforeaad, on the County of Land or the real of the state of the state of the susquehanna aforeaad, on the complex of Charles afore, who there are the state of Perception of the County of the Susquehanna aforeaad on the complex of Charles Avery, who takins to hold the sand case that and provided, dec.—to show cause why the same shall not be sold according to the form of the last if Assembly in such case made and provided. And further to do and abled what, by the same shall not to the Office Mondres Does Signific MOUNO, Sheriff.

Sheriff - Office Mondres Does Signific YOUNO, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Montrose, Dec. S. 16. 15w VOUNG, Sheriff.

Farm for Sale.

One-Hundred and Fifty Acres of Land,

THE FIRST GUN

NEW YEAR HAYDEN BROTHERS, the People's

ENORMOUS STOCK

WINTER DRY GOODS Boots and Shoca, Ready, Made Clothing, Blak and Capa, Groceries Buffalo Robes, Yankee Notions, Watches, Jeweiry, &c., ever bro't Mahlend of the State. Bought in New York and of the Easter Manufacturers FOR CASH! and which we have marked down at

ALARMINGLY LOW PRICES! We Defy Competition!! WE INVITE INVESTIGATION!!!

We Solicit Examination!!!! ha we feel confident in all we assert, than the day of Large Profits

Good Goods CHEAP FOR THE MILLION

The secress of our house has prompted Old Fogys to filth from us our good name. We cannot prevent this of course, neither do we desire to, and have no apprehension of any cyliresult to our business. But We Can, & Will Sell much lower than any other Establishment in this part of the State, and we will always maintain our reputationing.

PRICES THE LOWEST. STOCKS THE MOST EXTENSIVE STYLES THE MOST-FASHIONABLE! QUALITIES THE MOST RELIABLE!

OUR MOTTO IS "SMALL PROFITS— GOOD VALUE-QUICK RETURNS!" Our system of doing business at "One Price and No Deviation" actes much jediously among Old Folly Merchants that have as may prices as they have customers on the same goods. Our One Price System,

lenses our old customers and creates many new ones; we intend o continue it. Remember and call before you buy, if it is nothing nore than to keep well proted up. nore than to keep well posted up.

137 We process advantages for purchysink goods over any house this section, and the unparalleled inclease of our asles for the last ear warrants us in saying that we here; and never will be undershift we fear no competition. All kinds of Irroduce taken in exhause for fronds. FLOUR and SALTER way they have for fronds. FLOUR and SALTER way they. New Milford, Pa., Jan. 1, 1860.

The Independent. IONG the attractive features of The INDEPENDENT for the coming year, by which its columns will be greatly enriched to al reading, with be special contributions from

HENRY WARD BEECHER, JOHN G. WHITTIER, MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, REV. DR. GEORGE B. PHEEVER.

Also a Sermon from REV, HENRY WARD EEECHER every-week, revised by the author. Every number of THE INDIFESTERY will contain a complete week-ly bletory of affairs, both Foreign and Hantette, Seeniar and Relig-ious, together with the latest intelligence from all Religious De-nominations—such as Methodist, Hapital, Prehyterian, Congres-tional, Recommed Duich Culturian, Universatist, Episcopalian, and tional, actorimed official, Universalist, Episcopalists, and Roman Catholic.

Roman Catholic.

Goldson Catho nations just a of South America.

TERRE—\$2 a year (in every case) by ninil 1—42.50 by carrier—paylike always in advance. Single copies ha cents.

Subscriber, New and Old, will pleakereinit at our risk direct to
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Advertisaments—Twenty cents per intereach insertion, with a
liscount on large bills.

PUBLISHER OF THE SINDEPENDENT.

december 5.

License Petitions.

OTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assemble the following named persons have filed their Petitions with a Test of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County Susquelanna, for Licenses tokuep Taverre in said County, for all they will apply at January is session, 1891. Harmony—Silas Winters, Brocklyn—Isaac Hancock, L. Norton.
Liberty—A. A. Beeman.
Gibson—Geo, W. Entrot,
A. J. Chamberlin.
Friendsville—Harmon Forest Lake—J. Stone, 2d.
Dictable 11 Aphlyn—Louph Carlin TAVERY EXCENSES.

Auburn-Joseph Carlin G. B. R. WADE, Clerk. Montrose, Dec. 28, 1859.-3w

For Sale. Delightful Situations nanding A FINE VIEW OF THE TOWN, on Fail Stee J. LYONS & SON.

Pocket Bibles. Notice.

READ, WATROUS, & FOSTER, behalf I carnestly bespeak the fiberal support here

OFO. V. BENTLEY.

NEW ARRANGEMENT for 1860 READ, WATROUS, & FOSTER,

Ready-Pay System, of Small Profits and Quick Returns.

Auditor's Notice. David Taylor vs. Robert McKine, Adm'r of the Estate of S.F. McKune, dee'd, and Lewis Shutts, T.T.

THE undersigned having here as possible to the Court of Council.

The an Auditor to distribute the proceeds of the Sherff's safe of real estate in the above case among the silence of the Sherff's safe parties in interval at his office in Montrose on Thursday, the fifth day of January part, at 1 of clock p', in , at which time and place, all of an analysis are required to make their claims, or forever be detarred from coining in upon each from the contract of the contract of

mber 21, 1859. Notice:

Notice to Builders. NY quantity of the best quality LATH, for sale cheap, at KEE LER'S, Franklin Sale-Spring.

D. H. KEELER.
ranklin, Oct. 1st, 1800-17

Cash and Wood wanted on subscription.