

learned and energetic men of the country are to give their whole labor to the speedy completion of the work, and it will be, when finished, a most valuable acquisition to the store of classified useful knowledge. It is to be ready in two years, and if accomplished in that time, will be another Yankee triumph and a great literary monument of Brother Jonathan's indefatigable perseverance and good-will.

Amusements thrive and flourish, theatres, concerts, and parties are in operation all at once in all parts of town; with the parties and the balls, I have very little to do, with the theatres and concert-rooms I am rather more familiar, and about them I shall say my little say.

**Burton's Theatre.** At this house Mrs. Harrow still remains.

Mr. Bolton, a Boston actor, appeared on Tuesday night, for the first time, as Benedick, in *Much Ado About Nothing*, with Mrs. Harrow and Mr. Burton as Beatrice and Dogberry. Mr. Bolton did not achieve a great success; his manner is very artificial, and he does not seem fitted for high comedy.

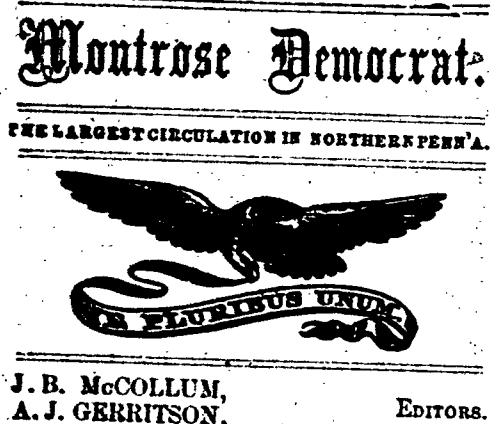
**Wallack's Theatre.** Mrs. Wood, of Boston, has made a great hit at this establishment, as *Mineha*, in *Charles Walton's* burlesque of *Hiawatha*. She leaves on Saturday night when she takes her benefit. On Monday, Miss Matilda Heron is to make her bow to a New York audience. She has been very much applauded, and her prospects of success in this city are, I think, much improved by the attempts to forestall the criticism which she will have to endure. She will either make a great success and take the town by storm, or she will make a miserable failure. There will be no middle course.

**Brooklyn Theatre.** Mr. Forrest is astonishing the natives here; during this week he has appeared as *Lea*, *Virginia*, and *Rolla*.

**Bowery Theatre.** King John still keeps possession of the boards of this house.

**Buckley's Serenaders** have produced a new burlesque on the opera of *Don Juan*, called *Don John*; it is said to be clever, but I have not yet been able to see it.

Yours Truly.



J. B. McCOLLUM,  
A. J. GERRITSON,  
Editors.

Montrose, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1857.

The Democratic State Convention for 1857.

The Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be voted for in October next, will be held at HARRISBURG, on MONDAY, the second day of March, 1857, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. FORNEY,  
Chairman of State Central Committee.

Our paper is several days behind time this week, in consequence of not receiving a supply of paper from the manufacturer, until after our sheet should have been mostly worked off. This fact, together with the illness of one of our workmen, will, we trust, be a sufficient apology to our readers.

James Buchanan arrived in Washington on Wednesday of this week, and proceeded to the National Hotel, where a number of his friends were waiting to see him. There was no public reception.

Mr. Buchanan was accompanied from Lancaster by his personal friend, Robert W. Magraw, of Baltimore.

At 10 o'clock he paid his respects to the President, and it so happened that there was a public reception the next day at the White House. The persons present warmly welcomed Mr. Buchanan. The President cordially greeted him, and tendered him the compliment of a dinner with invited guests, as did Judge Douglas and others, but he declined them, preferring to partake of their hospitalities in a private manner.

He is expected to remain a week or so, receiving calls from his personal friends, irrespective of party.

We are indebted to S. H. Chase Esq. for a number of copies of the Daily Legislative Record.

Frederic B. Brooks M. C. from South Carolina, died very suddenly at Washington, on the 27th. He had been confined to his bed a day or two by a severe cold, and had said to his friends that he considered all danger past, but ten minutes afterwards was seized with violent cramps, and died in intense pain. The announcement was made the next day in the Senate and House, and his funeral attended with the usual ceremonies.

The latest black Republican Exhibition. A few of the Shriekers of this county convened at the Court House in Montrose, last Monday evening, to choose delegates to their State Convention. They were a sorry looking set of fellows, and remarkably timid and cautious. A Committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, for the consideration of the meeting. A. Bushnell, Esq., of Susquehanna, made a brief speech, in the course of which he pronounced the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate "a republicanism triumph." The Committee after about an hour's consultation, returned and announced that their chairman, O. G. Thompson, had said that it was not advisable for the Convention to pass any resolutions. The opinion of the committee prevailed—delegates were appointed, and the separation of captives, discomfited politicians adjourned.

The conduct of the meeting, the proceedings of which we have thus briefly and con-

rectly reported, suggests a few inquiries. Are the black Republicans of this district the political friends and supporters of Simon Cameron? Do they consider his triumph, "a republicanism triumph"? If so, why did they not like honest, fearless men, pass a resolution approving the action of their Representatives, in voting for him? The truth is that the leading Shriekers were afraid to commit themselves by resolution, with reference to this Senatorial question. They dare not thus publicly rejoice in the success of the man, they have always denounced in the most bitter terms. If they believe the election of Gen. Cameron, a vindication of the principles they profess to sustain, let them say so. If on the other hand, Cameron is not the true exponent of their political faith, they should reprove their Representatives for sustaining him. In either case it was their duty to speak out plainly. In the Fall of '54 these very men, denounced the Democratic party of this county, because its convention adjourned without passing any resolutions. Some of these went so far as to assert that if the Democratic party had by resolution, condemned the repeal of the Missouri line, they would have sustained said party. Now, when we call themselves Republicans, elect to the United States Senate, a man who in a public meeting at Harrisburg reported resolutions approving said repeal, these very conscientious anti-slavery men conclude that it is not advisable to report resolutions on the subject. Every candid man, who attended the convention pronounced its refusal to pass resolutions, cowardly and dishonest. It shows also that the Shriekers are in a dilemma and know not what course to pursue in future. The probability of Kansas becoming a State with free institutions, discourages them.

Since writing the above we have seen the Republican of this week and observe that it does not contain a full report of the proceedings of the meeting. It makes no allusion to the speech of Mr. Bushnell, or to the conduct of the committee on resolutions. Its readers must not be acquainted with the cowardice and hypocrisy of those who lead the opposition. Neighbor why don't you publish the whole truth?

We would call the attention of Merchants and Traders throughout this, and other counties in Northern Pennsylvania, to a limited partnership Notice which we copy from the New York Daily News. It is of our townsmen, Hon. M. C. TUCKER is interested as *Special Partner*. We feel like bidding good speed to any one who by their own energy and perseverance are climbing up the hill of prosperity, commercially or by any other honorable road. But when we look back upon our friend, the Special Partner of Lawrence, Griggs & Kingsbury, and see him in former years struggling against the waves of ill health and misfortune and overcoming them so as to have become quite a successful merchant here among us, and filling honorable public positions, we feel to wish him still greater success, and trust that those who go to Gotham to purchase such Goods as they sell, will find out, and if they are what they are represented to be, one of the best concerns in the city in that branch, partizanize them, and so do an act of courtesy to one who may return among us to enjoy his success rationally and to the benefit of the community around him.

Northern Revolutionary Convention.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

Worcester, Jan. 17, 1857.

The afternoon session of the Disunion or Revolutionary Convention was largely attended. Three prominent men—namely, Wendell Phillips, George Thompson, and others—uncompromising advocates of Revolution—addressed the audience in speeches of extraordinary ability—misapplied it may be, but no less candid on that account, if we regard their addresses merely as specimens of American oratory. Higginson, Garrison, Wendell Phillips—whether traitors, saints or fanatics—are men of an ordinary mould. They are master archers, even like the Grecian warrior we read of in history, they never hit what they aim at because their target is far beyond human range. If they were members of a National political party their praises would be in every mouth from Maine to Texas; but they seem to prefer a more limited reputation, and the curses to the blessings of the majority. "Eloquence was dog cheap" at the Revolutionary Convention. When the masses call common sense was uncommon. Time alone can determine whether common or uncommon sense is the truest wisdom.

I make these remarks to show our Southern cousins who these men are, who advocate revolution, and in order to make it evident that no just conception of their style can be given in a synopsis of their speeches. You have space for a brief sketch only, which may enable the reader to understand their theory, but not their able advocacy of it. There is not, for example, as every one who has heard him knows, a more eloquent orator in the Union, than Wendell Phillips; but to appreciate him he must be heard, or read without abridgement.

Gen. Higginson was the first speaker. He opened by protesting against Mr. Garrison's thanks to Mr. Bird for presiding over the Convention. He thought that to preside over such a Convention—to advocate such a cause—was honor enough for any man. No man, however eminent, intellectually or socially, could cast any lustre on this movement. He eulogized Garrison and his party as the educators of the people, from whom he had learned, colleges, schools, books or professors. We who had kept ourselves "respectably" by concealing ourselves behind lies which they had made themselves obnoxious by exposing, had no right to their thanks when we came out and stood with them to help them. We owed everything to them.

The men who stood here held various views even of this question. Some held that the Constitution was a pro-slavery document, as Garrison; some that it is anti-slavery in its character, as Mr. Bird; others, like himself, believed, as Talleyrand said of another Constitution, that it meant everything and could mean nothing on this question, for it was made on purpose to say that. [Laughter.] There was no union among the Revolutionists, but union on disunion. They were united on the duty of disunion. We do not realize the importance of this movement. We are all aware of its importance. We are all aware of its importance. We are all aware of its importance.

He referred to the fact that this movement was ridiculed because it had so few followers. All great reforms have been ridiculed—had small beginnings; all of them were ridiculed at first, and afterwards feared and honored. Right is always strong.

He next considered the objection urged against this movement—that it would, if successful, leave the slave to his fate. Men who never before had uttered one word for the slave now urged this reason. Even Parker had suggested it. It surprised him.

It was a strange objection to make to men who had devoted a quarter of a century to an advocacy of the rights of the slave. It was a mere man of straw. He was for disunion—not for the purpose of deserting, but liberating the slave. Slavery could not stand one day without union. Knowing that fact, he was for disunion. [Applause.] If we had a Northern Free Republic, we could shelter the fugitive and defy the slaveholder; but now, we must hunt the one and bow to the other; uphold, extend and perpetuate Slavery—all this the Union did, and yet men talked of preserving the Union for the sake of the slave!

The speaker then advanced the Garrisonian and Calhoun interpretation of the Constitution; that it is a pro-slavery instrument. His objection to the Constitution was a novel one. This question is not one of expediency; a question of interest as between North and South; he was a Democrat because the Union had been framed, carried on, extended, for the benefit of slavery, and made Massachusetts a partner in the crime of the Carolinas. It is a damning sin to strike such a blow. This is the Constitution which we support. It is the most abominably wicked thing since the world began, for it enslaves four millions of God's children beyond hope of deliverance. It was an insane experiment to unite two antagonistic elements. Between North and South there is no real Union; we pay our bond, but not so with the South, which extinguishes personal liberty, freedom of speech, of the press, and of the pulpit within her borders, which deprives our citizens their rights, while sternly demanding that we shall tolerate their iniquities.

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At the close of the Disunion Convention of yesterday, the following gentlemen were appointed as a State Committee: The Rev. T. W. Higginson, of Worcester; the Hon. Francis W. Bird, of Walpole; Charles K. Whipple, of Boston; Gen. E. M. Hosmer, of West Boylston; Charles Brigham, of Marlboro; the Rev. Samuel May, Jr., of Leicester; Dr. Daniel Mann, of Sterling; Seth Hunt of Northampton; Elbridge Sprague, of Abington.

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