so to speak. Between the lad brought up to physical exercises in the invigorating open air, and one kept continualy at school, or in the factory, there is an abyss of difference, which becomes more perceptible every year, as manhood approaches, the one expanding into stalwart, full-chested health, while the other is never more than a half completed

The advantages of exercise are as great in females also. All that we have said about preserving health in the man, is as true of the opposite sex. But this is not the whole. exercise in fresh air. No cosmetics are equal blows. to these. The famous Diana of Poictiers, who maintained her loveliness until she was near sixty, owed this extraordinary result, in her own opinion, to her daily bath, early rising and her exercise in the saddle. English lafor their splended persons and brilliant complexions, and they are proyethial for their attention to walking and riding, and the hours spent daily out of doors. The sallow cheeks, almost constant ill-health, which prevail generally, are to be attributed almost entire ly to their excessively sedentary life, and to the same infirmity caused by the same life week. on the part of their parent. A woman can no more become beautiful, in the true sense of the term, or remain so, without healthful exercise in the open air, than a plant can thrive without light. If we put the latter into a cellar, it either dies outright or refuses

#### ment! - Duchess Democrat. The Naturalization Laws

speaking of the power of Congress to estab- interesting, and instructive speaker, and holds lish a uniform rule of naturalization through- an auditory spell-bound. We would comthat body had authority to direct what classes of persons may be admitted by the state those among whom he may chance to fall, governments to the right of suffrage. In and we confidently assure them they will not low, Martin F. Tupper, Mary Howitt, Miss some of the states, a foreigner who has been regret it in after life. a short time a resident in the country may vote in the local elections without going through the process of naturalization. This is the case in California, in Michigan and in two or three other states. These provisions January, 1855. It is much improved in of the state constitutions are spoken of as if workmanship, centains fine steel engravings, Congress had power to annul them.

If that be the case, they are inoperative already. The constitution of Michigan gives the right of suffrage to any white inhabitant those who have resided within the country nut st., Philadelphia. for five years, and have duly deciated their intention to become citizens. If these two provisions are contradictory and conflicting. the constitution of Michigan must give way to the constitution of the United States, and the foreigner who is but six mouths a resident future political events. Every day is adding of Michigan cannot vote in the local elections. still stronger assurances of a troublesome con-But this has never been the construction give test ahead, as it is also driving away the a state chooses to permit a mere denizen of clouds which have enveloped the political funo concern. He is not made a citizen of the the position of parties, as regards future ac-

If the law of the United States should be so altered as to exact a residence of twentystill further, and procume to direct that are herein to the people that their person not yet naturalized shall vote in a los party name was enough to disgrace any party name was enough to disprace any party name was enough to disprace any party name was enough to disprace any party name was enough cised in any case without previous naturalization, the general feeling of the country would be that Congress is guilty of a gross

gress to prescribe certain formalities, on observing which any foreigner may be admitwho has not yet passed through these for-

### Death of Senator Foulkred.

- curred at his residence in Frankford, on Thursable in all his sensurents and impulses, and as a legislator he exercised great influence. and was animated by a desire to do justice to the general interests, without confining himself to the miserable harness of party. His death is a loss to our community, which will be extensively deplored, and carry desolation clusive for Democracy, will embrace this op- seperable from a secret political Order, which fenders of Know Nothing faith. The Know to a happy home. Hon. B. D. Hamin, portunity to descri, while some who have too is slavery's great ally, in the Nation. Just Nothing Organ, recently established here, is is wit to Sheriff ALLEN, for a new election, as soon as he is officially notified of the va- object of spoils, will leave the Whigs and join are thus doing the work of the south, by slave driver's lash over the backs of northern FOULEROD, and the absence of Senator Buck-

party Phila Sun. THE STORM ON THE BLACK SEA.—Among the North and West. Foreigners will not yield their names and support to such a con- way before that great question of religious the vessels lost by the late storm on the Black Sea, was the Egyptian three-decker, Maptahi Djehat." It is stated that she went down with the Admiral, Hassan Pacha, and

dent candidate, supported by the American

Since the 1st of December, the New York Central Railroad Company have dis-

# Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN HORTHERN PERN'A.

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS. Montrose, Thursdily, Dec. 28, 1954.

The Miltonian, Governor Pollock's home organ, warmly advocates the election of WM. F. JOHNSTON to the United States The true foundation of beauty in woman is Senate. Straws show which way the wind

### Death of Senutor Foulkrod.

We learn by private correspondence that Hon. LEVI FOULKROD, Scuntof from the county dies of rank are celebrated, the world over, of Philadelphia, died at his resedence last week, after a short illness.

Mr. F. was a most amiable and estimable man .- a faithful and incorruptible Senator. stooping figures, susceptibility to cold, and He was warmly attached to the Democratic party, and his death, in the absence of Mr. among the American wives and daughters Buckalew, may turn the political complexion of the organization of the Senate next | ded improvement is perceived in its pages .-

#### Dr. Gleason's Lectures. The course of Lectures delivered by Dr. Penn'a.

GLEASON, closed this (Wednesday) evening, and those who have not attended them, know to bloom. Shall we wilt our sisters, wives or not their importance. His lectures are exdaughters, by a similar deprivation of what temporaneous, and he speaks with the greatis as necessary to their harmonious develope- est facility. Dr. G. is beyond all question the ablest and most profound lecturer, on the physical constitution of man, that has Some of the newspapers, we perceive in ever visited our place. He is an eloquent, mend him to the favorable consideration of

the receipt of this excellent publication for and is filled with historical and literary productions from the pens of the most refined American writers Who can excel Graham ? who has resided six months within the state. Terms, \$3,00 per annum, single subscribers.

### Parties as they Arc.

Since the meeting of Congress a good dea of light has been slied upon the pathway of foreign birth to take part in its elections, it ture in a mist of darkness and doubt. The is a matter in which the United States has close observer cannot have failed to see that federal government bound to protect him be- ated heresies; and its leaders are now busily can be lost,—and gather every possible aid, managed, unnatural fusion, effected for an popular and efficient officer. cause the constitution of Michigan permits employed in securing a free ticket in the to enable them to control the county. They hour, by a few ambitious men; is to override Know Nothing, of Republican organization. bid high for prominent Democrats, and give the party, and principles regnant in our horama or absention to the people that their Bank and Tariff notions; all their aristocrat- the politician a trude, an art, in which suc- from the Senate. and then as now they resorted to the artifice and personal prejudice, like iron; and as they nominally a co-editor! Artfully managed. better. of changing their name to "Republican," to acted with the Whigs of the State, in elect- Names are nothing. That paper will con-

The constitution gives authority to Conthe fature complexion of parties in this countries to prescribe certain formalities. on obtry. The democratic party, will maintain its endes out of it. They are whigs still. ted to the privilege of citizenship in any of vitality. The elections just past will wake the states of the Union, without distinction, it up, and purge from it much of that loose necessary to their object; and they gladly contest; and permit a few Aristocrats to where he may choose to fix his residence.— trash that always dellects about a party which intrigue with that odious, illegal, pro-slavery If however, in the mean time, the governments has grown confident from long success. It combination, for the darling purpose of breakmalities to participate in the transaction placed firmly upon the old rock of safety.— they have none, but office, and rule. They, all parties. of its local affairs, the federal government has that its principles are such as it was baptised inspired by Anti-slavery zeal,—animated by no authority by the constitution to intefere. in,—that all weeds and tarcs are pulled up an honest desire to stay the aggressions of The states are sovereign within that sphere, by the roots and cast out. Opposed to this the slave power! Look at the men who prewill be found the dld Whig party, with its pared, and now directs this scheme. Have ment. As long as the states set up no pre-ment. As long as the states set up no pre-tention to exercise the right of making citi-Federal Conservative proclivities merged in-they not, all their lives, opposed every effort. Eds. Democrat. zens of the United States, they do not en- to the Know Nothing organization, standing of what they contemptiously termed "Abolicrosch upon the proper province of Con- upon the platform of slavery propagandism, tion?" Have they not opposed the Demoand national exclusiveness. The democratic crats, who for years have sent to Congress a been brought upon the carpet." Small party, as deretofore, will be the party of pro- bold champion of Free-Soil; and who have figuring and common place gossip have liad Many of our readers will be pained and gress, reform, and constitutional liberality. exerted all their legitimate influence on that a fair field, and have improved the busy hours nouncement of the death of Levi Fourkion, privilege, and illiberality. The same distinct back, they openly, and loudly advocated the full run the past week, and several speeches tive ideas of Democracy and Federalism, up Fugitive Slave Law,—and before that, lifted have been made in the house on that subject, curred at his residence in Frankford, on Thursday morning, resulting from pleurisy. With- on which the two great parties were orgaup slavery, in the person of Gen. Taylor, amid but they have been prosy affairs, serving howin the range of our entire acquaintance, there nized, when the foundations of the governal the light of this day, to the highest honors in ever to show with what facility some public is no one we more cordially esteemed and rement were laid, still operate to a greater or the power of a Nation to bestow. How desper- men will accommodate themselves to the less extent upon the American mind. A cen- ately they clung to the fortunes of Clay, thange of political breezes. This, though it tury will not obliterate them. The upheave the great Representative of Slavery; and yet not all which has been shown by this discusings of the present may serve to make an oc- again, to Webster, in the day he gave his sion. The southern Members with the excasional break in the lines, but it will finally mighty influence to the south! They hate ceptions of a very few, seem to be in the "se settle back. Some, whose ideas are too ex- slavery! They are now fused with, and in- cret" and appear as the champions and demuch Democracy and independence to be so far as they give it strength, they strength- leading off in brilliant style as the champford driven about by party leaders for the mere en that system. And this hour, these men of the "peculiar institution," and cracks the the party of progress of democratic liberality. giving the county to the great Wnig and men, and northern sentiment, in true plants The Know Nothing organization will be Know Nothing parties. ALEW, will equalize the political strength of strong in the south. It will embrace there the Senate, 15 to 15, and place the result of all the old Whig party, with large reinforce- et, to do with the non-extension of slavery feel that a mighty power has arisen at the of the Association not being present, Prof. W. assume to interiere in the regulation of our affairs. Few men, with all facts before them. its organization in the control of Hon. Www. ments from the Democratic voters. It prom
Every man on it was bublicly pledged to that back of southern politicians, which is intend. Richardson was called to the chair, and D. would be hardy enough to say that the asises relief to the South in more ways than principle,—and they actually take three of ed to bind them hand, and foot, and deliver W. Halstend opened the exercises with pray-sumption is entitled to any respect. The one. It will aid them, by the force of oaths, to them, to lend a sort of popular sanction to them over to the mercy of a merciless spe. er.

to ponder, reflect, and watch well the tenden- their destruction. These men will soon learn is fast diverging public sentiment from that they cannot understand—that many of the words as men and citizens at home. It may Counterfeit 10's on the Lafavette cy of the times, and of political events. If that soft words, and deceptive assumptions of issue. In this they are undoubtedly correct. Reading books now in the schools are a det-Branch State Bank of Indiana, have made they have principle, have been employed by a selfish The whole force of the order is now being riment rather than benefit to the pupils; bettle comforts of the state, with all the accurate mulated conveniences and luxuries of an old

ble. Every Lady should have this Book .-This number contains 100 pages, 68, engravings, 60 contributions, and 10 full page plates. Notwithstanding the increase in the connected with publication, the price of the

Lady's Book will remain the same. Tenus: One copy, one year, \$3,00, two at Washington, is the point. copies, one year, \$5,00; five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, \$10,00; eight copes, do. \$15,00; eleven copies, do. \$20.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine will both be sent one year stern and manly principles of our republic, for \$3,50. Address, L. A. Godey, 113 Ches- hold each popular agent responsible to his nut Street, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE. - This beautiful and far famed Magazine, for January, 1855, is upon our table, containing its usual quantity of choice reading, and beautifully embellished with steel engravings. A deci-It is published at the very low terms of \$2.00 per annum in advance, 4 copies \$5,00. Address, T. S. Arthur & Co., Philadelphia,

GREENWOOD and LEANDER K. LIPPINCOTT. December number of this excellent work for What vagary got into the Democrat's head, table. It should be in the hands of the children in every family. It holds out increased policy of all his Administration of our State inducements to subscribers for 1855.

some of the most famous writers of both Eng- State policy which they had always cherish- this new phase of Southern politics. They to whom the Association is indebted are Dr. land and America, such as H. W. Longfel-Pardoe, J. G. Whittier, Bayard Taylor, Mrs. parties, and men, and principles that they L. H. Sigourney, and many others, all of had always justly condemned? The Gover- enemies abroad. A fearful struggle is ap-GRAHAM'S MACLEUR. We acknowledge whom will furnish original articles. Grace nor has no power over slavery; and no issue proaching in '56, a struggle in which the Greenwood will write almost exclusively (with the exception of the "Saturday Evenng Post") for " The Little Pilgrim. Tenus.-Fifty cents a year for single cop-

in advance. Address, post-paid, Leander K. Leppincott, No. 66 south third st., Philada. 27 The Youth's Casket: an illustrated The naturalization shall only be granted to Address, Richard H. See & Co., 106 Chest- magazine for the young. Edited by Mrs. H. principle is nothing,—but strike down every tures, that they eagerly embrace any doctrine E. G. Arev. The December number of this man, to a constable—whose abstract faith to abridge the rights and liberties of another

neatly printed work is received and well de- about one subject does not square with our portion of the same. It is all natural-all Address, post-paid, E. F. Beadle, Buffalog N.Y. [CONNUNICATED.]

#### The Fusionists-Who and What are They?

ing Pollock; they still purpose to stand in tinue to support Whig men, and measures As we have already said, every day, is now that State and National connexion. Calling to cherish know Nothingism, and to developing, with more certainty, what will be themselves "Republican," in this little coun-pose all forms of Democracy. Its subser

settle in the southern states. If, then, they spiritey against their own party, and all its and political freedom, which has been raised was taken up and discussed at length by territory have come and staked their futures

Goder's Ladr's Book.—The January slavery. But if he were not; a free-soil Dem- copy from an editorial in the Organ last J. Wood, P. G. Cuddeback, Jos. Miller, D. and without regard to the locality, the party. omber of this popular monthly is on our ta- ocrat is misguided, or corrupt, who would week:permit a difference in abstract opinion upon a subject belonging exclusively to the National Government, to turn over his own approved State Administration into the hands prices of paper-Printing, and of every branch of the Whige and Know-Nothings, whom he asked for a reason! Because we desire the many Arithmetics with slate and pencil for

We have no business to look at influence

on other Departments, when we elect to of-

fice. One branch has no right, under our

Constitution and laws, to exert an influence on another branch of the Government. The constituents, and to law, for the discharge of his own duties, and not those of another. The people select for each sphere, an appropriate agent, and charge him to yield to no outside influence; but only to his own honest conceptions of truth, and duty, and law. If we elect a Sheriff, a Judge, or a Governor, it is to do the duties of his place; and he arrogantly assumes and perverts the Propie's rights, when he brings his official power to bear upon and swerve a Congressman, or President, whom they made, and instruct and The Little Pilgrim: a monthly Jour- watch over. What becomes of the pure and nal for girls and boys. Edited by GRACE simple Republican policy, when the voter, overlooking personal fitness for the office fill-Illustrated by Devereux and others. The ed, sims at indirect influence on another? dependence, and uses them for its meanest the youth of our country, we find upon our who loving Gov. Bigler, for his personal and moral worth, admiring the principles and affairs; vet for the mere idea of an influence ed; and brought into power in Pennsylvania, of that kind is legitimate in his election. When we elect to the Federal Government where our Constitution has deposited all the ies, or Ten Copies for 84, payable invariably power over slavery; then we hold the candi- Know Nothingism, aside from their object in date to our views, and only then. And yet diverging northern sentiment from the slasonal qualification is nothing. Democratic over the liberties of our race of God's creaserves a passing notice. It should be taken own! And, as it more riotously runs here, easily enough accounted for. Northern men in every family that has youthful readers. It strike him down, if he won't deny the faith must arouse speedily, or the last rivet will be is instructive and interesting, and its moral of his fathers, and abjure the very name of driven in the chains now being forged for tone unexceptionable. Terms \$0,50 a year, Democrat, no matter how free-soil he is! their limbs.

When such Demagogueism, combined with

will Democrats be drawn into that support distribute the offices among their creatures.

## Washington Correspondence

Another week of Congressional labor ha ended, but no very exciting subjects have control northern sentiment. But besides this, their pretensions!

The Nebraska Bill is little talked of nera meeting held at Brooklyn, Oct. 21st.

What influence led some Democrats to how. That has, in a great measure, given meeting held at Brooklyn, Oct. 21st.

On motion the proper manner of Re

"That our party seeks to defeat the re-election of Seward to the Senate, we are proud jams, Miss Anna Williams, Miss M. E. Rood, to admit, and, if need be, to defend. Noth- H. A. Baker and Miss Sterns. All seemed ord the defeat of this arch agitator. Are we regards dangerously wrong on every subject perpetuity of the Union, and the recognition each pupil that is able to read, together with of State policy. But they say, his influence of the rights of each and all the States, as Elementary Reading books and Outline Maps guaranteed by the Constitution. But it is to teach Geography upon, were indispensable false that we advocate Slavery by opposing Seward. We never have discussed, and never intend to discuss, the merits or demerits of if we could, such men as Seward from the field in the N. Y. Tribune entitled "Being halls of Congress, to prevent the agitation of the question of Slavery, and the ultimate disruption of the bonds of our national Union."

You will see in the above the same old song of "the Constitution and the Union," which has constituted the stock in trade of Southern propagandists for the last ten years. Can the free men of the North longer be deceived on this question? Will they permit themselves to be bound down by horrid oaths, to obey the fiat of southern masters? If so, they are more degraded in servitude themselves, than the meanest slave that toils and bleeds among the cane brakes of Louisana, They submit to the aggression by suffering themselves to be bound to the "slave-cast" of the aggressor. And how that power must laugh within its secret chambers, at the ease, with which it robs northern men of their in-

Good and true Northern men then unagainst traitors at home, as well as against friends of human Liberty must be found isgether or fall on the field. It is natural enough that the slave power should embrace the wild cry of this new fanaticism is per-very issue. They have so long domineered

A Bill is before the Senate creating a law an unseen, oath-bound conspiracy against sa- Department to the government, with a fair ered rights, shall obliterate Democratic influ- prospect of passing. If it should become a States shall become too large to be resisted therefore, effect no repeal, and might have a ences from our country; the day of popular law, your friend Streeter will no longer be with success. Governor Regues seems to bad effect upon the settlement of the territory and consequently upon the contemplated Unable to meet the Democratic party of sovereignty thro' an uncorrupted ballot-box, Solicitor of the Treasury, but Solicitor of the show the Committee a little of "the Pennsyl-United States by being allowed the right of tion, is entirely changed. The Whig party, ders have long sought to divide and distract upon the day our fathers discharges the responsible duties of his post, the man,—high toned, firm and independent.

In the day our fathers discharges the responsible duties of his post, the man,—high toned, firm and independent.

In the day our fathers discharges the responsible duties of his post, the man,—high toned, firm and independent.

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In the day our fathers discharges the responsible duties of his post, the man,—high toned, firm and independent.

In the day our fathers discharges the responsible duties of his post, the man,—high toned, firm and independent. allegiance to the federal republic, nor is the having been obliged to forsake its oft-repudi"Whig?"—an easy experiment when nothing Who then idly dreams that this impotent, Administration and in Congress. He is a has won him golden opinions both in the It is said for this offence the President has session. At the next, I think, it will

Mr. Grow, from your District, participated They hope to succeed in gathering them all them the lion's share of the spoils, in order to county, State and Nation too, with few inter- House, on the Bill against the passage of in the discussion, a few days ago in the one years instead of five as the condition of into the fold, and induce enough Democrats separate them fully from their party; and the vals since 76? Is there no intelligence in small notes in the District of Columbia. naturalization, it will therefore make no difto join them to again place them in power, moment the breach is complete, they mean the popular mind,—no faith in the popular wind,—no faith in the popular wind wind,—no faith in the popular wind,—no ference in the rights granted by the constitution of the states to persons who have to take the offices, and use their Democratic purpose, no vengeance in the popular arm? effort spoken of as radically democratic purpose, no vengeance in the popular arm? tions of any of the states to persons who have in the days of John Adams. They than bold and intrinsed in the days of John Adams. They than bold and intrinsed in the days of John Adams. They than bold and intrinsed in the days of John Adams. They than bold and intrinsed in the days of John Adams. They than bold and intrinsed in which she from the Shall ambition and intrinsed in the shear she shall ambit and intrinsed in the shear s

cal election held under the constitution of triotic map in the estimation of the country, less war on labor; and all their old party Their paper changes its name, and takes, his room by a dangerous illness, but is now

Auburn, Dec. 25, 1854. Messrs. Editors :- I was in your town the other day, and it has occurred to me that I would give you the benefit of my observations. In about every Whig store in your town which I entered, I was bored to sub-Republican." Every one of the faithful was you will produce them. It was a meeting will also look about and see that its feet are ing down Democratic ascendency. Principle! throw it into the hands of the corruptest of the recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing, confidenced firmly upon the old rock of safety.—

they have none but office and rule. They fill parties the recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing, confidence and rule. They fill parties the recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing, confidence and rule. They fill parties the recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing, confidence and rule. They fill parties the recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing, confidence and rule. They fill parties the recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing, confidence and rule and rule are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing and rule are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, that the old par-body whom I am now addressing are recently invented lingo, the recently invented lingo are recently invented lingo, t prepared with a Prospectus, and each had was to be the order of the day.

Judging from their different stories, I made up my mind that they care more about ruining the Demograt, for its bold and fearless ex- card nailed to a tree, upon ground long since posures of their rascality in the past, than they do for anything else, not excepting the and live upon the claim. The president of control of the county offices. The " Democrat was the burden of their song. Now they must have a very poor opinion of the sagacishocked, as we were, at the unexpected and Its opponent, as herefore, will be the party of body, in favor of freedom! Only two years right well. Know Nothingism has had a we cannot see through their movement!— Just as though we did not know Montrose Whigs of old! Ah, gentlemen, you will not catch old foxes with chaff! I have learned that these prospectuses are in the hands of estimated by different persons at from 200 the leading Whigs of the townships, with occasionally, one in the hands of a disappointed Democrat, who are busy at work to deceive and dupe men to take their paper. 1 who had eyes to see and ears to hear is cogmean they shall find little aid, and comfort this way. I hope you will go on in your inclusive for Democracy, will embrace this op- seperable from a secret political Order, which lenders of Kndw Nothing faith. The Know dependent course, and you need not fear that the people will not sustain you.

Susq'a Co. Teacher's Association. inen, and nonuern sentiment, in true passes a meeting in the Fice values at the first style. Northern free soil" men here ners on Saturday the 16th of December, 1854, Such is the meeting from which you desire anthority, and such the title by which you What had their war on our county Tick- are alarmed. They already begin to see and at ten o'clock A. M. The presiding officers assume to interfere in the regulation of our

can succeed in laying legal disabilities upon long cherished principles? Most, if not all by this outh-bound order. Southern men be Prof. Richardson, J. Wood, D. W. Halstead, On our soil. this vote, they will greatly decrease the po- the leaders in this defection, and betrayal, gin to put on a satisfied air, as much as to W. W. Meredith, W. S. Wilmarth and B. F. and it were a poor, a pittless boon; to have litical strength of the free States. This, with either have enjoyed, or now hold proofs of say, sour triumph is again complete." They Tewksbury. The discussion was protracted escaped from the domination of Congress, if southern positicians, is an overshadowing con- the generous confidence reposed in them by evidently begin to feel that Know Nothing- and all seemed deeply interested in the sub- we are only to pass into the hands of another their friends; and now they turn this very ism has broken the force of Northern ogani- ject. All negued that pupils should read set of self-constituted rulers, foreign to our The time has come now for northern men influence upon its too-confiding authors, for zation against slavery extension, and that it nothing, or be compelled to go over it, which matter what may be their or their

son, Miss M. A. Spencer. Miss Emeline Willto concur in saving that they thought Prito complete success in interesting the pupils. The discussion occupied considerable time. slavery in our column. We would exclude, D. W. Halstend then suggested that are ar-Out," or "The Fast Young Man," be read by some of the members of the association. By

> Tewksbury and W. S. Wilmarth. The following resolutions were offered and inanimously adopted.

> request it was read by D. W. Halsted, B. F.

Resolved, That we earnestly believe Juveile or Primary Arithmatic with slate and beneil should be placed in the hands of each pupil of our common schools. Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor

of the use of Outline Mans in the common schools of this county, and that we earnestly ecommend to the proprietors of the different listricts that they procure them at their earliest opportunity. The where and when of the next meeting

was then considered, and after due deliberation it was agreed that the next meeting be which give rise to the discussion, set out held in Jessup on Saturday the 6th day of with declaring that it was his intention to January 1855 at 10 o'clock P. M. A vote of thanks was then given the kind

friends who tendered such generous hospitaldoubtedly are, who have been induced to ity to the Association during its stay among Congress. This is a good intent, and the join this order, but if they would be true to them all are worthy of kind remembrance Among the Contributors will be found at Washington, overturned the whole line of at once, and range themselves in hostility to the them to individual notice. Among those their principles, they must come out from them but the active exections of some seem to enti- entitled to the character of a public benefacmust concentrate their forces and energies P. H. Gardner and lady, Mr. Palmer and la- bad enough. dv. Mr. Edward Oram, Mr. G. Baker and famlr, de. de. The meeting then adjourned to meet as

W. RICHARDSON, Pres. B. F. TEWESBURY, Sec.

Atchison's Conspiracy in Kansas-Gov. Reeder's Letter.

Below we give an interesting letter rom Governor REEDER of Kansas, to a Committee which was appointed to wait upon and induce him to take measures at once for the election of a Territorial Legislature. This is a scheme of Atchison of Missouri to carry out the "true intent and meaning" of Dougwhile the election can be controled by Missourt propagandist, and slavery at once esbeen besieged by Atchison and his southern confederates, to remove Mr. Reeder, but that FORT LEAVENWORTH KANSAS TY.

To F. Gwinner, D. A. N. Grover, Robert Miller, Wm. F. Dyer and Alfred James,

Esquires, Committee : The memorial commences with the statement that how are acting under a resolution of such meeting, and ends by "urgently pressing" he to "comply with the wishes of those by whom you were appointed."

composed mainly of citizens of Missouri, and a one of whom is your chairman, who resides with his family in the town of Liberty, Mo. as he has done for years, and whose only attempt at a residence in Kansas consists of a occupied by other settlers, who have built your meeting was Maj. John Dougherty, a resident and large landholder in Clay county, Missouri, as he has stated to me since the meeting, and will not hesitate to state again. as he is a high-minded and honorable man, above all concealment or disguise. The genlemen principally composing your meeting came from across the river, thronging the road from the ferry to the town; on horseback and in wagons, in numbers variously to 300; and after the meeting was over, reurned to their homes in the state of Missou-These are facts as notorious here as any public occurrence can be, and every man nizant of them. They were the subject of much remark,

elen on the ground in their meeting, and in reply to the speech of your chairman, who was chief spokesman of the occasion, this invasion of our territory was loudly complained of by some of the outnumbered citizens of The Susq'a Co. Teacher's Association held Kansas, and has frequently since been made law guarantees to us the right to manage our The Secretary then read the report of the feature of our territorial government, and one own affairs. - It is the great, much discussed meeting held at Brooklyn, Oct. 21st. which our people highly prize—under the On motion the proper manner of Reading pledges of which the inhabitants of the ter-

their superance.

The recent severe frosts throughout Louisianis, it is stated, have been greatly them must think for early interesting the severe frosts. The work of the demagogue may always be heard at sacilitimes, but men must think for them must think for them more plansible issue, and influence. How true they late down the recent severe frosts throughout the demagogue may always be heard at sacilitimes, but men must think for them must think for them must think for them more plansible issue, and influence. How true they defeat the resolution of Sevard in 18 they have done Benton in Missonri, and the prepared to labor with those who may be found laboring to the frame of the system of long ore list.

The merchants of Wilmington, Dela, are called a meeting to discuss the proposed to the further spread of feating them from Congress, and influence in the whole force of the order is now being riment rather than benefit to the pupils; be leard at sacilitimes, but men must think for them more plansible issue, unfairly forced upon Gor. Bigler, II.e, as much as they have done Benton in Missonri, as they have done Benton in Missonri, as they have done Benton in Missonri, and the prepared to labor without uniting the family, against him, and into our territory, to arringe our affairt in the central proposed to the proposed to the more plansible issue, unfairly forced upon Gor. Bigler, II.e, as much as they have done Benton in Missonri.

The scient here, to contents is beyond their contents is beyond the contents is beyond their contents is beyond the contents in being the contents is beyond the contents in being the contents is beyond the contents in being the contents in being the contents of the three contents is beyond their contents is beyond the contents in being the The second secon

W. Halsted, B. F. Tewksbury, Prof. Richard- the faction or the isin from which it come Thus much the citizens & Kansas have right to demand at my hapes, and to fail it would be the boldest dereliction of official duty. We believe that we are competent to govern ourselves, and as we must bear the consequences of our own errors and reap the fruit of our own decisions, we must decline any gratuitous help in making them.

We shall always be glad to see our neighbors across the river as friends and visitors among us, and will endeavor, to treat them with kindness and hospitality. We shall, be still more pleased if they will abandon their present homes and dot our beautiful country with their residences, to contribute to our wealth and progress; but until they do the latter, we must respectfully, but determinedly, decline to allow them any participation regulating our affairs. When that is to be done, we insist that they shall stand mide and permit us to do the work ourselves.

This, gentlemen, with due respect for you personally, is the only reply I shall give to the suggestions in behalf of your meeting relative to the time and manner of taking our census and holding our election. Your obedient servant,

A. H. REEDER.

Speech of Mr. Benton in Oppos tion to the Restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Chairman: the member from Indiana (Mr. Mace) who made the speech and gave notice of the motion to bring in the bill restore things to what they were twelve months ago-to restore the harmony of feeling in this House, and in the country, to what it man who can accomplish it will justly be tor; but I do not think the measures he proposed will accomplish this purpose; on the contrary, may make matters worse which are

What are his measures? They are first, to repeal the clause in the Kansas-Nebraska act which abolishes the Missouri Compromise line; secondly, to oppose the admission of the state of Kansas into the Union is she presouts herself as a slaveholding state. Now, I do not think either of these measures

advisable, even if practicable; and will give my reasons for that opinion. With respect to the first one. I do not think it could be passed at this session, and its agitation could only disquiet the settlers in Kansas, and perhaps retard its population; and with me, the rapid settlement of the territory is an overruling consideration, as promoting the construction of the central road to the Pacific, and as giving protection to emigrants now traveling through the wild domain, without a road of has's bill, by organizing the Legislature now, any kind made by the government, and exposed to murders and robberies, which the United States military posts can neither prevent nor avenge.

perseded by events—that Kansas will be ripe for a state government, and be demanding admission into the Union. The member from the President has expressed decided approba- Indiana then proposes to resist the admission tion of his conduct. To the letter. It she has established slavery! This in my opinion, will be resisting a right, holding as I do, that the state will be entitled to admission (having the other requisites) with or without slavery, as she pleases. And this not by virtue of any act of Congress to that enect, not Gentlemen: On the 16th instant you called even by virtue of the constitution-I mean n me in the capacity of a committee claim. an inherent right of state sovereignty, pos-Hon. H. B. Wright has been confined to ing to represent and speak for a meeting of sessed before the constitution was made, and citizens of Kansas territory, held the preced- surrendered to the federal government when ing day at Leavenworth City, and presented it was made; and therefore, retained by the me your memorial on behalf of that meeting. states; and to this a treaty right to the same states; and to this a treaty right to the same effect. Kansas is a past of the former province of Louisiana, acquired by Mr. Jefferson and has a right under that treaty to be incorporated in the Union as soon as it can be done according to the principles of federal constitution. The third article of the treaty The meeting was not of the "citizens of is explicit to that effect. The right of the scribe for the Register, alias "Independent Kansus," as your proceedings will show, if state to admission will be absolute under her sovereignty and the treaty without any regard

to her constitution in relation to slavery.

Mr. Chairman, there was crimination and

ecrimination, the other day, on this subject

between the member from Indiana and my

colleague from the Northwest, District, (Mr. Oliver.) The member from Indiana charged that citizens of Missouri had crossed the line to vote in Kansas at the late delegate election. believe both were about right; and as to this stimulated emigration, I had my opinion of it at the time it was announced, and made known that opinion to some members of the eastern states now present, and that it would produce precisely the effect that has been seen -rouse and exasperate the people of the Missouri frontier, and lead to the scenes which have occurred. Why did I think so ! Because I know something of human nature, and that foreign interference is a thing which it will not endure. Of this, Missouri has been once before a signal instance. At the time of the formation of the constitution, it was question among the people whether the constitution should be express or silent on the subject of slavery .- Foreign interference decided that question, and occasioned a clause to be introduced prohibiting the legislature to emancipate slaves without the consent of the owners. I, an enemy to the extension of slavery, was a chief promoter of that clause. And why? Because foreigners, that is citizens hd the cause of deep dissatisfaction, and, of other states, had interfered and agitated the country and filled it with a great disturbance, and for the sake of peace, and to prevent the annual recurrence of such agitations, deem it best, fand that became the opinion of the convention,) to cut up the wil by the root to take the subject away from the legslature—and consequently to exclude it from our elections; which was done. And the state, under that constitutional inhibition, had been free from the slavery agitation until carried there in the year 1849, and further inflamed by the events of the past year. I was not a member of the convention which framed the constitution but promoted the anti-emancipation clause; and I mention my own case particularly that, being opposed to the exension of slavery. I vet instigate a provision against emancipation, to prevent foreigners from coming to agitate us; and I verily believe, if it had not been for that interference, the constitution would have been silent on that subject. This is an instance of the effects of foreign interference in the same state, and on the same subject; and what is now matter what may be their virtues or their taking place on the western frontier of that state is only a new manifestation of the feel-