nal thing; and, when the necessity for its exertion had passed away, it was immediately revoked. It was never acknowledged, by the theologians, as a integral part of the Papal privilege. Bellarmine, a Jesuit and a Cardinal, who has been suspected of favoring Papal dominion, and whose works were burned by the Gallican Church, in the streets of Paris, thus inaugurates a line of argument. "We shall prove: 1st, that the Pope is not the Lord of the Whole world; 2d, that he is not the Lord of the whole Christian world; 3d, that he is not the Lord of any province or town, and has no merely temporal jurisdiction, by divine right."* Again, while he admits no authority as superior to that of the Pope, he advises resistance to Papal aggressions: "Since no authority is required to resist an invader and defend ourselves, nor is it necessary that the invaded person should be the judge and superior of the invader, while, on the other hand authority is required to punish under judgment, therefore, just as it is allowable to resist a Pontiff when attacking bodies, so it is allowable to resist him when attacking our souls, or *disturbing the state*; it is allowable, I say, to resist him by disobeying his commands, and provoking the accomplishment of his wishes; but it is not allowable to judge him."† The Popes themselves have frequently disclaimed this power. Innocent III, thus addresses the King of France: "While we are scarcely able to fulfil our own *proper* jurisdiction, why should we desire to usurp a *foreign* one?"‡ It was after consultation with the clergy of his realm, that Philip II of Spain declared war against Pope Paul IV; and to this day, the King is commended, and the Pontiff denounced. The spiritual power, even is no longer an omnipotence; it has been defined and circumscribed, by the decrees of Councils. The infallibility of the Pope is not an article of faith; it is the traditionary opinion of the church, that he is infallible only on questions which involve a dogma.— The Catholic may, without touching his faith, reject as unjust, a Papal injunction: he is not compelled to assent to any act, until he has ascertained, first, that it is honest and secondly, that it is committed by lawful authority.

Catholicity has suffered much, from the intemperate zeal of her adherents; but she is innocent of many foul deeds perpetrated in her name. In what manner has she ever exhibited a hostility to republicanism?—Was it hostility to republicanism that embalmed, in monastic libraries, the sciences, letters, and arts of free Greece, for the admiration and emulation of mankind? Was it hostility to republicanism, that protected the social system? Was it hostility to republicanism, that refused to ratify a treaty with tyrants, upon Italian soil? It is strange that bigotry should be so rank, in this country. Intolerant England has long since rewarded the descendants of those gallant Catholic cavaliers, who, when the Spanish Armada hovered around their shores, fitted out, at their own cost, vessels to quell the foe.

While ostensibly working to prevent the union of church and state, "Know-Nothingism" would have cemented that Union; for, if Protestantism be employed to crush Catholicity, through the medium of government, then Protestantism must become the controlling influence in government. It would be a fiercer persecution than the world has ever yet witnessed, to proscribe a sect, for holding some abstract principles of belief, even admitting such a principle to be held, which in some future and unforseen contingency, might possibly clash with the government. So long as the temporal power of the rulers is confined to its own proper sphere, the spiritual power of the churchmen is harmless; but the former is mostly too ready to press the latter into service, as an engine of administrative sway; and it is but natural that, under these relations, the latter should, by its more durable force, gradually assume the control of the former.—Autocracy is most terrible, when the autocrat and the high priest are one. The dictum of our Constitution, on this point, is clear and unmistakable: "*No religious test* shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust, under the United States." "The framers of the Constitution," comments Mr. Justice Story, "were fully sensible of the dangers from this source, marked out in the history of other ages and countries, and not wholly unknown to our own. They knew that bigotry was unceasingly vigilant in its strategems to secure to itself an exclusive ascendancy over the human mind, and that intolerance was ever ready to arm itself with all the terrors of the civil power to exterminate those, who doubted its dogmas, or resisted its infallibility. The Catholic and Protestant had alternately waged the most ferocious and unrelenting warfare on each other, and Protestantism itself, at the very moment it was proclaiming the right of private judgment, prescribed boundaries to that right, beyond which if any dared to pass he must seal his rashness with the blood of martyrdom. The history of the parent country, too could not fail to instruct them in the use and abuses of religious tests. They there found the pains and penalties of non-conformity written in no equivical language, and enforced with a stern and vindictive jealousy. * * * It is easy to foresee that, without some prohibition of religious tests, a successful sect in our country might, by once possessing power, pass test laws which would secure to themselves "a monopoly of all the offices of trust and profit under the national government."

Setting aside the considerations of law and right, we may still determine that the novel dispensation of intolerance is decidedly ill timed. It is the pressing duty of all christian churches, at this epoch, to combine for mutual defense. No one can examine our turbulent literature, without perceiving that it is becoming more and more imbued with infidelity. Dazzled by their triumphs on the field of art and ethics, our *savans* have transgressed upon the realm of revelation; in the first flush of mortal victory, they have endeavored to grapple with Deity; starting in the pursuit of paoher objects, they have wandered after the *Ignus fatui* of idle speculation; and they are confirmed in error by their very consciousness of skill. Why must the clergy still entertain their sectarian feuds? Why must they waste their efforts against one another, while their citadel is besieged?—The peril of one is the peril of all; the shaft is not aimed at the breast of Catholicity alone; after eighteen centuries of glory, the question now is: "Christianity or no Christianity?"

Equally illegal, and more immediately detrimental to our national happiness, is "Know-Nothing" opposition to foreigners. The policy under which we have grown up to a vigorous maturity—the policy that has trained our energies into health and activity—the policy that has shaped our institutions on the Utopian model of greatness—this, we are told, is essentially wrong. We are told that the aliens in our midst are seditious and refractory, and that they are constantly watching for an opportunity to dominate over the native born. We are told that, to save ourselves, we must throw impediments in the way of emigration—that mighty tide, which drains the channels of wealth and labor abroad to swell their increase here.—Such counsel, intelligible to the ears of European oligarchs, can have no meaning in our land. The influence of emigration!—It has been the bone and sinew of our Independence. Its voice is heard in the clatter of every factory, and in the shriek of every steam-whistle. It bade the forests sink; and, lo! in place of darksome woods, the harvests are waving in the sun-beam; and where the panther roved, now grazes the peaceful herd. It stood upon the beach of the sea and upon the margins of small rivers; and cities sprang from beneath its creative feet. It entered the noisome vapors of the marshes; and millions of acres were won to culture. *The influence of emigration!* It is written in every glorious memory of our revolution. Wherever the "stars and stripes" may float above the brine, the billows are musical forever with the exploits of Paul Jones and Jack Barry. Our household words are Montgomery, Pulaski, De-Kalb, Hamilton, and a golden name, second only to that of Washington—the name of Lafayette. When that old hero, whose youth had been devoted to our cause, bowed, in after days, beneath the shadow of our soaring capitol, he burst into tears, and exclaimed, "thank God! that I, too, am an American citizen!" The [illegible] from Montreal to Mexico, that is not red with the gore of aliens, poured in the defense of American freedom. The last cry of the dying soldier has ever been a blessing on his country—*his* country, not by birth, but by the stronger bond of adoption and feeling. Genius, generosity, valor—these are cosmopolitan in their tendencies; wherever the bird has leave to follow the dictates of the mind, there they acknowledge their country.

We have passed the period, in which our only care was for the necessities of life; but we have reached that more important period in which we must command the necessities of progress. National prosperity cannot stand still, until it has attained the highest point; like a traveller among the glaciers, its solitary hope is, to ascend; when it attempts to pause, it begins to retrograde.—And we, the doers of impossible things—much as we have accomplished—we are only upon the threshold of our nightness.—Let emigration come. Let it roll onwards, towards the far Pacific, scattering the seeds of future empire. While there are resources to be developed, let us not prove unjust o posterity, or to ourselves. And, if the pauper and the vagrant are sometimes foisted upon us, through the envy of our foes in Europe, does not the immeasurable good, compensate for the petty evil? It is an anomoly, this Nativeism. The American has no monuments of aboriginal grandeur, from which he can look down, with a selfish conceit, upon other climes. Strike away a few years from the record, and we are all aliens to the soil.

Not the least amusing feature of the discussion is, that Know-Nothingism has appealed to that clause of the federal Constitution, which determines that none but native-born citizens shall be eligible to the Presidency. This is like the fable of the Arch Demon quoting holy writ in support of his pretensions. The Constitution has, indeed, marked an exception! but it has marked it relatively, and declared that no other shall ever be made. It is proper that the executive supremacy should bear the strongest and most indisputable stamp of nationality; representing the collective authority of a land, it should be vested only in a native of the land. But why do not those, who are so ready to start this exception to the rule, accept as their arbiter of conduct the rule itself?

It is not altogether on the score of expediency—it is not merely because the advantages that accrue to us from foreign sources are instantly valuable—that we should, by all legal means, encourage emigration; it is because, without emigration, we cannot carry out the intentions of our founders. This Republic was instituted, not for one age, not for one people, but for all the ages, and for all the nations. We conquer by example. We are not trying an experiment of continental power; we are experimenting upon Liberty, and, through her, upon the world. The sons of Liberty, should be, in every respect, worthy of their parentage. It was not for the benefit of the Anglo-Saxon alone, that our fathers left this brilliant legacy; they looked forward to a nobler destiny; they wished to open a reservoir in which the blood of all the tribes, that boast the title of Caucasian man, might mingle their currents, and thus form a race that should rise superior to the physical and moral eminency of present generations.

Know-Nothingism is the Python of our politics; like the Python, may it die—before the onslaught of Democracy. It is to no doubtful choice, that the voters of this country are invited. On the one side is darkness: on the other, light. On the one side, intolerance; on the other a lavish generosity. On the one side, in short, dishonesty, craft, and cruelty; on the other, tried probity, fearless frankness, and genial clemency. The spirit of Despotism, in a new but unavailing disguise, assaults once more the spirit of Republicanism. What shall we say, at this crisis, of the men who stand wavering, or of the journals that profess neutrality? If they are not to be our friends let us know them for our enemies. Should the day of a great reckoning ever come, their punishment must be, the oblivion of contempt.

The Democracy pursues, as of yore, "the even tenor of its way." The pilot, who, in the hour of storm, steers his vessel according to the promptings of his own wild fantasy, deserves to perish: but to who relies upon the chart, and follows with prudent care, the instructions of those who have gone before,—should he be lost, he must still carry with him the admiration of mankind. The relics of ancient wisdom,—the teachings of an arduous experience, the oracular and inmate voice of soul, should all these prove inadequate to direct us safely, should the champions of Democracy be doomed to sink beneath the ruins of that Constitution, for the defense of which they have rallied together,—then, at least, they will fall with a proud consciousness that their battle has been for Justice, and Honor, and immutable Truth.

* Quod ad primum attinet tria ordien probabimus: primo, Papam non esse Dominum totius orbis; secundo, non esse Dominum totius orbis christiani; tertio, non esse Dominum ullius principatus laici omnino, nullamque habere jure divino jurisdictionem mero temporalem.
De Romano Pontifice, Lib. V, cap. 11.

† Quidam ad resistendum invaori, et se defendendum non requiritur ulla auctoritas, neque est opus, ut qui invaditur sit judex et superior eo, a quo invaditur at ab judicandum et punendum requiritur auctoritas, itaque, sicut licet resistere pontifici invadenti corpus, ita licet resistere invadenti animas vel turbanti reipublicam; licet, inquam, ei resistere, non faciendo quod jubet, et impedendo ne exequatur voluntatem suam; non licet tamen eum judicare.
De Romano Pontifice, Lib II, cap. XXXIX.

‡ Cum justitiariorum proprium competitia suos explere, cur alienas usurpare velleatis?
Cap. Novit. de Judic.

The Watchman.

"EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL"

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE COUNTY

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM F. PACKER,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

NIMROD STRICKLAND,

OF CHESTER COUNTY

SUPREME JUDGE.

ELLIS LEWIS,

OF LANCASTER COUNTY.

THE DEMOCRACY of Centre County will meet for the purpose of holding a *RATIFICATION MEETING* in the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Wednesday evening, April 29th.

All friends of the country and the Constitution—all who are opposed to sectionalism and proscription, will please attend.

An effort will be made to procure eminent speakers from a distance, to address the meeting.

WM. J. KEALSH,
Chairman, Standing Committee.

WE publish in the *Watchman* this week, a long and truthful history of Know-Nothingism, which we commend to the careful attention of our readers. It was written early in 1856, and were it continued up to the present time, other direful scenes of riot, murder and bloodshed might be added, until its utter extirmination its sudden death and unattended funeral could be recorded. We are not of the number that recklessly impeach the motives of all of our fellow-citizens, who, at the outset of this organization were deceived by its loud protestations, and allied themselves with its adherents.—However, with the evidence of History before them, we do assert that either moral honesty or moral courage are fearfully wanting in those who at this day will not shake off its fetters, come out from its secret chambers, and declare to the world its falsity and dishonesty, as learned by servile experience.

The treasonable oaths that were imposed have been violated by the leaders themselves, who have gone over to other new, and as they suppose, more available political schemes, and it only remains for the masses of the party, wherever they may be, to decide whether they will consent that their votes shall be sold by political gamblers, in whose wake they will basely follow, or will they come out like men, and act with that great national, conservative party that has made our country what it is, and saved it in every emergency, from the evils of treason and fanaticism?

NEW TERRITORIES.

It seems probable from present appearances, that the Congress will pass bills for the organization of the embryo Territories of Nevada, Dacotah, Arizonia and Neosho. When Minnesota shall be admitted into the Union, the number of States will be thirty-two. Oregon and Washington will raise the number to thirty-four, and Nebraska and New Mexico to thirty-six; and the four new Territories would, when admitted, increase the circle to forty. Should Texas and California each be divided into three States as is proposed, the number would be raised to forty-six. Then there is the proposed State of Superior or Itasca, making the number forty-seven. We have omitted Utah; but if that Territory be admitted as a State, the number would be forty-eight. This number would be reached without any division of Nebraska, Oregon or Washington. But the former is large enough for Six or Seven States; Oregon for three, and Washington for two. These calculations serve to convey an idea of the rapid growth of our Republic, the immense extent of our unsettled Territory and importance of the legislature affecting it. This wilderness is a vast empire of itself. Before twenty years it will be teeming with an industrious, hardy, enterprising and enlightened population. In the unknown solitudes of the great mountain region, and by the margin of the grandly rolling rivers, prosperous cities will spring up, while the voice of the farmer, the low of his cattle, the scream of the Locomotive, and the rushing sound of the steamboat will everywhere tell that civilization has reached the far West. What a mine of wealth will this be to the commercial and manufacturing classes of our own section. Then Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston will be the mart of a trade compared with what we do at present is a trifle. There is nothing in the progress of the West which is not of interest here. Banks, currency, agriculture, towns, lands, mails, newspapers, workshops, trade, religion, education, customs, all are of great importance to the eastern cities. We send out merchandize, laborers, capital, missionaries, educators, physicians, editors, machinery, and receive brilliant returns. Every new Territory organized is a fresh source of profit to us.—Every new State admitted is an impetus given to extension of trade. Hence the disposition of the Western empire is of vast importance to us, and we should take an active part in such disposal.

WE would respectfully intimate to our readers, that Raphile & Baker, in their Grocery and Provision store, on the north east side of the Diamond, are prepared to furnish groceries and provisions, as *cheap*, if not *cheaper* than any other establishment in Bellefonte. A little the *best* cigars in this portion of country, are being given away for *one cent* each. Try them!

WE call the attention of every reader and of all School Directors in particular, to an article from the Penna. School *Journal*, in another column of this week's *Watchman*, on the election of County Superintendents.—The subject is one of importance, and is ably handled in the article alluded to.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It is a matter of congratulation that the Black Republican House of Representatives has closed its miserable days. If it has not accomplished much mischief, it was not for the want of attempting it. It tried at the last session to stop the wheels of government and failed. It would have "let the Union slide" if it had been able, but happily its capacity was not equal to its malignity.—It came into power on the whirlwind of political abolitionism, and it sunk out of existence in the mire of personal and official corruption. It will retain forever in our political annals the appropriate designation of *Black*-Republican—black in its political and moral lineaments—black in its principles, its sympathies and its associations; blackening the character of the country and the good name of its purest and best patriots, both living and dead; black in the bargaining, bribery and prostitution, laid bare in its dying hours, and consigned at last to the "blackness of darkness" of everlasting contempt and infamy.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

MERITED REBUKE.—The political clergymen, the Beechers and the Cheevers, do not like the following paragraph in the proclamation of the Governor of Massachusetts, appointing a day of fasting and prayer:

"May those, called to minister at God's altar, impressed with the truth that national transgressions can only be corrected by removing individual sins, abstain from political discussions and secular considerations to address the spiritual wants of the individual heart, that this season, consecrated by our fathers prayers and practice, may not degenerate from a holy day to a holiday."

It is a good suggestion and we hope our devout political parsons will take the admonition with Christian resignation.—*Reading Gazette.*

COLORED SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK.—Section First of Article Second of the Constitution of New York, provides that negroes cannot vote unless they have been for three years citizens of the State, and are possessed of a freehold estate of the value of three hundred dollars. Resolutions providing for an amendment repealing this clause, passed the Assembly on Wednesday by a large vote. They had previously passed the Senate. In order to perfect the amendment, it must be re-passed by the next legislature and approved by the people at a special election.

DISTEMPER IN DOGS.—W. A. Sampson gives the Ohio *Cultivator* the following remedy for distemper in dogs: "When first noticed, and before the animal drags his hind legs, if possible, immerse him all but his head in warm water, as hot as the flesh will comfortably bear, rubbing with the bare hand over the kidneys, small of the back, urinary organs, and under the whole length of the belly, for half an hour at a time, until no symptoms remain; always when taking the animal out of the bath, rub thoroughly dry with coarse towels."

THERE has been no material change in the Philadelphia Markets since our last issue.

DAVID WILMOT.

WHAT WAS THOUGHT OF HIM IN 1846.—That our readers may know the political position of David Wilmot, in 1846, and what was thought of him then by those who have now nominated him as their candidate for governor, we republish the following extracts from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, then edited by Theo. Fenn, Esq.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July 15, 1846

THE BRITISH FREE TRADE BILL.

It must be gratifying to every friend of his country, and particularly to every Whig, to know that of the 114 votes which were given in the House, for the administration of British Free Trade Bill ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN were Loco Focos, and but ONE Whig—and he from the Loco Foco State of Alabama.

Of NINETY-FIVE who nobly stood up for the Tariff against the Free Trade Policy SEVENTY ONE were WHIGS, SIX NATIVE AMERICANS and but EIGHTEEN LOCO FOCOS, eleven of whom were from Pennsylvania four from New York, two from New Jersey, and one from Maryland! But ONE British Free Trade Tory was found in all Pennsylvania! and that was WILMOT of Bradford, *The execrations of every friend of Pennsylvania will fall upon and follow him until he reaches that place "where the worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched."*

From the Harrisburg Telegraph, July, 8, 1846.

What will the people of Pennsylvania say to this outrage upon her faith, her interests and her honor? Will she turn and lick the hand that dealt the blow or will she spurn the treachery, and say, henceforth let there be but one party in this State and that the voted solely to the interests, the prosperity and the welfare of our citizens? Will she not say, henceforth, Southern Free Trade shall be taught to feel our weight, united and standing shoulder to shoulder in our own cause, and in that of our country? Hereafter let there be one party in the Keystone; one strong, united, indivisible party, with the determination to ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong.

We rejoice in being able to record the votes of all the Loco Foco members in Congress, from this State excepting Wilmot, of Bradford county, against the repeal of the Tariff of 1842. *This recreant son who basely betrayed her interests and voted with the Free Traders, should be banished from her territory. His infamous treachery should be revenged by disowning and turning him upon the South for support.* "His name as his deed will stink in the nostrils of every true hearted Pennsylvanian forever—whilst those of Brodhead, Thompson, Foster, and all the other Loco Focos, and the Whigs, who honestly and faithfully did their duty to Pennsylvania will be held in grateful remembrance; and the more so from the fact that Ritchie of the Union, Secretary Walker, and the President's private Secretary were in the House using all their influence against them.

Mark, reader, this same David Wilmot, who, but ten years ago, while a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, stood up *solitary* and *alone* in the Pennsylvania Delegation, as the betrayer of the industrial interests of the State, is now nominated for Governor, and you, who are in favor of the Protection of Home Labor, are asked to vote for him. This same man, who then sacrificed your interests and those of the State, and was denounced for it as recreant and faithless, whose "treachery should be revenged by disowning and turning him upon the South for support," is now, as if to mock the cause of Free Labor, nominated as the special champion of Freedom! He, whose name, as his deed, it was prophesied, would "stink *in the nostrils of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian*, FOREVER," has washed himself of all his political sins and atoned for his treachery by becoming an Abolition Agitator, and is now considered a fit man for Governor.

Times change, and so do men, but principles are eternal; and so long as the people of Pennsylvania are true to the principles and policy they have ever cherished as essential to the prosperity of the State, so long will they repudiate with scorn the nomination of Wilmot, the betrayer of the cherished policy of the State whose very name, it may in truth be said, "will stink in the nostrils of every true-hearted Pennsylvanian forever."—*Daily News.*

WOOD VS IRON FOR SHIPS.—The comparative value of iron and wood for ships has been a subject of discussion for some years on the other side of the Atlantic. A pamphlet has just been published by Mr. James Hodgson, in which he states that iron is decidedly preferable. It appears that an iron vessel of one thousand tons will carry two hundred and eighty tons more dead weight than a wooden vessel; that on a voyage to the East Indies, out and home, £5 per ton, the iron vessel would have a freight value of £1,250 over her wooden rival; that such a vessel would be built at a less cost of from £2 to £3 per ton, or from £2,000 to £3,000 on the whole; and that with the saving of interest on the capital, insurance, &c., there would be a total saving of £1,650 in favor of the iron vessel on a single India voyage! Again, the durability of the iron ship is indefinitely greater. First class wooden ships get out of order in twelve or fifteen years, while an iron ship at the end of that time is as good as on the day she was launched, and will be so, it is estimated, for a hundred years to come. These advantages, however, can only be secured by due care and skill in the construction of the vessel; and the failures which have occurred through the want of these requisites are admitted to have been serious impediments to the general introduction of iron vessels.

A CHARACTER FOR WASHINGTON.—The Rev. Theodore Parker, one of the 3,000 reverend denunciators of Senator Douglas, says that "Washington had not a great intellect, no philosophical powers, no fondness for beauty, is art or literature. At times he poured out the 'shamefullest' of oaths, was not an effectionate man, and saw flowers of benevolence gleamed across his path," and the reason for this—the fact that he lived and died a slaveholder? This is monstrous.—But then it is this same Parker who gives to Charles Sumner all the qualities which were lacked in Washington, and deems him a hero and a saint; because we suppose, he is *not a slaveholder*. This reverend gentleman is one of the burning and shining lights—one of the leaders and teachers of Abolition Black Republicanism. What does he most deserve?

[illegible] OF GOOD FEELING.

"So far from thinking, with the *Union*, that another era of good feeling is not to be anticipated, we rather indulge the hope that the veteran statesman who has lately succeeded to the chief magistracy of the Union will, by the wise, prudent and conciliatory management of our public affairs, earn the applause not only of his own political adherents, but of all patriotic citizens, by whatever party badge they may be distinguished, or by whatever party denomination they may be known."—*Intelligencer.*

We sympathize most cordially with our neighbor in this patriotic hope, and though we may regret somewhat that it did not fully act upon it before election, we are quite ready to appreciate the motives which led to its expression now. The article from the "*Union*" which occasions the comments of the *Intelligencer* had no purpose certainly to exclude from the support of the administration any class of our fellow citizens who might approve of its principles or its conduct, "by whatever party badge they may be distinguished, or by whatever party denomination they may be known." Neither was it intended in that article to ignore the fact that the present administration is indebted for the elevation it is now enjoying to the aid and support of many who had heretofore cooperated with the opposition." For those gallant men who came to the rescue of the Union at the period of its greatest danger, and careless of all alliances, and dosed by no shadowy hopes, fought bravely for the victory which was won, we entertain the highest respect and the most sincere regard. The President too, has marked his appreciation of their patriatism by his official action. Apart from local appointments of less significance, his tender to Mr. Clay of an important mission is a fact well known to the country, and indicative, on this subject, of the opinions of the Executive. The administration we are glad to know, has no disposition to do injustice to the efforts of these disinterested men. And so far as we are concerned, the *Intelligencer* cannot value them more highly than we do, for we were side by side with them in the contest, and know what energy and ability they brought into it. If they had united their fortunes with the followers of Col. Fremont, or had joined a hopeless demonstration for "Fillmore," their absence from the Democratic ranks might have been seriously felt. But instead of this, there were many of them who, at a national crisis, forgot old party divisions, and, refusing to divide the forces of the Union by a pretex or a folly of attempting to keep the *whig flag flying*, when there was no party to rally around it, joined hands with the only organization of the country which had any claim to nationality, or had any hope of succeeding against the bands of fanaticisms which supported Fremont. Of those who stopped with the *Intelligencer* at the half-way house of the Baltimore Convention, we sincerely trust that many will find it consistent with their views of duty to support the administration, and thus to help maintain our invaluable system of government. We have never entertained the idea that Mr. Buchanan might not win the approval and support of such persons by that "wise, prudent, and conciliatory management of our public affairs" which we feel great confidence will mark his presidential career, and this idea would be manifestly at variance, we are glad see, with the views and opinions expressed in yesterday's *Intelligencer*.

But we cannot shut our eyes to the existence already of an opposition to the existing administration. The Republicans of the Northern and middle States are still in the political field, full of aspirations for power, and defiant in their hostility to the Union. Our neighbor can hardly be unaware of this, and yet it would not be easily inferred, it must permit us to say, from the general tone and contents of its own columns. While so much bitterness and violence are breathed out daily against the administration, against the Supreme Court, and against the Union, by the men and the presses that supported Fremont for President, we confess we are a little surprised not merely that the thunder of our neighbor is launched against them, but that it should be dissatisfied with the *Union* for recognising the existence of such an opposition, and endeavoring to trace its origin. We sincerely hope that it may be scattered and destroyed, and to this end we would be glad to join the *Intelligencer* in a common and earnest effort; but at present we hear it claiming to be powerful, and rejoicing over the success of its ticket in several of the Northern States. It holds New Hampshire yet, (though by a diminished majority,) and is still paramount in Rhode Island, while in Pennsylvania it has dared to nominate the notorious Wilmot. It will not answer to forget the necessity of effort and exertion at a time like this. The republic has been fortunate in the election of James Buchanan; but the enemies of the republic must not be allowed to organize themselves for new mischief without a struggle. We must not cry *peace* unless we are sure that there is peace.—Certainly, internal tranquillity was never more desirable than now, and there are some causes which tend to produce it. "The very acerbity" (*Intelligencer* truly says) of the civil contests through which the country has but recently passed, by fatiguing the public mind and shocking the national conscience, has prepared the war, as we hope, for a readier return to the things which make for peace, while the defeat and disintegration of ancient political sentiments of multitudes in a plastic state, ready to receive form and pressure according to the developments of the current time. But if the Whig party has been dissolved, and the Know-Nothing party defeated, it is equally certain that upon their ruins arose the Black Republican organization, which still exists itself, grim, dark, and defiant against every department of the government. It seeks to revive the Topeka convention, and introduce new disturbances in Kansas. It attacks the Supreme Court, and clamors for a new constitution. It arrays itself for a presidential contest in 1860, while, could it have full effect given to its own doctrines, such an election in this country would be impossible.—

[illegible] such an organization in existence and activity, we feel it necessary to recognize as opposition, and to contend earnestly against it. At the same time, we do not wish to include in it those who do not belong there, nor do we desire to revive any old hostilities or to excite unpleasant memories in the mind of others. While we approve cordially those great features of public policy which have distinguished the democratic party, and have no idea of abating one jot or title of our respect for the administrations of Jackson and Van Buren and Polk (to which the *Intelligencer* refers,) we are quite willing to join with all prudent, conservative and national men in a common effort to maintain the constitution and preserve the Union.—Neither do we wish to intimate a doubt of the success of the administration and the Union against any combination which can be brought against them. With suitable effort and concert of action among right minded men throughout the country, the republican party must soon be dashed in pieces. It has received a severe blow in the opinion of the Supreme Court. Should peace be made permanent in Kansas, (as we believe it will,) it must be irretrievably ruined.—*Union.*

TO GET A HORSE OUT OF A FIRE.—The great difficulty of getting horses from a stable where surrounding buildings are in a state of conflagration, is well known, and that in consequence of such difficulty, arising from the animal's dread of stirring from the scene of destruction, many valuable horses have perished in the flames. A gentleman, whose horses have been in great peril from such a cause, having in vain tried to save them, hit upon the expedient of having them harnessed, as though they were going to their usual work, when, to his astonishment, they were led from the stable without difficulty.

SLAVERY AND THE BRITISH PRESS.

Many of our citizens wonder why it is that the inhabitants of Great Britain make such an outcry against slavery in this country, while it is well known that slavery exists to a greater extent in British India. The number of slaves has never been ascertained, but it is estimated from twelve to twenty millions. The number is kept up, not only by propagation, but by parents selling their children. In times of scarcity the poor people from the interior resort to the seaports and sell their children into slavery without scruple. There are many more slaves held in bondage under the boasted British government, than in all the slave States of this Union; and yet we are constantly entertained with homilies from the Edinburgh Review, and other British prints, on the subject of slavery in the United States.

Now we cannot believe that these organs of the English nobility are actuated solely by feelings of humanity towards the poor African slaves in our Southern States, for if they were they certainly would have some compassion, some philanthropy towards the poor East India slaves, vastly more numerous, in their own dominions.

What, then, is the object of the aristocratic press of Britain, in thus constantly harping upon American slavery, and so constantly ignoring the subject of British slavery in the East Indies? Can that object be anything else than to sever the constitutional union of these States, by setting the North against the South, and *vice versa?* Let all candid men consider the spite of the British nobility—who are in reality the government power of England—have owed this country ever since the time of our forefathers struggled so manfully to throw off the hateful yoke of British dominion and usurpation.

Let them also consider that this same Britain has as signally failed in a later attempt to subjugate us. Let them also remember that this same nobility are jealous of our growing power and commercial manufacturing importance as a nation, under our present excellent constitutional union of States. Let them also bear in mind, that the example of the success and continued existence of our nation, as a great and undivided constitutional Republic, must sooner or later destroy the unequal and unjust privileges and exactions of the British nobility royal family and clergy. Let them remember all this, and they cannot fail to see therein sufficient reason for the ceaseless and bitter hatred which that powerful aristocracy have ever manifested towards our republican system of government, and people. It is, therefore, unreasonable to believe that they are even now endeavoring, by misrepresentation and intrigue, to sow the seeds of discord which they intend in time will spring up and yield civil war and fraternal bloodshed and thereby destroying to the very foundation the beautiful fabric raised by our forefathers and cemented by their blood.—*Exchange.*

A Bill has been introduced into the Senate of New Jersey, which provides that the wife of a drunkard, on proving him such before a justice of the peace, may become entitled to hold her own wages and those of her minor children until he reforms. A just law, and one that ought to be adopted by every State in the Union.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Thomas Norris, of Brooklyn, one of the [illegible] while waiting in Hudson street [illegible] on Wednesday evening, suddenly fell dead on the sidewalk from disease of the heart. He had just pilloted a vessel in from Sandy Hook, landing her at Jersey city.

AN effort is being made to have the next exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society in Philadelphia. The required sum for this purpose ($5,000) has nearly been raised.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Glenwood tannery, at Tunkhannock, Pa., was destroyed by fire last Sunday, with 3000 sides of leather. Loss, $40,000—insurance, $[illegible].

Such as hear disobliging discourse and repeat it again to the persons concerned are much mistaken if they think to oblige them by such indirect [illegible]