

The Presidency.

Some of our Pennsylvania Legislators, instead of confining their attention to the business for which they were sent to Harrisburg, and which progresses none too rapidly, have engaged in President-making, and written a letter to George Law, of New York, inviting him to accept the American nomination for the next Presidency.

John M. Stockdale, one of the old liners who left Bucklev for Cameron, in the Senatorial election, having been called a "traitor" by the Pennsylvania for so doing, retorts in the Democratic Union by making two serious charges against the editors of the Pennsylvania, first, "That that paper, while it makes loud professions of Democracy, is secretly allied with the opposition, and endeavoring to create disaffection in the party to which it purports to belong, and secondly, "That the Pennsylvania was peculiarly interested in the passage of a bill which was before the last Congress, and that its position was governed by that interest."

Mr. Stockdale excuses his vote by saying that Cameron's election would inflict defeat, schism, and confusion upon the opposition; a truth which some of the "opposition" members appear to be too inveterate Know-Notthings properly to appreciate, or too reckless and unprincipled to be influenced by.

Under this head the New York Tribune gives a summary of the votes on what it designates as the great bribery measures of the last Session of Congress. These measures are: the grant to the Collins steamers, giving \$658,000 a year for six years to these steamers for a service which responsible parties offered to do for less than half that sum; the Texas debt bill, granting to the holders of Texas debt, two and three quarters millions of dollars, over and above a former appropriation of five millions; the proposition to extend Col. Colt's patent for making revolvers, by which he has already gained an enormous fortune; and the French Spoliation bill, which, though granted on a just claim, was nevertheless carried through with a lavish use of bribery, like the others.

Mr. Grow voted against the Collins Steamers bill, the Texas Debt bill, and the Colt's Patent bill. When the vote was taken on the French Spoliation bill, he was absent.

Parties in Indiana. Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, said in a speech in the United States Senate, the other day, "I believe solemnly as I believe that I exist, that the Nebraska bill gave the Democratic party strength in Indiana—that we got more National Whigs with us in the contest there upon that question, than we lost Democrats upon it; but that the real ground of defeat—it is said, and it was supposed to be a defeat—was Know-Nothingism."

Greeley's Whig Almanac classifies the Representatives elected to the next Congress from Indiana, as follows: Nebraska Democrats, 2; Republicans, 9.

There's a "muddle" for you. The Nebraska Democracy are defeated, and the Republicans, or anti-Nebraska men, are elected, and yet the men who defeated the Democracy are the pro-slavery Know-Notthings! There must be a little mistake somewhere. Who can tell what it is?

The charge made by the North Branch Democrat against our Representative, C. J. Latrobe, of absenting himself from Harrisburg for the purpose of furthering the election of Cameron, is wholly without foundation. Mr. Latrobe expressed himself anxious to be at his post, and to do his duty there, but serious illness confined him at home. Lest the peculiarities of time and circumstance should lead any, unacquainted with Mr. Latrobe, to suspect him of "dodging," it may perhaps be proper to state that a physician who visited him a day or two before the Senatorial Convention re-assembled on the 27th ult., assured us that he was seriously ill, and quite unfit for the journey to Harrisburg. We are sorry he was not there, as then he would by his vote have counterbalanced one of the Wyoming men, Platt and Sturdevant, who voted for Cameron.

We are indebted to Messrs. Latrobe, Leary, Platt and Sturdevant of the State Legislature, for public documents.

A series of resolutions were offered in the State Senate on Thursday last week, to annul the adjournment of the Senatorial Convention till October, and fixing the adjournment to the 20th inst. Of course the Cameronians are afloat to trust the decision of this question to the people. They know that Cameron's only chance is with the present Legislature, a large body of the Americans in which are very anxious to commit suicide, and the old line Democrats are of course anxious to help them. We believe the great body of the people are well satisfied to have the election delayed long enough to give them a chance to elect honest men, if possible, in place of those who have deserted and betrayed them.

Stephen Miller, editor of the Harrisburg Herald, finally comes out with an explanation that the editorial remarks made some time since in that paper, about hanging Greeley and other abolitionists as high as Haman, were made by an associate-editor, and were not approved by him. (Miller.) Now, if he can give a satisfactory explanation of his silence on the Senatorial question, at a time when almost every Whig, American, and Free-Soil paper in the State was denouncing the attempt to elect Cameron to the United States Senate, he may be restored to the place in the people's esteem, that he formerly occupied.

WOMAN'S SPHERE AND ITS LIMITS.—Mrs. Fagan will deliver a Lecture on the theme above indicated, at the Academy Hall, in Montrose, on Friday evening next, March 10, at 7 o'clock. The lecturer brings the highest testimonials for attainments, and attractiveness and brilliancy as a speaker. If the novelty of the subject and its "pretty and witty" exponent do not attract a crowded house, we shall be greatly mistaken.

"LITTLE DOGS" KEEP BACK HIS SPEECH.—All the speeches made in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 23, on the occasion of the introduction by Mr. Toucey, of a bill for the protection of persons engaged in executing the laws of the United States, except that of Senator Douglas, have appeared in the Daily Globe; but for some unknown reason Douglas's has been suppressed. A writer in the Globe suggests that "possibly the honorable Senator has given orders to withhold that speech altogether," to which the Proprietor of the Globe replies that the speech in question was withheld for revision so long that it will not now appear till it appears in the Appendix to the Globe. The "little giant" begins to show the white feather.

GREAT FREE SOIL VICTORY.—Ralph Metcalf, the Know-Nothing and anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor of New Hampshire, was elected on Tuesday last by at least 3000 majority.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Republican.

"Hatch's Hotel." "Gamblers have never yet boasted of having our company in their midnight 'hells.'—Respectable, God-fearing men cannot be found to say us, that we habitually indulge in the most blasphemous profanity in trifling conversation, and that at other times we put on a sanctified garb, and quote scripture like an angel of purity." Our room at Hatch's Hotel was never stench with the fumes of rum, nor were we ever called from a bed of death there, to enter our Courts of Justice, prominent in its administration.—Montrose Democrat.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—The Democrat of last week publishes a most infamous attack upon the reputation of the Hotel kept in this place by Wm. K. Hatch. The house has long been considered one of the best in the County, and the least thought of its being a GAMBLING "HELL" and a HOUSE OF "DEBARTH," never entered the heart of the most suspicious individual the charges were made openly by the Democrat, and apparently without fear of contradiction. Mr. Hatch has always been considered a good and respectable citizen, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. This attempt to stigmatize his character and to destroy the reputation and business of his house, has stirred a feeling of indignation through the whole community. Men are shocked to see a neighbor thus struck down without the least provocation. Pious travellers are astonished to discover they have taken lodgings in "Hell" and confiding wives are horror-stricken to learn that their husbands are in the habit of staying all night in a house of "Debarth." The wretched exposure has caused mothers to sigh, fearing an erring son, and maidens to wake from strange and unusual dreams. Horror and consternation pervade all classes. Anxious eyes are turned to the suspicious abode to see if the "Fumes of Rum," and the exhalations of "Hells" rise above the chimney top, and "melt" stand again. But all looks fair outside, as a white sepulchre, and no one would suspect the moral desolation and total depravity that exists within, had it not been published in the Democrat. Christians vainly imagine the infernal regions are beneath its mud walls. These base charges derive character from the high source from which they emanate—a horizontal fissure full six feet above ground—whence have issued various other libels, all of which have been duly authenticated and fully substantiated by heart-rendering appeals to Judge Warner, Mr. Searle, a dead father ("long since in Heaven") and "my little family," about a year old. This fact gives the statement a startling impressiveness which it could derive from no other circumstance, and causes it to send a thrill of agony to the heart of the unfortunate host of the "Franklin House."

Accompanying this outrageous assault upon Mr. Hatch, and throwing additional darkness and doubt upon the cause of it, are some astounding developments. It appears from the statements of Mr. Chase, that there exists an "Oath-bound, Secret Society" in the heart of the Democratic party, which controls its actions and secures its votes to the regular nominee. Mr. Wilnot was obliged to unite with this "Secret Conclave" before he could secure a nomination by the Convention to the Judgeship, and give to it certain "secret pledges" in order "to obtain the suffrages of the people." Of the nature of these "Secret Pledges," but the copy which nomi-

ated him, and "the people," whose suffrages they obtained, are profusely ignorant. It also appears, from the statements of Mr. Chase, that in uniting with this "secret order" Mr. Wilnot was obliged to take upon himself a "horrid oath." How dreadfully horrid that oath must have been we may judge from the fact, that in breaking it and uniting with the Republican party Judge Wilnot committed an offence which is considered the "Highest grade known to the Sin of Moral Perjury." No common oath that. "Horrid!" "dreadful!" "awful!" "horrid!"

That there should exist, in the midst of the Democratic party, a "secret organization" bound to each other and to secrecy by such "horrid oaths," which in its "midnight councils" make all the nominations, and "obtain the suffrages of the People" for its sworn members, is perfectly astounding. Who and how many constitute this "Secret Order," and how many "Free Soil Democrats have been deceived into its Lodges," Mr. Chase dares not to inform us. In the few exposures made we recognize none but such as have been elected to office by the Democratic party, and believe, therefore, that it is composed chiefly of office holders and office seekers. General Blanding, Mr. Streeter, Mr. Grow and 'Mc,' are all the persons exposed, but it is presumed that Mr. Little and Mr. Newton have recently been admitted to membership. It is possible that Mr. Wilnot sometimes plays "Whist," but it is evident that Mr. Chase has not taught him to play "Withdrawal Cards," else he would have drawn one and saved himself the terrible denunciation consequent upon "violating his obligation" to the "Secret Order."

It is also quite possible that Mr. Hatch has either taken, or neglected to take, his "withdrawal card," and that may be the offence which has brought the Democrat out against him. "Whether this is the cause of the merciless attack upon him we are not able to say, but it is certain that the charge of "moral perjury" with its concomitant ideas of "dark allies," "secret conclaves," "oath obligations," "horrid oaths" and "midnight conspiracies" being placed in the same article and in connection with the fierce assault upon Mr. Hatch, is wonderfully suggestive of a clandestine escape from "midnight assassins."

We are not prepared to offer any defense for Mr. Hatch, although he has our warmest sympathies, for we understand the poor man has no deceased father nor little family to appeal to in order to save his character from an odium that may be settling upon it.—We hope he will have the hardihood to profit by the example of his valiant assailant, and "when driven to the wall, turn and give battle." Before doing anything desperate, however, we would advise him to "stand tenderly on an olive branch with an unheated word." A Know-Nothing.

For the Republican.

(The following communication was received and should have appeared some time since.) Messrs. EDITORS.—When I took my pen to reply to Mr. Newton, I had no intention of becoming a scribbler for your paper, and shall not presume to trouble you much after this.

Since reading his last, I should feel that I had engaged in an inglorious business, in attempting a reply, if the author were my equal; but as it is, I feel a confidence to proceed, akin to that which a school-boy feels to laugh, when his teacher does.

I entertain no but friendly feelings towards Mr. Newton, and considering his years as compared with mine, and the position he occupies in community, would not willingly treat him with disrespect, or his opinion with ridicule; and if I have done, or shall do so, I trust there is sufficient occasion, otherwise, hope to be pardoned on the ground of honest misapprehension.

His position in relation to the Superintendent, is seen in his own explanation. He admits that he had seen no "impracticability," when it was publicly proposed to him to become a candidate for the office; and that he did not decline it, nor raised an objection against it, according to the evidence till after it was filled. Is it for the people to decide whether it is probable that he would have accepted it, an office as he intimates, so lucrative and desirable. If it be thought that he would, the source and ground of his opposition are readily perceived.

It is for them to decide, also, whether it is better to pay a superintendent a mere nominal sum to "visit the school," which according to his own showing, are necessary to be done by some one or ones, in order that they may prosper; or have a few select men undertake the task, at a cost of four weeks' time each, annually according to his plan; the author of "time is money," was no less a philosopher, than Franklin; and whether that plan should be regarded as the first view as practicable (or visionary); and which looks most likely to "break the wagon." With regard to his favorite, I have to say unqualifiedly, I have no favorite in the matter. I was out of Susq. Co, from last April Nov, and knew nothing of men or their doings here during that time except what I learn from the papers; and though a director, had no more to do in deciding the choice for Superintendent than I had in the case of the present Emperor of France. I care not whether the incumbent be Tom, Dick or Harry; so long as he is competent and shall do his duty, he shall be my favorite, and not otherwise. But I will not pre-judge him nor what he will accomplish.

In short, to make a sort digest of some of his arguments; forty dollars will support 10 months school in each district annually, and raise them to an academic condition; and that we want a law that will secure that great privilege to hire teachers for four dollars per month,—that no more money is needed to support the number of schools wanted in Pa. on an extent of nearly fifty thousand square miles than in Connecticut on an extent of less than five thousand square miles. That we are already overburdened with taxes, and the people are aggrieved; hence we want a school law that will impose heavier taxation in order to secure to us the means to support "leager schools,"—has increased teachers salaries; (I suppose,) because it has cleared up farms, built stone walls, fine houses; raised the prices of all kinds of farm productions, of labor of all kinds, built Rail Roads, and 'all that sort of things."

His saying, "my every answer was, it will be a failure more or less," reminds of the old woman who, when she was informed that the 'old cow had got up the grind stone, exclaimed, 'I told you she would!'" "I like our school law as it now is," believing that it is no less practical, than it has been; and that schools have been kept open under it each year longer than might be expected, considering the amount of money raised for their support; and the difficulties which the functioning of the law have had to encounter. Also that "forty dollars, each year to a school here have supported it as long as ever in Ct., and that amount of money never kept a school open from nine to ten months, annually, in this nor that State, nor never will. The economical principles with which to do it, are not in the nature of things. Our schools have made at least respectable improvements, under the law, during the last twenty years; and as the Conn. gain was one hundred per cent, I will claim for our schools a rise of ninety-nine per cent."

I am asked to demonstrate what might have been done under a proper system. I don't know what that proper system is, and Mr. Newton has failed to inform; hence I shall not undertake to demonstrate what might have been the condition of the human family now had 'old mother Eve,' not partaken of the forbidden fruit.

Now because our school law is defective, and with reference to some, oppressive, and in some localities measurably inoperative; just what every reasonable man would expect, 'features' that none but an unreasonable man would not look for, in any law for such purpose, in any State, and framed by any set of men, shall we regard it with such utter abhorrence? I am not aware that the real friends of a school system are so much aggrieved. They feel that its support is somewhat burdensome, but endeavor to bear it manfully, feeling a pleasure in the education of all the children in the State. Those who oppose such a system, entirely, and there are such, are entitled to the credit of being honest and consistent.

"I believe that the people, generally, are proud of our school system, as a Pennsylvania system; and that it, and the schools supported by it, will not suffer in a comparison with those of any State; and that prudent dictates better than to tear down a habitation, which, to say the least of it, is real, because a 'castle can be built in the air,' that comes nearer to hitting the fancy.

In conclusion, permit me to add, if I have not already trespassed upon your patience too long, that the 'craftsmen,' alias Teachers' Association, is in just as true a country as any other society; say the Agricultural Society; and if it is doing no good, it is injuring none but its members. Neither has the former had an appropriation of a hundred dollars from the State for its benefit, as has the latter; if I am rightly informed. I would not wish to be understood, however, as opposing that Society, or to any support it may have; far from it.

If Mr. Newton will consider, he must see that such slurring at teachers, has the effect to influence them to go where they are better appreciated, or to seek other business, thus lessening the number among us, which may have something to do with increasing their wages. However that may be, I see no reason why the saying, 'a thing is worth what it will fetch,' may not as justly apply to the services of a teacher, as to a pound of butter, or a bushel of wheat.

S. T. SCOTT.

The Tribune on Know Nothingism.

The Know-Nothing claim to have carried all before them in the late municipal elections in Massachusetts and Maine, and to have been generally successful in the other States where elections have been recently held. The New York Tribune says the victory in Maine was achieved by the old Free-Soil party, Whigs anti-Nebraska Democrats, and Know-Notthings, all acting together under the name of Republicans, and therefore the Know-Notthings ought not to claim it as exclusively a victory of their Order.

Mr. Greeley seems to have discovered at last that the Order at the North, outside of New York, is not pro-slavery. To show what are his present views on that subject we copy the following from the Daily Tribune of March 9th: "How far the Pro-Slavery Know-Notthings of the South are justified in relying on the co-operation of the mass of Northern men who have allowed themselves to be enlisted in the Order, may be judged from the following declaration made at the late Republican State Convention in Maine, by Mr. B. G. Lincoln who spoke in behalf of the body of the Order in that State: 'They had a person in New York called Sam, but whose name I do not recollect, who had been a Free-Soil, and had not acted as the real genuine Sam desired. The New York Sam had opposed the re-election of that able champion of freedom, Mr. Seward, whose life is a fine of SAM in this region, most heartily rejoiced in Mr. Seward's success, and would not allow himself second to any man in the sympathy he felt for the Anti-slavery efforts of the day.'"

This agrees with our own judgment. The vast majority of Northern freemen are true to the cause of the paramount question of our country Slavery to its ancient limits. Many of them may have been guilty of the error—and a very pernicious error it is, in our judgment, of engaging in a secret society for the conduct of political affairs; but they can never be brought to consent to the extension of the scourged institution over territory once consecrated to Freedom. Not all the Barkers, Scotts, or other Hindoo dignitaries in the world, can seduce or compel them to abandon their convictions on that point. No matter how many Judges of Know-Notthings, or Know-Nothingness, or Know-Nothingism, may be established, the extension or limitation of Slavery will remain the one great ruling point of American politics, so long as the soil of this Continent is cursed with the wrong and woe of a single slave."

Some of the papers having given currency to the joke that Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, employs an Irish coachman, the Boston Bee spoils the joke by stating that the Governor's driver is a first-rate Native American, a regular "Bax," being none other than the Governor himself, who like a plain, substantial citizen, does his own driving, when his days are not walk.

From the Harrisburg Correspondence of the Phila. North American.

More Evidence against Cameron.

Some of Mr. Cameron's friends have attempted to create the impression that the pro-slavery and anti-American resolutions of the September Dapkin County Convention did not declare his real sentiments; but the question is settled by the following letter from a leading citizen of Harrisburg, whose character is above suspicion, and whose testimony no one will dare impeach. It shows precisely where Simon Cameron was in September, 1854, and proves his hypocrisy in now pretending to hold opinions of an entirely opposite character. It is well this should be made known, that the public—Americans particularly—may be warned of the character of this man, and take early and effectual steps to save their party the disaster which would inevitably attend the election, by the next Legislature, of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate. I append the letter of Mr. Alricks, addressed to a very intelligent and worthy member of the House, from Montgomery county:

HARRISBURG, Feb. 26, 1855.

Hon. H. N. Wickesman.

Dear Sir:—I received yours of this date, and, although I am much engaged, I will promptly answer your interrogatories. I was a delegate from the North ward of this borough to the Democratic County Convention, which assembled in the Court House, on the 2d of September last, and passed the series of resolutions to which you refer, and was present during the entire sitting. Simon Cameron was also present—he was a substitute for a delegate who had been elected to represent Upper Swatara township.

To your 1st Interrogatory.—"Were these resolutions prepared by Simon Cameron?" I answer, I do not know; but his extensive and beautiful tract of territory to the convention by Simon Cameron announcing that there was a gentleman present who had resolutions prepared, and therefore it would neither be necessary to appoint a committee on resolutions, nor for the convention to meet in the afternoon, as they could be immediately acted on.

2d Question.—"Were they passed in that convention?" I answer in the affirmative. 3d Question.—"Were they unanimously adopted?" I answer, they were not. It is proper to say here, that after Simon Cameron made the announcement, that a gentleman present had resolutions prepared, and was again seated, some minutes passed without any motion being made. I then stated that I had resolutions, which I begged leave to offer; and upon the chair, at the instance of Simon Cameron, ruled that I had not the floor first, consequently the resolutions were not presented, but inasmuch as they embody my views on some of the questions at issue in the late contest, I herewith transmit a copy of two of the most prominent of them, that they may be correctly understood.

4th Interrogatory.—"Was Simon Cameron active in that convention?" I answer, he was as active as if his future political success measurably depended on the decision and action of that body. One of the resolutions subsequently offered by the gentleman who Simon Cameron announced that there in his possession, recommended Simon Cameron for the office of United States Senator; but on my stating that I would offer a substitute for the resolution last named, it was withdrawn at the suggestion of Simon Cameron. When the resolutions (as you will find them published in our proceedings) were adopted, he made a short appeal and gave his views, and honor his own name, as a candidate for United States Senator, unless nominated by the Democratic caucus, which was loudly applauded by his select friends, who were present on the occasion.

These facts are within the recollection of Yours, most respectfully, HAMILTON ALRICKS.

This letter conclusively proves that Mr. Cameron, in September last, stood upon the ultra Democratic platform, known of the existence of the anti-American and pro-slavery resolutions the Convention passed, had them brought before the Convention, and approved them; and in addition, he pledged himself not to be a candidate for the United States Senate except as the nominee of the Democratic caucus. Every reader will make his own comments on this disclosure, and form his own opinion of the man unprincipled enough to play the disgraceful part Mr. Cameron has recently attempted, and in which he has, most righteously and fortunately, utterly failed.

From the New York Tribune.

About the Two Orders of Know Nothings in New York. Mr. EDITOR.—I am deeply interested for the success of the American cause, and do not wish to see American principles made subservient to political trickery to secure the success of old party men. I voted for Mr. Ullman, worked for Mr. Ullman, and did everything in my power to secure his election; and, in addition, he pledged himself not to be a candidate for the United States Senate except as the nominee of the Democratic caucus. Every reader will make his own comments on this disclosure, and form his own opinion of the man unprincipled enough to play the disgraceful part Mr. Cameron has recently attempted, and in which he has, most righteously and fortunately, utterly failed.

My American feelings revolted at the idea of a body of men saying that I should vote thus and so, regardless of the dictates of conscience, or if I varied from their mandates to be humble myself before them, and, spaniel like, submit to the degrading subserviency of being excused, thereby acknowledging I had committed a crime. Only think of an American whose heart responds to the sentiment that "an American kneels only to God," consenting to such cringing humiliation, because he had acted as his reason told him was best calculated to secure the triumph of American principles. We ensure the Roman Catholics because they delegate their right to pray to the priests, and why should we not ensure Americans who delegate their right of thinking to their political leaders? As an American, I value the privilege of the elective franchise too highly to treat it so lightly. I would not sell my independence to any body of men be they styled Grand Council of Americans, Grand Inquisition of Rome, or the Grand Dictators of the World.

The same error of exaggeration is again being played to deceive the people. I see by reports printed in the Herald of the doings of the Grand Council at Syracuse, that an attempt is made to screen their weakness by boasting of 142,000 members. I have just returned from a trip through the State and know that the Grand Council has not as many members working under its jurisdiction.

With the resolve that nothing shall be left undone, on my part, to promote a great and good cause, which all the friends of Freedom should have at heart, I subscribe myself, Very Respectfully, Yours &c. LADYWOOD. J. E. SNOODGRASS. Office of the American Settlement Company, and the New York Kansas League, No. 110 Broadway, New York, February 26, 1855.

Washington and Americans.

The following letters from Spurr's publication, of the Washington papers, conclusively show the platform on which the greatest of our forefathers stood, relative to the doctrine now advocated by the American Party.—These are so base as to profane the name of Washington; yet the Father of Our Country teaches us, that it is dangerous, unjust and impolitic to confer power on foreigners. We especially commend the subject-matter extracts to those who have forgotten, or been ignorant of the fact, that pure, unadulterated American doctrine was unequivocally and emphatically advocated by him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

To Richard Henry Lee.

MONROSVILLE, May 17, 1777. DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to ask you what Congress expect I am to do with the many foreigners they have, at different times, promoted to the rank of field officers, and by the last regiments, of Colonel Bland. These men have no attachment nor ties to the country, further than interest binds them. Officers think it exceedingly hard, after they have toiled in his service, and have sustained many losses, to have strangers put over them, whose merit, perhaps, is not equal to their own but whose enmity will take no denial."

It is by the zeal and activity of our own people that the cause must be supported, and not by a few hungry adventurers. I am, &c. G. WASHINGTON.

To Richard Henry Lee.

MIDDLEBORO, June 1, 1777. You will perceive that reaches you, have seen Monsieur Decourcy. What his real expectations are, I do not know; but I fear, if his appointment is equal to what I have said is his expectation, it will be attended with unhappy consequences. To say nothing of the policy of entrusting a department, on the execution of which the salvation of the army depends, to a foreigner, who has no other tie to bind him to the interests of this country than honor, I would beg leave to observe that, by putting Mr. D. at the head of the artillery, you will lose a very valuable officer in General Knowlton who is a man of great military genius, sound judgment and clear conceptions, who will resign if any one is put over him. I am, &c. G. WASHINGTON.

To Gouverneur Morris.

WRITE PLAINLY, July 24, 1787. DEAR SIR: The design of this is to touch cursorily upon a subject of very great importance to the well-being of these States; much more so than will appear at the first view.—I mean the appointment of so many foreigners to offices of high rank and trust in our service. The lavish manner in which rank has hitherto been bestowed on these gentlemen, will certainly be productive of one or the other of these evils—either to make it despicable in the eyes of the people, or become a means of pouring them in upon us like a torrent, and adding to our present troubles.

But it is neither the expense nor trouble of them that I most dread; there is an evil more extensive in its nature and fatal in its consequences to be apprehended, and that is the driving of all our own officers out of the service, and throwing not only our army, but our military council, entirely into the hands of foreigners. I do not mean to say, in whom you must depend for the definition of this cause, distinguished by the term of service, their emulations, property, and military merit, will not submit much, if any longer, to the unnatural promotion of men over them, who have nothing more than a little plausibility, unbounded pride and ambition, and a perseverance in application not to be resisted, but by uncommon firmness, to support their pretensions, men who, in the eyes of the people, tell you they wish for nothing more than the best of serving in so glorious a cause as to unlearn the next day solicit rank without pay, the day following want money advanced to them, and in the course of a week want further promotion, and are not satisfied with anything you can do for them. The expediency and policy of the measure remain to be considered; and whether it is consistent with justice to promote these military quack-busters at the hazard of your own army, is a question I now find, is also wanting to quit his impenitence for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent to the brigadiers. In a word, although I think the Baron an excellent officer, I do most devoutly wish that we had not a single foreigner among us, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest. Adieu. I am most sincerely, yours, G. WASHINGTON.

To John Adams, Vice President of U. S.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1787. DEAR SIR: With respect to immigration, it is a subject of useful mechanics and some particular description of men or professions, there is no need of encouragement. I am, &c. G. WASHINGTON.

To J. Q. Adams, American Minister at Berlin.

MR. VERNON, Jan. 20, 1760. SIR: * * * You know, my good sir, that it is not the policy of this country to employ aliens where it can well be avoided, either in the civil or military service of His Majesty. It is a species of self-dependence in all foreign officers, that cannot be gratified without doing injustice to meritorious characters among our own countrymen, who conceive, and justly, where there is no great preponderance of experience or merit, that they are entitled to the occupancy of all offices in the gift of their government. I am, &c. G. WASHINGTON.

Some Date to a Foreigner Applying for Office.

DEAR SIR: * * * It does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow office, civil or military, upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens. I am, &c. G. WASHINGTON.

In his Farewell Address—a document to be read and studied.—WASHINGTON was the people of the United States in this solemn manner: "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I jealousy you to believe no fellow citizens; the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake—since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government." And in a letter to Sir John St. Clair, of England, on the subject of emigration to the United States, WASHINGTON declared distinctly that he had no intention to invite emigrants, even if there were no restrictive act against it, for he was opposed to emigration altogether. "The foregoing extracts from the platform of American Whigs acknowledged, show exclusively where WASHINGTON stood on the platform of American principles. Nor was he alone in upholding these principles. Jefferson, Adams, Madison, Pinckney, and other patriot fathers and leading men in the infancy of the Republic held and expressed similar views, to which we may refer at another time. The American party today stand upon the very platform laid down by GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Boston Courier says, there are nearly two thousand persons preparing to move to Kansas in the spring, under the guidance of the emigration aid society. Three or four Protestant congregations are to form as many bands, each accompanied by its pastor.