



The Susquehanna Register.

H. H. FRAZIER AND TUES. SMITH, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, November 30, 1854.

The Republican Party.

THE MASS MEETING IN MONTROSE.—The proceedings of the Mass Meeting held here on Monday evening last, appear in another part of this paper. There was a large attendance, including many prominent men of the old political parties, among whom there appeared great unanimity of opinion as to the necessity of organizing a new party on a true Republican basis. Concurring as we do most fully in that opinion, we recognize in this union of the Freemen of Susquehanna county, the support of the principles of freedom, the dawn of a new era. We believe that the same conclusions and determination that have operated in this country, to bring men heretofore of different political parties to act together in a common cause, are operating to produce a similar result throughout the North, and that the next Presidential election will find a great party for freedom organized in the Free States, by whom the election will be determined.

The principles of the Republican party, as we understand them, will be identical with those of the founders of the Republic, who asserted the natural equality of all men, and the right of all to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These doctrines, we say, our Fathers taught, and believed, and they left them to their children as a precious legacy, an heirloom to be handed down to the latest generation of the family of freedom.—But where now are those doctrines of equal rights, and who believe them? Not our National Government, for that, under the control of the slave-owners of the South, has long since repudiated them, and, though still bearing the name of a Republican Government, seeks to extend a system of despotism, as oppressive, as hostile to every principle of true Republicanism, as is that of Russia. But we believe that in the hearts of the great body of the American people, the principles of liberty are still warmly cherished, and we have recent and cheering evidence that those principles can be aroused into efficient action, if our Government is permitted to go on in subserviency to the schemes of the slavery extensionists, the people will be responsible; for the sovereign power is vested in them—the remedy is in their hands. We must not only think and feel rightly, but act rightly. This people, in whom the hopes of the friends of Republicanism throughout the earth, centre, must not prove recreant to their great trust. Nor do we believe they will. The spirit that has been aroused against the aggressions of the slave power, as evinced by the recent elections, shows that the people are still to be found on the side of Justice and humanity. We repeat, then, that we rejoice in the formation of the people's party, and foresee in its triumph, the commencement of a new era in the history of our country.

For the Register.

The late Meeting for the Organization of the Republican Party.

I can heartily concur in the proceedings of the meeting assembled at the Court House last evening, so far as they have gone—but have been somewhat annoyed at your neglecting to have a resolution upon that insult to the understandings of the American people embodied in the term "Popular Sovereignty!" The only ground upon which Senator Douglass or any of his coadjutors have attempted to justify this outrage upon the rights of the free States is contained in the proposition that the people of any particular locality when organizing a Government, have a natural, indisputable, and undivided right to establish any form of Government they please, without any contrivance or limitation of their power whatever. This doctrine being the foundation whereon all lawless and unprincipled aggressions are made upon freedom by the advocates of Slavery, is not only a gross and manifest violation of every article contained in the Bill of rights, but it is a violation of that article of the Constitution of the U. S. which requires Congress to guarantee to every State in the Union a Republican form of Government: it is a violation of every Constitution of every State in the Confederacy, as well as of every principle, upon which limited Governments are founded.—Do the advocates of this view sustain the doctrine that the people of Kansas or Nebraska may establish a monarchy in the heart of the American people? Do they really believe that a worse than oriental despotism may be organized in the midst of us? Do they think that the American people forget that in organizing a Government, their neighbor's rights limit their own, that our virtues limit our rights, that all laws, divine and human, all institutions and forms of legislation, all limitations of freedom without which human society cannot be kept together, and that the opposite doctrine is the doctrine of anarchists, ranters, and enthusiasts; a miserable delusion, utterly inconsistent with rational liberty, and with all the recognized rights of man?

If these men are honest in their faith, if they really believe, that a Government can be organized on this side of Mexico, in which a religion shall be prescribed and established for the people in which the right of the people to acquire, possess, and enjoy property, in which the right of personal liberty is not acknowledged, in which the people cannot legally and properly resist efforts to enslave them, or in which efforts to stultify and degrade their minds are openly claimed; let them come out fairly and fully, and avow their sentiments. If they do not believe all this, if they are attempting such an imposition as their conduct indicates, will they not do it and make the world tremble?—

they not, to be exalted upon a pedestal of infamy, from which all their cant about "popular sovereignty" will be insufficient to lift them down?

Barry.

For the Register.

Intermitting Springs.

MESSES. EDWARDS.—The world is illuminated at last! And all who, like myself, supposed they were in the dark, as well as all who did not suppose themselves so, must surely now be compelled to see. What a pity the light was so long and so modestly withheld!

Some time since, I asked, through your columns, an explanation of what I did not understand; and I was simple enough not to know but that I did it with a due degree of courtesy to all concerned. I did not surmise that my acuity could construct an inquiry into the correctness of a statement in a scientific work, in o. "assailing" and "denouncing" its author. Now it so happened that I have in my possession a communication from Dr. Comstock which shows him to be a man—a man of thought and of sound attainments—a man who does not go in leading strings, and who would despise literally all that. But he is decidedly not so rich in one element of worth as is his expounder who figured in your paper last week—I mean that expressed in the 21st word of the 1st verse of the 13th chapter of 1st Corinthians!

What "audacity," quoth this expositor, that Mr. Weston should have the assurance to say or even to intimate that the Dr. was wrong? Under what pretense, Sir, the Pope or the Czar? I have known men who would be suspected of being almost equal to Mr. Barnes, who were unable to see that Dr. Comstock is right.

But let us attend to Mr. B.'s "reappraisal of the theory of Dr. Comstock." He makes the siphonic channel a trifle smaller than the supplying channel; provides the reservoir with a "lid"; covering it tightly, except a small orifice for the exit of the air; has the short leg of the siphon 22 inches, and the long leg 30 feet; and has the vertex of the siphon extend a little above the upper surface of the reservoir. This apparatus set to work, and the thing is done! And this reiterates the theory of Dr. Comstock does it?

"With what kind of highness inflated was it, Sir, that you looked upon Dr. G. diagram and saw the apex of the siphon above the horizontal line coinciding with the surface of the water in the reservoir? And of what use to you is this going ahead of your master? Will not a larger stream fill a smaller channel without all that trouble? Was your reason the same as that of the boys who walk up hill and draw their sleds, and then ride down—for fun of it? Or is there where you get your extra power, Mr. Barnes? Will it not require as much force to carry the water up, as it will have coming down? If not, this will be a new discovery under the sun which compares with another fact, which we learn from the prisoners taken at Petropavlovsk: Russia has annexed Manchuria, and has taken military possession of the Valley of the Amoor.

Manchuria has long attracted the cupidity of the Russians. It is a tract of land almost unoccupied, nearly 800 miles square, and was nominally the property of China, but really in its possession by only a few wandering Tartars, attached to the Chinese Emperor solely because it descended from their own tribe.

The course of this eminent merchant was not marked by any of those extraordinary and brilliant successes which occasionally repay the rashness of an adventurous enterprise; nor was it, on the other hand, characterized by the disastrous reverses which more often than not reward the daring of an inexperienced tyro. Prudence, not timid and feeble, but endued with the courage and vigor of judgment, singularly acute, sound and comprehensive, formed the guiding principle of his commercial operations, and the Amoor one of the great navigable streams of China and Japan, deserves to be considered as a highly valuable possession.—The unwarlike Chinese could not expel the hardy Manchus, and drew no benefit from the territory.

A number of years ago the Russians began to perceive the importance of the Amoor, which leads to Siberia, and is navigable for small vessels without the ancient limits of the Russian dominions. The Chinese refused to sell Manchuria or to permit the Russians to navigate the river.

Within the last few years, the development of trade on the Pacific has spurred the Russians to open negotiations again, but to no avail. Within the last three years, however, the Russian merchants, regardless of the exclusive policy of the Chinese, have sailed down the river, erected trading posts, and set up a "wildebeest" post, or slave-trading station.

These posts were built in 1852, a year since, when it was found that the capture of Nanking, by the rebels, and the consequent disorders in the Northern portion of the Chinese Empire, caused the trade between Russia and China at the town of Kiangtse to dwindle away.

At the conclusion of his long and very interesting address, the Committee, through their chairman, C. F. Reid, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting, in connection with, and as the representatives of the majority in this county at the late election, deem it proper to organize The Republican Party.

Resolved, That we pursue this course from the conviction that the late elections in this State and in the other Northern and Western States have determined that the Old Parties Democratic and Whig, are both superseded, and that the People expect and demand a new organization.

Resolved, That the principles upon which we stand are, first and primarily, decided, unswerving, and uncompromising hostility to Slavery extension in whatever guise may be presented.—**A modification or repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, so that full and entire preservation shall be given to the Rights of the citizens of the Free States.**

Resolved, That we will sustain no man for any office whose views are not beyond any dispute or question on this great subject.

Resolved, That the members of this State Legislature from this district, are hereby requested to vote for me, in each under any circumstances whatever, for U. S. Senator, so that as a friend of freedom is in the least doubtful; but they are hereby requested and urged, to vote only for known, tried and incorruptible opponents of the policy of Slavery extension and aggression.

Resolved, That the Public Domain belongs equally to all the States of this Union, and ought to be used for the mutual benefit of the whole; as a means of carrying out this principle and of securing the early and permanent settlement of the Public Lands. "The Home-stead Bill," so called, meets our most full and entire approbation.

Resolved, That the Compromises which secured the Territory to Freedom, having been abrogated by the Nebraska-Kansas Bill we are released from all compromises with Slavery, and we shall claim not only the annulling of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but shall oppose any further Slave Territory or Slave States, as parts of this Union.

I can readily understand how a larger stream can fill a smaller tube, unless the perpendicular length of that tube is so great that the stream, in consequence of its accelerated velocity, has its volume too much diminished to fill it to a certain point. Surely it can fill it a certain distance; but why not keep it full? Mr. Barnes tells us that it is the preponderance of the water in the stream 33 feet long over the water in the stream 22 inches long, that does the work. Well, now, Dr. Comstock tells us that the earth exerts its attraction upon the particles of bodies on its surface; that bodies having equal power to overcome the resistance of the air will fall equal distances to the earth in equal time, without regard to their size. And yet Mr. Barnes informed us that the stream of water (meeting the resistance of the atmosphere at its extremity only, the same as the shorter one would) will run so much faster because it is so long, forsóoth! How is it, Mr. Barnes is it the particles ahead that pull, or those behind that push, their fellows? (1)

By the by, a new idea has struck me. I think it is new! I have a sort of obvious recollection, but I believe it is not the "one" I was hoping on before I was "annihilated." It is this:—Mr. Barnes has found a new principle (contrary to that laid down by his protégé, the doctor, I am sorry to say). Now this is just, what is needed, to promote the diffusion not only of elementary knowledge in common schools, but the opening of the higher schools to poor and rich alike.

Resolved, That in the economical administration of the business of the General and State Government, it is indispensable to the purity and well-being of the country, and we look with alarm at the progress of corruption, peculation and fraud practiced by the employees of the State and Nation.—That we will seek as the surest means of prevention, a proper reduction of the exorbitant patronage of the Public Works of the State.

Resolved, That we hold ourselves bound by no previous party ties or obligations; we organize anew, and cordially invite all who hold by our principles to unite with us in this organization.

Resolved, That William Jessup, Franklin Fraser, O. G. Hempstead, Charles F. Read, Urbane Smith, John Bradshaw, and Seward

most water (both acting naturally and unconstrained) he gives us as the reason therfor, and as the keystone of his arch, the forcible insertion, "it is evident!"

But I must bid Mr. Barnes adieu, and with infinite good humor, I command him to mediation.

E. A. WESTON.

Brooklyn Nov. 1854.

For the Register.

MESSES. EDWARDS.—Mr. A. B. Clarke of Brooklyn, N. Y. writes to the Democrat, that he has experienced with a small smooth St. phone tube with successful results, as he secures the aid of capillary attraction to carry the water on beyond the apex of the siphon.

This explains the matter satisfactorily and perfectly, I think. The channel leading from the reservoir to the spring must be of capillary dimension, or so small as to produce capillary attraction, and so smooth as not to counteract the effects of this attraction by friction.

In the experiments which I have performed at various times, I have complied with all the conditions specified in the Philosophy, and secured the aid of all the causes mentioned.—The result was that the siphon would not act but the water ran out as fast as it was received, or else if made to act by admitting more water it would not continue without being able to empty the reservoir.

But I accidentally failed to secure the aid of the aid of capillary attraction, which is plainly the thing necessary. With the co-operation of this we can say or even to intimate that the Dr. was wrong?

Under what pretense, Sir, the Pope or the Czar? I have known men who would be suspected of being almost equal to that of Barnes, who were unable to see that Dr. Comstock is right.

But let us attend to Mr. B.'s "reappraisal of the theory of Dr. Comstock." He makes the siphonic channel a trifle smaller than the supplying channel; provides the reservoir with a "lid"; covering it tightly, except a small orifice for the exit of the air;

except the short leg of the siphon 22 inches, and the long leg 30 feet; and has the vertex of the siphon extend a little above the upper surface of the reservoir. This apparatus set to work, and the thing is done!

And this reiterates the theory of Dr. Comstock does it?

"With what kind of highness inflated was it, Sir, that you looked upon Dr. G. diagram and saw the apex of the siphon above the horizontal line coinciding with the surface of the water in the reservoir? And of what use to you is this going ahead of your master?

Will not a larger stream fill a smaller channel without all that trouble? Was your reason the same as that of the boys who walk up hill and draw their sleds, and then ride down—for fun of it?

Or is there where you get your extra power, Mr. Barnes?

Will it not require as much force to carry the water up,

as it will have coming down? If not, this will be a new discovery under the sun which compares with another fact, which we learn from the prisoners taken at Petropavlovsk: Russia has annexed Manchuria, and has taken

military possession of the Valley of the Amoor.

Manchuria has long attracted the cupidity of the Russians. It is a tract of land almost unoccupied, nearly 800 miles square, and was nominally the property of China, but really in its possession by only a few wandering Tartars, attached to the Chinese Emperor.

And this reiterates the theory of Dr. Comstock does it?

"With what kind of highness inflated was it, Sir, that you looked upon Dr. G. diagram and saw the apex of the siphon above the horizontal line coinciding with the surface of the water in the reservoir? And of what use to you is this going ahead of your master?

Will not a larger stream fill a smaller channel without all that trouble? Was your reason the same as that of the boys who walk up hill and draw their sleds, and then ride down—for fun of it?

Or is there where you get your extra power, Mr. Barnes?

Will it not require as much force to carry the water up,

as it will have coming down? If not, this will be a new discovery under the sun which compares with another fact, which we learn from the prisoners taken at Petropavlovsk: Russia has annexed Manchuria, and has taken

military possession of the Valley of the Amoor.

Manchuria has long attracted the cupidity of the Russians. It is a tract of land almost unoccupied, nearly 800 miles square, and was nominally the property of China, but really in its possession by only a few wandering Tartars, attached to the Chinese Emperor.

And this reiterates the theory of Dr. Comstock does it?

"With what kind of highness inflated was it, Sir, that you looked upon Dr. G. diagram and saw the apex of the siphon above the horizontal line coinciding with the surface of the water in the reservoir? And of what use to you is this going ahead of your master?

Will not a larger stream fill a smaller channel without all that trouble? Was your reason the same as that of the boys who walk up hill and draw their sleds, and then ride down—for fun of it?

Or is there where you get your extra power, Mr. Barnes?

Will it not require as much force to carry the water up,

as it will have coming down? If not, this will be a new discovery under the sun which compares with another fact, which we learn from the prisoners taken at Petropavlovsk: Russia has annexed Manchuria, and has taken

military possession of the Valley of the Amoor.

Manchuria has long attracted the cupidity of the Russians. It is a tract of land almost unoccupied, nearly 800 miles square, and was nominally the property of China, but really in its possession by only a few wandering Tartars, attached to the Chinese Emperor.

And this reiterates the theory of Dr. Comstock does it?

"With what kind of highness inflated was it, Sir, that you looked upon Dr. G. diagram and saw the apex of the siphon above the horizontal line coinciding with the surface of the water in the reservoir? And of what use to you is this going ahead of your master?

Will not a larger stream fill a smaller channel without all that trouble? Was your reason the same as that of the boys who walk up hill and draw their sleds, and then ride down—for fun of it?

Or is there where you get your extra power, Mr. Barnes?

Will it not require as much force to carry the water up,

as it will have coming down? If not, this will be a new discovery under the sun which compares with another fact, which we learn from the prisoners taken at Petropavlovsk: Russia has annexed Manchuria, and has taken

military possession of the Valley of the Amoor.

Manchuria has long attracted the cupidity of the Russians. It is a tract of land almost unoccupied, nearly 800 miles square, and was nominally the property of China, but really in its possession by only a few wandering Tartars, attached to the Chinese Emperor.

And this reiterates the theory of Dr. Comstock does it?

"With what kind of highness inflated was it, Sir, that you looked upon Dr. G. diagram and saw the apex of the siphon above the horizontal line coinciding with the surface of the water in the reservoir? And of what use to you is this going ahead of your master?

Will not a larger stream fill a smaller channel without all that trouble? Was your reason the same as that of the boys who walk up hill and draw their sleds, and then ride down—for fun of it?