TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Miss Sprague, one of the most distinguished Trance speakers in the United States, will lecture at Friendsville, on Tuesday evening, October 4th, at 7 o'clock.

We notice by a statement in a Schuvikill county (Pa.) paper that the poor house expenses of that county were \$26,961, during the last year. It has been in operation several years, and this is perhaps about the average expense.

The Susquehanna Association of Universalists will hold its Annual session in from its acceptance, would not be speedily Brooklyn, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 5th and 6th. Delegates from the several churches, and societies are requested to be

The officers lately appointed by Gen C. D. Lathrop, made their appearance dressed in their new uniform, at a training which was experiment, unless under a thorough convicheld at Friendsville on Saturday last. We -were not present, but understand that they had a good time, and with the exception of a slight rain everything passed off very pleasreer, but it is said they did exceedingly well.

For the Democrat. County Poor House.

ME GERRITEON; DEAR SIR: As you have requested the citizens of the county to write their opinions in relation to the erection of a poor house and the cost of supporting the poor of the several towns, I say that Gibson has paid about \$300, for the last ten or fifteen years, except last year, when it cost nearly

I think it had policy to erect a poor house Not more than one out of ten of our poor are able to earn anything, in comparison to their wants. The poor house would destroy that interest which now stimulates people to keep their poor relatives for the smallest sums pos-A poor house will, every Fall and Winter, gather large numbers of idle loafers, and tiplers, and all manner of vagrants, to sap their living from the honest and industrious, and in the Spring they will be gone with the A farm, house, and other buildings with the expense of officers, will create a tax, yearly, that will have to be collected at say five per cent, and it is very probable that at first it would more than equal the one we are now paying for our new court house.

honest view of the suject, is, that each town should continue the present plan, and avoid an enlarged taxation. Fellow citizens, let's give 5 00 majority against it. BENJAMIN DIX. September 27th, 1859.

For the Montrose Democrat. The County Poor House. MR. EDITOR.-There are several objections to a county poor house. I will state some of

1st. I am satisfied that the expense of supporting the poor will be increased. One reason for this is the fact that a large

per cent, of the poor of the several townships are kept by friends and relatives at a price less than would be acceptable to strangers. The expense of conveying the poor to and from the county house will probably about

the poor) under our present system.

in Gibson, but think there are 5 or 6. Sup- to reject. nose the townships in the county should average but 4-30 townships will make annually 120 poor to be kept at a county poor dispursement of a large debt contracted for houses has be ever had within range of his house. Add to this number a superintendent building the new Court House still bears hard observation? Who does not know that it is and family clerks, assistants and supernu- upon the people. In view of this, and in very difficult to get rid o meranies, (all of whom must be well paid,) face of the fact that our county expenditures -say 20, making 140 persons with which to commence operations in our new county

What would be the expense of a building Would our court house be large enough!

What did the court house cost? \$20,000; and is it paid for! No.

The poor should be comfortably housed and fed, and in order to do so a good substabtiaFbuilding, with the necessary out buildings, must be erected. Will \$30,000 be too large an estimate for their erection, &c., &c.! for building our new court house? If not, this question can be obtained only by a pracvote " against a poor house." .

The salaries of superintendent, assistants, physicians, board of managers, and the an- welfare of communities, are dangerous and nual repairs of buildings, &c., &c., will probably not be less than \$3,000 annually, with- we have the power, by a direct vote, to anout any reference to the expense of feeding nul a legislative proceeding, which, if saucand clothing over 100 persons.

2d. I am opposed to a county poor house on the ground that we have no voter respond affirmatively. right to separate the poor from their relatives and friends.

from the place where they were born and

- I have visited but one county poor house; that contained some 200 inmates, and if it particle of humanity, would for a moment advocate the erection of a county poor house. 3d. What is the moral influence exerted

It is alleged by persons who ought to know that the number of inmates of some of our poor houses would not diminish if the supply from the townships were cut off; in othe words, the births would equal the deaths. Suppose this is a possible state of things. Let us avoid such possibilities.

favorable to both physical health and moral ist them remain where they are.

If the Legislature had left the decision of properly settled.

In conclusion I will only add that every person who wishes to protect his own pocket; every person who wishes the poor to have ssess all the comforts and enjoyments consistent with their position; every person who wishes their morals uncontaminated will consider well before fastening upon us a maintain their rights, and combat wrong, county poor house. Tours, do. Gibson, Pa. . GEO. H. WELLS.

For the Montrose Democrat. shall we have a Co. Poor House. This question is soon to be submitted to s vote of the people; and a serious question it is, for if such an institution be established in our midst, and it prove disastrous to the inmoved. Our condition would be similar to that of the sailor in fabled story, who took noon his back a load he afterward could not shake off. An obnoxious Peddling Act, Road Law, and various other legislative unactments, may be easily revoked; but all can see that an act like the one in question, from the consequences which must result

repealed, however universal and strong the popular voice might be for its abrogation. We hear it said that the Poor House will sustain itself. In some counties, under pe-culiar circumstances, this may be true; but is exceedingly doubtful whether it will do so here; so much so that prudence would seem to dictate that we should not hazard the

tion of its practical utility. The male portion of our paupers, able to work at all, would be employed either in shops or on the farm. On the latter, they would not find steady employment more than ant. This was the first training they had at half the year; and how much labor would tended since commencing their military ca- be done, one day with another, by men and women reduced to a state of pauperism At this day, when money is plenty, business prosperous, mind and muscle in active desamall proportion have poor bouses. If any and it is folly to presume that many of the able bodied will throw themselves, upon He tells us the poor tax of the county averthe County lot support. We know that, generally, they are only the feeble, and the impotent that invoke public charity. Extraordinary contingencies, however, which sometimes happen in manufacturing, and in mining, but rarely in agricultural districts may furnish an exception to this rule.

Let us suppose the Poor House in opera ion, and a portion of its tenants able to work. vet who will not : What then ! Pray. tell us you, who aver the Poor House will sustain itself. Whip them! Starve them! Either would be barbarous. Expel them! Do so, and they are paupers still, entitled, as such, to support.

Forther, we are gravely assured, that it will be cheaper for the several townships to keep their paupers at a Poor House than at nome, because the entire county will-then have to bear a proportion of the expense requisite for their support. With due respect for he sincerity which may have prompted such a declaration, it can be regarded only as an assumption, a statement unsupported by fact or argument. Such an institution, properly managed, might be serviceable to bor and townships, at present burdened with poor; but we call for the data from which the advocates of this measure draw their conclusions, that the establishment of an asylum for the poor in our county, would operate advantageously to the financial interests of the several townships, as a whole. If, n some sections of our county, poor taxes are high, at present, this affords no good reason for those sections desiring a Poor House; for time has shown that a township laden with

paupers one year, may, the next, be nearly, if not entirely rid of them. It has been very properly suggested, that a statement of moneys, expended for poor purposes, in the respective townships, past year, be sent for publication; but with this knowledge, will it not still be difficult to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion as to the expediency of this project, since the annual contributions levied for reitef of paupers are by no means uniform? Yet these estimates they may aid him in forming an opinion rela-I do not know the exact number of paupers tire to the act he is called upon to accept, or

All are informed that, for several antecedent years, our county taxes have been heavy-to many almost insupportable. The will not be likely to diminish in the future, are our citizens resolved to pave the way for the creation of another debt, whose magniinde is to be left, not to their own discretion. but to the caprice of commissioners? Who, when a farm is purchased, suitable buildings erected thereon, and the whole paid for there will be an end of taxation, in this direction ! Where is the money coming from to pay diectors, overseers, stewards, matrons, physicians associated with the concern? From a fund created by pauper labor! Such a no-Defray these expenses by a general tax, it may be said. True, this is the way it would have to be done; but the query arises, wheth-Are the people of Susquehanna prepared er, by so doing, our taxes would not be hearfor another tax equal to or greater than that ier than they are now. A correct solution of tical application of the provisions of the Bill. The history of the past clearly demonstrates, that experiments in legislation, involving the should be avoided. In the present instance, upon our prosperity. Shall we do this and while rid of an evil, remain so ! Let every

The friends of this Act, for reasons best known to themselves, have not, as yet, furnish-I have known old and respectable people ed us any estimate of the probable cost of a taken from their relatives and friends (and plantation, and appurtenances necessary for the employment and accommodation of our poor. Perhaps they think their prospects had spent the most part of a laborious and would be damaged by so doing. If, as has industrious life) and placed in a county poor been suggested the matter can be kept quiethouse containing some 200 inmates, nearly and just before election, emissaries sent through the county to persuade a majority to vote the thing blindfold, (which it is be lieved cannot be done.) the ends of selfishness will be accomplished; somebody will have a was a fair specimen of their general charac- farm to sell; somebody money to loan; afew ter, certainly no same man, possessing one in certain localities engineer the concern, and reap a golden harvest thereby; while the la boring masses will be taxed heavier than ever before. Tax pavers of Susquehanna county. weigh well this matter before committing an act, which, afterward, when too late, you may deeply regret! A majority of you knew no that a petition for a Poor House was in cir culation. Doubtless the originators of the plan did not want you to know it; for this knowledge might have led to agitation, agitation to remonstrance, and remonstrance, prop-erly directed, killed the Bill. It is hard to The poor are now scattered over the whole believe that we have among us, a combinabunty, where many of them were born and tion of men so regardless of the public weal where the influences surrounding them are as to desire the inauguration of any measure favorable to both physical health and moral whose obvious tendency would be to benefit CLASS XI—ORNAMENTAL NEEDLE improvement. They are generally well cared the few, at the expense of the many. We for, and until we can better their condition should be slow to impute dishonorable intentions to our fellows? Be all this as it may,and every one is at liberty to judge, for himthis question to a vote of the poor of this self-if our citizens feel that an effort has been county it would probably be speedily and made, by an avaricious clique, to thrust a repugnant Act upon them, they have now good opportunity to assure all intriguers and would-be controllers of the public mind, that "there is a power behind the throne;" that they have sufficient penetration to fathom

their designs; that they possess intelligence

and independence; that they know, and will

"Unawed by influence, unbribed by gain

LATEREP, Sep. 28th.

The County Poor House.

When we first invited a discussion of this ubject in our columns, we intended to leave t entirely in the hands of others, as we felt but little interest in it, and only desired that unanimously voted that other townships be terests of the people, we shall have a burden the public should be prepared to vote underupon as difficult, if not impossible to be restandingly; and for one, we expected to vote pointed, and premiums determined by the just as we might make up our mind, after hearing argument from others. But as we desire that the question should be both fully of the Academy Building, October 19th, at and fairly discussed, we make a few comments upon "Tax Payer's" article in our columns, last week.

He first says that "the system is in opera tion in the larger part of the counties of the State." We do not know his source of infor mation, but think he is very much in error. We doubt whether he can give the names of over ten counties that have poor houses .-Business, pleasure, visiting friends, and viewing various matters of interest, have induced us to spend, at intervals, over two years in traveling through and temporarily residing in various counties of the State, in addition to which we have over three years experience in our present business, and receive county papers from all sections, and have, from these, a good opportunity to be posted on this subthink this incorrect, give us the facts.

ages over \$10,000 per year, but gives no figures to show such to be the case. We have made a good deal of inquiry, and so far as we can learn, not over \$5000 is levied, out of which other expenses are paid, leaving, perhaps \$3000 to the benefit of the poor; which sum will not more than pay the expense of officers, repairs, etc., of a well kept poor house.

He states that a large share of the tax is absorbed to pay overseers' expenses. No doubt of this; but can it be shown how a county house can be kept without the same result? If a considerable sum is often spent id de-

termining the sattlement of the pauper, would not a county house cause each locality to feel less interest in the subject and thereby suffer many to become a charge who really belonged to the neighboring countles!

As to paupers laboring to help pay their keeping, we suggest that if they can labor in county house, they can as now kept. A not be in the poor house in Summer, while in Winter he could do little or no work in an agricultural county. The idea is advanced that homanity

prompts the adoption of the law, as the poor will be better provided for. So far as we know, paupers are at present quite comforta bly maintained. Put a crowd of them to gether, and will not strife, crime, and pesti ence be the result ? He says that many towns are paying from

\$3 to \$6 per week for supporting pauper We never hear of such cases, and think some instances should be given to make the statement good.

We differ from his idea that it requires but a thought" to convince one that there can be a saving of one half of pauper expen quire more: it requires reflection, calcula tion, experience, facts. Gives us statistic from an agricultural county you ask us to be fully satisfied.

Suppose Tax Payer does not know of county that has ever tried the new avstem. and abandoned it! How many county once established! Would not a county ples, 2d best; all other fruits. house be unfit for any other use after being built for that purpose ! Besides this there would be a score of objections from interested sources to prevent abandoning what all felt to be no evil. To be free from trou suitable to accommedate such a number! that has canvasted this subject, believes that ble, keep clear in the beginning. Get a wolf by the ears, and, however hard it might be to hold on, nothing but sheer exhaustion could

orce one to let go. We raise these queries mainly for the pur pose of attracting closer attention to the sub-We will review the proposed law next

week. THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR Jackson Agricultural Society

Will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 5th, on be grounds of Reuben Harris. Exhibitors must have their articles or stock entered on the Secretary's book by 10 o'clock. and receive a card, which must be placed on

the article exhibited. The Judges will please present themselves at the Secretary's stand at 11 o'clock, and receive their books. CLASS I-HORSES.

Judges-Nelson French, A. W. Barret, Benj. Warner. CLASS II—OXEN, BULLS AND STEERS. Judges-Jotham Pickering, Reuben Hill, rank. Bryant.

CLASS III-COWS, HEIFERS, YEAR-LINGS AND CALVES. Judges-P. Gunnison, James Hall, Chaun-

CLASS IV-SHEEP AND SWINE. Judges-Martin Hall, Leicester Payne asper Savory. CLASS V-POULTRY AND GRAIN.

Judges-E. L. Leonard, E. Tucker, IL M CLASS VI-FRUIT.

Judges-D. A. Lamb, Fred. Bryant, James CLASS VII-VEGETABLES. Judges-N. Norris, James Potter, Asa Dix.

CLASS VIII-MECHANICAL PRODUC-TIONS. Judges-J. W. Stone, J. M. Bronson, H French

CLASS IX DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES Judges-Mrs. Wm. H. Bartlett, Mrs. R. Harris, Mrs. James Hall. CLASS X-BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Judges-Mrs. Geo. T. Perry, Mrs. H. M. Wells, Mrs. O. H. Perry.

Judges-Mrs. Philander Hall, Miss H. Lamb Miss R. Hall. CLASS XII-MISCELLANEOUS. Judges-A. W. Larrabes, Wm. Hamilton,

Elon Dix. A cordial invitation is extended to the citzens of the county and it is expected that the friends of improvement, (in the adjoining towns at least) will not only favor us with heir presence, but with their best specimens of Agriculture, Agricultural Implements,

An able address may be expected. T. W. TINGLEY, Proeldent. L D. BERSON, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Gibson Agricultura Society, Sep. 3d, 1859, it was decided to hold

a Fair at Gibson Hill Oct. 19th. It was also pointed, and premiums determined by the managers, subject to the approval of the So-

ciety at its general meeting in the Chamber JOHN SMILEY, President.

Fair and Exhibition at Harford. The Second Annual Fair and Exhibition of they will attend to their distribution. the Harford Agricultural and Mechanical Association will be held-at Hurford village on Thursday, October 13th, 1859. nother column. All articles for exhibition should be on the

ground and entered upon the Secretary's book before 10 o'clock, a. m. A card wil be furnished by the Secretary to be placed upon the article exhibited. 1 Court street. The Judges are requested to report them-We have received of T. B. Peterson elves to the Executive Committee as early as 11 o'clock, when they will be furnished with

books for their reports. Classification, Judges, de, as follows: CLASS I-HORSES AND MULES. Best Stallion, 2d best; best Brood Mare and Colt, 2d best; best Gelding or Mare for all work, 2d best; best pair of Matched Hotses do, 2d best; best Colts 2 and 1 year old, 2d best; best pair of Mules, 2d best. Judges-S. B. Guile, Wm. Brundage, Wm

Gibson Agricultural Society.

An address may be expected.

Gibson, Sept. 27th, 1859.

W. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

T. Moxley.
CLASS II—BULLS AND COWS. Best Durham Bull, 2d best; best Deve Bull, 2d best; best Graded or Native Bull, 2d best; best do. Cow, 2d best, 3d best. Judges-Milbourne Oakley, G. J. Babcock E N Carnenter.

CLASS III-OXEN AND STEERS. Best pair of Working Oxen, 2d best; best pair 3 years old Steers, 2d best; best pair of vears old Steers, 2d best. Judges-Shepherd Carpenter, D. E. Whit ney, Hoyt H. Wilcox.

CLASS IV-YOUNG STOCK. Best 2 years old Heifer, 2d best; best yearling Heifer 2d best; best lot of Yearlings not less than 3, 2d best; best lot of Calves no less than 3, 2d best.

Judges-George Leach, E. C. Peck, H. M.

CLASS V-SHEEP. Best Coarse Wool Buck, 2d best; best Fine Wool Buck, 2d best; best lot of Coaise the cause of the party of your country! Let Wool Ewes, not less than 4, 2d best; best lot man cannot be compelled to work, but if able of Fine Wool Ewes not less than 4, 2d best; for we shall yet triumph, even in "my disto work he certainly could not and would best lot of Lambs not less than 4, 2d best; Judges-Ira Carpenter, J. G. Hotchkiss, Willard W. Wilmarth. CLASS VI-SWINE.

Best boar, 2d best; best Sow, 2d best; best Sow and Pigs, 2d best; best lot of Spring Pigs not less than 3, 2d best. Judges-H. J. Tyler D. T. Roe, Edwin CLASS VII—POULTRY:

Best lot of Poultry, 2d best; best pair each of the several breeds exhibited; best lot of Spring Chickens not less than 5.

Judges - A. Chase, D. Sibler, J. Powers, Jr CLASS VIII-BUTTER AND CHEESE. Best Butter in Firkins, 2d best; best Butter Pails, Tubs or Pans, 2d best; best Butter in Rolls, 2d best; best Cheese not less than Judges-II. G. Blanding, B. F. Eaton, C.

CLASS IX-GRAIN. Best samples of Winter Wheat, 2d best; est sample of Spring Wheat, 2d best; best sample of Corn, 2d best; best sample of Oats, 2d best; best sample of Buckwheat, 2d best. Judges-C. H. Miller, Abel Read, John L.

CLASS X-FRUIT. Best peck of Winter Apples 2d best; best all Appels, 2d best; best lot of Ap-Stephen Sweet.

CLASS.IX-VEGETABLES. Best Potatoes, Best Onions, best Turnips, best Beets, best Carrots, best Squashes, best Cabbages, best lot of Vegetables. Judges-Jacob Clark, N. G. Brainard,

Joseph More. CLASS XII-VINEGAR, HONEY AND Best Vinegar, not less than 2 gallons, 2d best; best Honey not less than 10 lbs., 2d best; best Maple Sugar not less 10 lbs, 2d

Judges-Rev. A. Miller, J. W. Tyler, R. L. CLASS XIII—LEATHER. Best Leather and its various manufactures.

Judges -- H. C. Moxley, John W. Watson, A. M. Tiffany.
CLASS XIV—CABINET MANUFAC-TURES AND CARRIAGES. Judges-H. Sibley, A. W. Greenwood, O.

Payne, Jr. CLASS XV-IMPLEMENTS. Best Farming Tools, Mechanical Implements and Hardware Manufactures.

Judges-L. R. Peck, Arta Sweet, Joseph D. Richardson. CLASS XVI-DOMESTIC MANUFAC-TURES.

Best piece of Flannel not less than 10 yards, 2d best; best piece of Fulled Cloth not less than 5 yards, 2d best; best piece of Rag Carpeting, 2d best; best 2 pair all wool Sooks. 2d best; best two pair Yarn Mittens, 2d best Judges-Mrs. L. R. Peck, Mrs. G. J. Babcock, Mrs. George Leach. CLASS.XVII—NEEDLE WORK.

Best piece Patch Work, 2d best; best Quilt of any kind, 2d best; best Winter Bonnet; best Summer Bonnet; best Ladies' Sacque best Ladies' Wrought Collar; best piece Ornamental Needle Work.

Judges-Mrs. William T. Moxley, Mrs.
William N. Williams, Mrs. Fowler Peck.

CLASS XVIII -- PAINTING: Action Best exhibition of Painting; best Ornamen tal Fruit Work; best Ornamental Picture

"Judge:-- Miss Sarah A. Adams, Miss Nancy Streeter, Miss Nancy J. Sweet. A Plowing Match will be held on the farm of Fowler Peck near Harford village on the 8th day of Oct. Teams will start at 2 o'clock Competitors from the vicinity and adjoining townships are invited to attend. Committee of Arrangements for Plowing Match-Jacob Clark, Geo. A. Lindsey E. N

Judges of Plowing-Ira Carpenter, John Blanding, J. G. Hotchkiss. The Executive Committee are not prepared to pay any premiums this fall, but hope that all friends of improvement in Harford and adjoining townships will take an interest, in bringing forward their stock and productions, so as to make an interesting exhibition.

Superintendent—Gen. John Blanding.

Committee of Arrangement at the Fair—Geo. M. Carpenter, A. B. Tucker, Walter Graham, A. Abel, S. C. Halatead. Executive Committee - S. E. Carpenter, H Marcey, John Leslie, D.L. Hine, Fowler Peck. Harford, Sept 28d, 1859.

It is a remarkable fact that the Alabama Legislature is unanimously Democratic.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT: \$1,50 Per Annum in Advance.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor. MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA. Thursday, Sept. 29, 1859.

Tickets! Tickets!! We expected to have the tickets ready to distribute, Fair day, but owing to the adjournment of the Senatorial! conference, to this, Thursday evening, we are unable to do so. We shall set up the types, and have them ready to put to press as soon as our nominee is selected. On Friday, candidates and others can obtain supplies, and we hope

See advertisement of Coin detector

Read New York Store advertisement in our paper this week. Those going to Binghamton to trade will do well to call a

& Brothers, "Anne of Geirstein," being the fourteenth volume of the cheap edition Waverly Noveis, by Walter Scott Since going to press we learn that

the Republican Conference have nominated Rev. George Landon' for Senator. His political character may be judged from the fact that he is a Methodist preacher who got so crazy for Fremont in '56, that he left a religious appointment at Brooklyn and came to Montrose to a mass meeting, where he declared that Buchanan's election would be WORSE- THAN SHOWERS OF HELL FIRE AND BRIMSTONE!" Shall such a fanatic ever disgrace our Senate ! Let freemen answer, No

Candidate for Senator. In response to all inquiries as to the probabilities of our having a candidate for Sens tor, we state that we expect the nomination of a Democrat will be made to-night, and hope Mr. Johnson will be chosen, and if our party will turn out and poll: a full vote, wa shall come much nearer electing him than many, perhaps, of our friends have supposed Democrats! do your duty, once again in not local defeats in the past dishearten von

split this year, but causes are now operating. the effect of which will be, eventually, the disruption and utter defeat of the office-seek ers party. We have always said that office was their only object, and stoutly as they de ny it, the truth is becoming painfully evident of late. Such a party must and will finally be defeated,-it will destroy itself, and they can count the Democrats in, as likely to lend a hand at the "razing."

Our State Ticket.

We trust our friends will not overlook the great importance of polling a full vote for our State ticket. A victory this Fall, although of triffing importance, when considered in relation to the effect upon parties next year, is amply worth winning, even at a hard struggle. If we carry the State now, our triumph will be easy; if through negligence to turn out, we suffer the enemy to best us, we must work so much barder to give our State vote to a Democratic President in 1860. The Old Keystone may again be the battle ground; how important then, that she should not waver from the right! That Pennsylva-Judges-Geo. A. Lindsey, L. L. Forsythe, nia will help elect our National candidate next Fall, there is no good reason to doubt, and the sooner we convince our sectional foes of it, the better. A victory now is highly probable, and a full vote renders it certain. Then let every Democrat be out on election day, and see that his neighbors are with him, and we shall give an old fashioned Democratic majority in October. Our candidates, Mesars Wright and Rowe, as you are already satisfi ed, are competent and worthy men, and must e elected.

Abolition Impudence. The Abolition Know Nothing fanatics of Massachusetts met recently to re-nominate Banks, the Union-slider for Governor, when they took occasion, among other maniacal ravings, to censure the Administration for refusing protection to naturalized citizens," Do they wish to appear as ignoramuses in overlooking the fact that the Administration fully, freely, heartily, and unamimously advocates the doctrine that naturalized citizens are by law and justice entitled to the protection of our government? And do they not also know that the Administration has demanded a recognition of this doctrine from the Hanoverian authorities in the Ernst case, which demand has been vielded to?

If ever a political party has sought to ob tain power by sacrificing truth, courtesy, decency-every idea of manhood-it is the self-styled "Republican" party which has it a head quarters in abolition, nigger trading. nigger stealing, nigger-loving Massachusetts. Why, they have scarcely done announcing their verdict-given by the advice of Banks -that the naturalized citizen should be stripped of the right of suffrage as guaranteed to him by our Constitution and laws, and even degraded below the level of the negro. Yet for the sake of venting their malignant spleen, and gratifying a morbid appetite they stoop to the scaling of their own shame and the faisification of historical facts familiar to every school boy.

READING FOR THE MILLION. -T. B. Peteron & Brothers have issued the second volume of their new and cheap edition of Charles Dickens Works for the Million, to be completed in 28 volumes, one to be issued on each and every Saturday, for twenty-five cis. s volume. The cheap literatue of former years did not tend much to elevate their said bill was thus pending before Congress, readers, but the reading that Peterson and I was willing, and did join, in mass meeting gives, at prices which scarcely-cover the cost, to protest against such repeal: But w major of printing, is of a good character, and must live of the people's representatives in Conserving a good influence over, the public green whose wisdom and sincerity I do not taste, by making all readers acquainted with the works of the best fiction witters in the and the bill was passed, and as a peace long of the state of the first form of these law and law abiding citizen, I goonstered it for one-dollar can have the first form of these law duty to how to the sill of the sill was passed. in the second volumes of the comment of the second volumes. The second volume contains the first four of these whole twenty eight volumes will be the for five dollars. The second volume contains the comment of Picwick Papers.

In a second volume contains the comment of Picwick Papers.

The Republican, in its attempt to mispresent Gen. Cass on the expatriation question, gives a long article, made up into four ends, containing quotations from doomments,

ble that Cass repudiated expatriation, this is dear deceased Democratic Father look down

No. 2, which purports to be from the Casscommit Cass to the anti-American doctrine. words may be found in different parts of the pecially if the heads, in the back ground letter (so they may be in the dictionary,) but they are so garbled and misplaced as to convey a different idea from the letter itself. favored with

No. 3, which is from Cass to our Berlin Minister, and advocates expatriation, and, unfortunately for the Republican, exposes the expatriation doctrine, in the Hofer letter, instead of its repudiation.

No. 4, is from Attorney General Black's opinion, advocating expatriation, wherein he

fully agrees with Cass. The attempt, under heads No. 1 and 2, as we have proved, failed to show an advocacy of perpetual allegiance by Cass, while 3 and 4 fully prove that Case and our party do advocate the expatriation doctrine; the Republican, has, therefore, failed to make good its charge of inconsistency against our party, to which it resorted during this controversy; and not only this, but it has fully proved what we contended for at the beginning, that its statement that Cass and our party advo- abiding place. So mote it be. cated the doctrine of "once a subject al ways a subject," was not correct.

The Republican has, then, by resorting to the charge of inconsistency, and making a fruitless attempt to prove it, given us excellent (although entirely unnecessary) assistance in proving, beyond a doubt, that it was wrong, while we were right,-for which service we tender our hearty thanks.

three months, we find it impossible to get the trict." The mongrels may not permanently Republican to give any of the facts whatever, except such as were unwittingly extorted, -we conclude it never will,) we will only say that all the writings of Cass, and other Democratic authorities, wherein opinions are given, advocate the American doctrine of of expatriation and naturalization; and although the opposition may say that such is not the case, and give short, garbled extracts parently intentionally, so that the pipe was to prove it, they dare not print the documents entire, and give their readers a fair chance to udge for themselves.

For the Democrat. Letter from Judge Tyler. A. J. Gerrerson, Esq., - Dear Sir: I had handed me the other day, the Independent Republican, published by one Frazier of vote challenging notoricty, and edited by his Hon. Judge Read, and the said Frazier, containing a long, windy, two column editorial, upon the "late Democratic County Convention;" and as I come in for a large share of personal abuse, and ridicule, I concluded,-although my business has been, for the last few years, Fredricksburg suitable for the statue, and to the selling of Hardware in the City of N. inaugurate it with appropriate ceremonies. Y, when I have done any thing, and also ing interested in another branch of trade bere, and have little time to devote to politics-to say a few words, through the medium of your paper, in my own defense, in relation to the attack made upon me in said article of the 15th inst. On the morning of the deserved : Convention alluded to. I was called upon by quite a number of my Democratic friends, among the delegates assembled, with a request that I should allow my name to be used before the Convention as a candidate for Senator. I gave my reasons for not desiring my came to be used for that, or any other office. but my humble name was, when the convention wet brought before that highly respec-

time being pre-occupied, cannot write out any: "five years life of a politician," to gratappoint a day, (and give me a long notice,) and enlighten the public with a speech or his own life and times for a few years past, with all the "moral reflections and incidents spiced in," of his former denunciation of Hon. David Wilmot, his experience, as Deputy Marshall under a Democratic Administration, his opinion on Wills, how much he received, when he run through the " Hole in the wall," to the "other side of Jordan," I will respond to said speech, and repeat what I can recollect, of my speech, which seemed to excite his ire, and I will after his, add even more, to have his speech (if it is filled with truth and justice,") printed, for the edification of future generations, and perhaps might be as well to have it stereotyped, so that it can be left as a legacy, to his legal presentatives. The resolution I offered, and which no loubt will be paraded periodically, for many

the partiality of which, they have my sin-

cere thanks. I lost no time in declining the

years to come, to furnish squibs to frightb back any who might be inclined to find the holein the wall, and come through, and get on the right side again, may need an expla-At the time of offering the resolution alluded to, the country was much agitated. The repeal bill, so called, was before Congress. I was one of those who wished for peace, and union, to my country. I was opposed to the policy of repeal, and while

ing to Kansas the soum of the Eastern Citarmed with howie knives and Sharn's rifles. to Lid defiance to law and order, I advocated peace; believing that if right counsels prevailed Kapras would come in a free state, with comments, by which an inconsistency is and I have no doubt, but to day, had it not with comments, by which an inconstruct and have no doubt, but to day, and it not attempted to be shown.

No. I gives the Cass-LeClerc letter, which only states the French doctrine; yet the sertion is made that it is Cass' opinion. Failing, however, to make it appear at all probating, however, to make it appear at all probating this in the serious see him." and could the sprit of his upon some of his turnings and twistings, and know the unfriendly, and covetous course Hofer letter, and, as explained, is intended to nursued by him, towards those who have in former years stood by him, politically, and otherwise, he might feel, at least, a shivering, Of this we have only to bay that it is not quoted, if not a "sort of anking in his boots" which from Cass at all; some, and perhaps all the would make a fine "sketchfor an artist," esthose aiding and encouraging, (as I have good reason to believe) his Homer editor, in challenging an old citizens vote, in 1856, were well arranged in their proper Having, thus, by misrepresentation and half order—and which I have no doubt way falsehood, apparently committed Cass to would have a wonderful "hot cake" run. the doctrine of perpetual allegiance, we are ger divers of the South, the pro-slavery ism of the Democratic party, and his holy horror for a renegade free soiler, I have only to say, "bray on;" it helps the Demagogues of his party to place and power, trick of the No. 2 garble, as it refers to the help the poor men, whose farms are often sacrificed, for a paltry sum, in tight times to satisfy the greedy maw of some who shrick the loudest and longest, for free farms, free niggers, Fremont, free whiskey, freelove, and down with James Buchanan, as firm a patriot, and as great a statesman, as now lives, notwithstanding, the blind subserviency of those who seek to bring him to a level with themselves, and if the scale should some day fall from off the eyes of certain Black Republican leaders, and they conclude to draw the beams out, so that they can see clearly to pull the mote from their brothers eye, and adont the "golden rule" so long laid by to rust and canker, they will have found a new and righteous starting point, the road of which if followed will lead them where envy, malice, deceipt and hypocricy, will have no

> M. C. TYLER. New York, Sept. 27th, 1859.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—An explosion on card the Great Eastern occurred on the 9th inst., when off Hastings. The funnel was blown into the air, tearing to pieces the grand saloon and doing great damage to the internal fittings of the vessel. The guests on board had just quitted the saloon, and all fortunately escaped injury. The explosion In taking leave of this subject, (as during was terrific, but the ship resisted the shock, the frame sustaining no injury. The accident made so little difference in the movements of the vessel that her engines were not stopped till she reached Portland, her place

of destination. The Coroner's inquest on the fireman killed showed that the supply of water to the boilers through the water jacket was stopped because of the failure of the auxiliary pumping power; secondly, that a tap in the stand-pipe which acts as a safety valve, was turned apuseless. The injury to the fitting will be re-paired at an expense of about 5,000.

General Washington was a member of the Masonic Lodge at Fredericksburg, Va., and was initiated November 4th, 1752. interesting to all Masons, while it is especially a source of pride to the old lodge at Fredricksburg. It has been deemed proper to procure a statue of Washington, by Powta, and an order to that effect was given some time since. The statue arrived at New York from Leghorn a few days since. It is the property of the Fredricksburg Lodge, and has been paid for by voluntary cout ibutions of the Masonic order generally. It cost \$5,000, and is somewhat larger than life. It was proposed also to erect a building at

Hon, Richardson L. Wright,

The Pittsburg Dispatch, a Republican pa per, pays the following high tribute to the olitical and social worth of Richardson L. Wright the Democratic candidate for Auditor General. Coming from such a source the compliment caunot be otherwise than

We regret that both parties do not always nominate as honest and upright men as Mr Wright as candidates for office. During his service in the Legislature he consistently opposed corruption, and although rather more ultra than the practice of his party in his votes on banks and corporations generally, he proved himself a valuable legislator. However men may differ from him in political principles, he is personally unexceptionatable and intelligent body of Democrate, for ble.

More War in China. We have late important news from China, intended honor of a comination, and made a the war with the English and French forces being renewed. The allied squadron having few remarks to the Convention. Not having attempted to enter Peiho with any notes of my speech, I cannot gratify my and French Ambassadors, the Chinese ass kind brother Judge with them, and my bled in great strength and defeated the attempt. Nearly five hundred British are reported killed and wounded, five of their gunify his spicen, but if the learned Judge will boats being lost. The allies were finally forced to retreat. It is reported that the American Minister

reached Pekin unmolested. Every intelligent man knows that the stories about the landing of slave cargoes at the South have been manufactured for the express purpose of being used by unscrupulous agitators, and that the Government is applying every means in its power to prevent the ssibility of re-opening this traffic, by dispatching additional vessels to cruise on the coast of Africa and in the Southern waters.

The American Convention, in session at Utica, N. Y., have nominated a ticket from the two already in the field. From the Democratic side they select Messrs. Jones, Richmond; Skinner and Elderkin; and from the "Republican" Davies, Denniston, Dorsheimer Myers and Hughes.

The Democracy are not clamoring for a slave code for the Territories. The whole party at the North oppose such a measure, and a very meagre minority at the South favor it:

-The Committee appointed by the Illinois State Agricultural Society to make a practical test of steam plowing machines bave unanimously awarded the prize of \$3000 to Joseph W. Fawks, of Christina, Renn.

Theoverland immigration continues to pour in. Much suffering is reported to exist on the plains among the broken down Pike's Peak

The vast majority of the Southern Democ racy are opposed to re-opening the African

A duel between Judge Watts and Mr. Otero, the candidate for Congress from New Mexico, had taken place near Mesilla. Three shote, with Colt's navy revolvers, at fifteen paces, were exchanged, without affect, when the parties were withdrawn by their seconds.