

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNA.
E. B. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, Editors.

ALVIN DAY, Publisher.
Montrose, Thursday, Apr. 5, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons who may be entitled to Bounty Land under the late act of Congress, can get it by application to this office. Our charge for doing the business will be trifling.

The News.

In Cincinnati, the C. S. Marshall has been committed to jail for contempt of Court, in refusing to produce the Slave Rosetta before Judge Parker. The girl is sequestered from the authorities, for some purpose not known.

At the Cincinnati election on Monday several serious rows took place between the Know-Nothing and foreign-born citizens. The ballot-boxes were destroyed by the K. N. in some districts. The reason given for this shameful conduct, is that "Sam" had a prospect of being gloriously beaten in those places, when his disciples interfered to break up the election. Patriotic.

The Lake is clear of ice between Detroit and Toledo.

The Supreme Court granted a writ of error in the Beale case, on Monday the 2d. inst. The Captain of the Steamship Daniel Webster reports that on his outward passage to San Juan, he was brought to, by shots from a Spanish Sloop-of-war, whose officer boarded the Steamer, and after examining her papers, permitted her to pursue her voyage. Rather insulting.

An act was recently passed by the Legislature of Maine, forbidding her State Courts to administer the Naturalization Laws. This is giving up one of the States best privileges.

A writer in the New York Tribune is criticizing Edwin Forrest, the actor, with a vengeance. Mr. Forrest has long enjoyed a fine reputation in his profession, and is not to be killed by an ordinary critic. We should judge, from a perusal of some of the criticisms that they are made by one killed in the art.

Read in another column the proof in the Haws affair. The "horrid transaction" a town which our effeminate neighbor blasted so much last week, is served up to this time, to his entire satisfaction.

Goody's Lady's Book.

For April, is on our table. This is a neat monthly and ought to be and is widely circulated. The present number contains a very pretty engraving, entitled "The Little Sportsman," also a beautifully colored "Fashion Plate." Its reading matter is choice and instructive.

Graham's Magazine.

For April, is before us. It contains, among other choice things, an article entitled "Mary Stuart, a Romance of History," by William Dow. This is written in an elegant and forcible style and is of itself well worth \$3; the price of subscription. The engraving of "Paris Fashion" accompanying this number is neatly executed, and very beautiful. Who can equal Graham in ministering to a refined literary taste?

The Republican Fraud.

By reference to the expose of the Know-Nothing by Mr. Smith, our readers will see that a flood of light is thrown upon the Republican movement of last fall in this country. It will be remembered that for months the most earnest efforts were made to break down the circulation of the Democrat. Eight hundred subscribers, it was confidently asserted, would be withdrawn from our list the first of January and added to the list of the new paper as it was called, although in fact it was only the old Register with a new head, and the name of Mr. Read as senior Editor to give it respectability, and serve as a decoy for Democrats. It was promised that the paper should be devoted entirely to its political department to the question of Slavery—all party distinctions were dropped and merged in this one issue, the free soilers of this country were to have an exclusive organ, and the Democrat was to be ruined, and Chase driven from town to starvation and disgrace. The great and good Wilmot came down on the Bench "to lead the host of freedom" on to this glorious result, and for a time there was rejoicing in the camp of freedom at the prospect of so glorious a victory! The prospectus of the new paper was issued, and earnest patriots were found ready to canvass every nook and corner of the county, using every effort that falsehood could invent to obtain subscribers of the Democrat for their pure and patriotic Republican. Thus, a few months has rolled by, and the circulation of the Democrat has considerably increased, and is constantly increasing. So far the Republican has been a failure.

But we now have a clearer view of the field. Light is breaking in upon the past. The Republican paper, instead of being devoted to the great cause of universal freedom, has been the active exponent of the most degrading slavery. Its efforts have been entirely devoted to the propagation of Know-Nothingism,—that slavery which seeks its victims among the free men of the North, and would impose its corroding chains upon the consciences as well as the bodies of men,—that slavery which seeks to perpetuate its strength by robbing the free North of voters, thus weakening its political power in the nation, for the benefit of the plantation mongers of the sunny South. Such has been the course of the organ of the Republican party in Susquehanna county, and we have now the key to its conduct.

Mr. Smith says that after he was initiated he was told that he must take no paper that opposed the order, and was recommended to take the Republican. Prospects for that paper were in the Lodge, &c. Here is the key to the whole transaction. It was through the Lodges of the Know-Nothing that the Democrat was to be ruined, and the Republican built up. Men were to be marched up under the obligation of an oath, and placed upon the list of that paper, or striped

from the list of the Democrat. The Republican was their organ, and understood to be such in the Lodge, before it was started, for as the reader will see, it was before it was issued that Mr. Smith was initiated and recommended to take it as a paper worthy of Know-Nothing patronage. Herein consists the fraud. To the public were held out objects of one kind, when in fact the paper was started for another. It was pretended that the paper was to be a free soil organ, when secretly it was started as the organ of northern Slavery, and the instrument in stirring up the religious prejudices of community, that the disinterested patriots, who own and control it, might obtain office and plunder. To give character to its infamies, Mr. Reed's name was put at its head, as senior Editor, which in fact he has no interest in it in any manner, and has not written three lines for it since its first issue. A succession of bolder and more unscrupulous impositions,—a tissue of more inexcusable frauds and falsities, were never attempted to be imposed upon an honest public, and never recoiled with more certain and crushing weight. Community now see in what manner these high minded and honorable men—these freedom-loving patriots—have sought to impose upon their honest convictions and actions. They now see how the high influence of their Courts of Justice has been prostituted, to carry through these games of unmitigated deception and falsehood. They now see how it is that some men cry "freedom," "freedom!" "freedom!" while in their secret hiding places they insult their God with blasphemous oaths, appealing to His name, and seek, under color of propagating His Religion, to enslave the consciences and rights of a portion of His Children, and a class of His worshippers!

We now see too why this great new party was formed,—why it took the name of Republican. The Whig party was dead,—the Know-Nothing party had taken its place. But it would not do to let the public have the naked issue of Know-Nothingism to dispose of, hence the happy idea of starting the Republican party, as a game to deceive the public and keep Know-Nothingism out of sight. Here was the whole plan,—the whole contrivance, to conceal which, the purity of the Bench, and the sanctity of Religion were invoked and brought into requisition. Honorable men—disinterested patriots—high minded, pure-hearted and impartial Judges, are you not true Americans?—will not such generous devotion rescue your country from slavery, and protect forever "the banner of freedom?"

The Methodist Church.

From the True American, the Know Nothing Organ, published at Trearton, we clip the following onslaught upon the Methodist Church. It will be seen that the extract fully confirms what we have frequently asserted that the leaders of the Know-Nothing would not hesitate to make the same war upon any religious sect, that they have been making upon the Catholics, whenever they might see that they could make political capital there by. And it is so. Already they pretend to have discovered that there exists in the Methodist Church a great central power, in the hands of the Bishops, and they have seized hold of this to arouse the prejudices of all other sects. If any Christian man can read the extract and not feel alarmed for the safety and purity of religion, as well as the great principle of religious toleration so vital in its preservation to all denominations, he must be much of a stoic in feeling.

In our condemnation of the Know-Nothing we have been governed by no preferences for the Catholic faith, and no sympathy for its creed. It is the principle of toleration, guaranteed to all sects, by the Constitution of the country, which we have defended. We would give to every man his rights of conscience, and resist any attempt to bring the religious element of the country, or any Church, into the political arena. We are Protestant in all our opinions and education, and we have contemplated with alarm this attempt to bring Catholicism into politics, for we saw that it must eventually, sooner or later, in political persecutions against Protestant sects. It has come sooner than we anticipated. The Know Nothing Organ at Trenton has raised the war cry against the Methodist Church, and henceforth that Church is to be put in the same category with the Catholics, as dangerous to the government, and its members as dangerous citizens. Every attempt will be made to inflame the other protestant sects against this,—to arouse all the old prejudices and bigotries which have been incultured against it by other denominations.

We appeal to Christian men and ask, is it not time to pause, reflect and then act,—not with determination and zeal? If you love your holy religion, and value your privilege to enjoy it, is it not time to arise and rebuke that fell spirit of ambition, which seeks to gain the honors of the government over the prostrate body of the Religion of Christ,—by trampling its principles in the dust, and using the prejudices of different sects as the instrument of its destruction?

Around the humble altars of the Methodist Church, gather many remembrances of youthful training, and youthful devotion. We have loved its simplicity, honored the single-hearted devotion of its members, and the republican tendencies of its organization. But all these cannot shield it from the modern machinations of the Incarnate, who seeks now to bind the Church in the fetters of darkness and destruction, by involving its different sects in a cruel and relentless persecution against each other. Religion or Know-Nothingism must fall in this country. Which shall it be? Here is the extract. Read, reflect:

"The very organization of the Methodist Episcopal church is dangerous to the liberties of a free people. Supposing a crisis to arise in political action, in which the hierarchy of the Methodist Church is interested, I from the dependence of all the parts on one great central power, it is easy to perceive how the sufferings of most of the members may be controlled by the Bishops. Let the Bishops suggest to the presiding elders that the interests of their ecclesiastical despotism will be sub-

verted by the election of a certain set of men to office,—the presiding elders use their influence over the preachers, the preachers over the class leaders, and the class leaders over the class members, and thus the balance of power in a political contest may rest in the hands of seven Episcopal Bishops. There is much to be feared of this, as there is of Romanism accomplishing a similar result; provided the occasion requires it."

"I have thus briefly shown that Episcopal Methodism is Anti-American, in its spirit and tendency, and that it is a dangerous foe to Republicanism. I have shown that it had its origin in usurpation,—that its very organization provides for the support and extension of assumed power, and that this power may be expressly exercised without restriction. I have shown that Methodist Episcopalism contains in itself the very elements of an absolute despotism; and therefore must ultimately, unless checked, subvert and destroy our republican institutions."

Very Smart.

Our expose of the place and name of Mr. Wilmot's joining the Know-Nothing brought out the wisest of our very witty neighbor, the Republican, and his Know Nothing body guard, last week, Mr. Wilmot dare not deny it they knew, and none of the faithful dare deny it for him, for what would admit that they knew of Mr. Wilmot's being in a certain room at Searle's Hotel, we alleged. Nor would Mr. Searle deny it, for it was well known that Mr. Wilmot might go to the room of a boarder at the Hotel every night while here, and it was not known to Mr. Searle that he had been in the House. So the explosive was hit upon having Mr. Searle's boy deny it, and offer \$50, for the proof. Now we advise him to lay out his money for pea nuts and molasses candy, or put it to some other use, peculiar to clever little fellows like him, and tell Uncle to tell his own truths.

We called on Mr. Wilmot, not on Mr. Searle's little boy, to deny being a member of the Know-Nothing. We have the evidence very clearly sustaining our allegation, and the fact that Mr. Wilmot and his friends, instead of denying it in any reasonable manner, put forth young Master Searle to deny it shows very conclusively that they are hit badly. It is not likely that Mr. Wilmot took the town lads with him, when he went to join the Order. No person under 21 years of age can be a member, and of course no person not a member could have been present. Master Searle should not deny things which he could not possibly be informed in reference to,—not even to please Uncle.

More Exposures—Another Scrow Loose—Whocomes next?

To the Public.

Feeling it my duty to expose the Order of Know-Nothing, to which I have been attached. I have thought best to do so publicly, that others may take warning and be saved the disgrace which attends the obligations of a member of that Order.

About the first of January last, I was invited to join the Order in the township of New Milford. The appointed night I was taken to a room over the Store of Mr. Morse. I was taken to the ante room where an officer of the Council met and asked me if I was willing to take a pledge to keep the secrets of the Order, which I answered in the affirmative. I was then taken to the Council room and asked the following questions:

1. What is your name? 2. What is your age? 3. Where is your residence? 4. In your religion belief are you a Roman Catholic? 5. Where were you born? 6. Where were your parents born? 7. Is your wife a Roman Catholic? 8. Did either of your ancestors take part in the American Revolution? 9. Are you willing to do all the influence you possess in favor of Native born American citizens, for all offices of honor, trust or profit, in the gift of the people; and do you promise to vote for them to the exclusion of all aliens and foreigners, and Roman Catholics in particular, for all State or government offices? 10. Who invited you to be present on this occasion?

I was told to lay my hand upon an open Bible, in which was placed a Cross. This I obeyed. The following oath was then administered to me by the officer.

[We omit the oath for the reason that it agrees precisely with the oath of the first degree as published in Mr. Watson's statement last week, and we are crowded for room.—Editors D.]

The signs and grips of the Order were then explained to me. [We omit the signs and grips, for the reason that they also compare exactly with those published last week.—Eds. D.]

The password I do not recollect. The traveling password is "Yorktown," and the explanation, "the place of final victory." On giving this, and the name and residence of the person traveling, he can enter any Lodge in the United States.

I was instructed to always deny being a Know Nothing, and told that I could do so, for that was not their name; but the right name would be explained to me when I should take the second degree. I became disgusted with the thing that I concluded that the first degree would answer my turn, and so I withdrew. I therefore did not get as deeply into the mysteries of the Order as others have.

The Scripture says that "he that deceiveth maketh a lie," and upon reflection I saw that I was sworn to lie when I denied being a Know Nothing, for that is the name by which community know the Order.

After I was initiated I was told that I must take no newspaper that opposed the Order, and was recommended to take the Montrose Republican as that was a paper worthy of our patronage. Prospects for that paper were in the Lodge, and all were recommended to take it in a Lodge Club, as we could get it cheaper, they said, in that way.

What I have seen of the Order, I regard it as a great moral and political evil, calculated to debauch public sentiment and deprave the morals of community. It inculcates a system of deception, falsehood, and fraud, and no conscientious man, I am convinced, can remain a member. I have known men to come to the Lodge armed with pistols and

deadly weapons, and the whole machinery of the Order is calculated to familiarize the youth, especially, with scenes of profligacy—deeds of darkness and of crime, by teaching them that their actions are hid with impene-trable oaths, and shielded perhaps from punishment by the assistance of their brothers in the Jury box or on the Bench.

In this section of the country the Order is rapidly sinking, and its obligations are fast falling from the neck of those upon whom they have been imposed. Surely, Christian men cannot satisfy their consciences to a secret oath that requires them to deceive and tell untruths daily. If they respect the obligations of Christianity, they must despise those of the Know-Nothing, and, at the ballot box, unite without distinction of party, in putting down a power that is calculated and intended to corrupt all the springs of social and political life.

EDMOND SMITH.
New Milford, Mar. 28, 1855.

The undersigned, citizens of New Milford, have been acquainted with Mr. Smith, many of us from his boyhood, and we assure the public unqualifiedly with him, that he is a man of unimpeachable character, and deserving the fullest credit for truth and veracity.

NORMAN TINGLEY,
DAVID MATTHEWS,
A. A. PERKINS,
JOHN WILLIAMS,
RUFUS WALMARTH,
D. McILLIAN,
ELLIOT ALDRICH,
J. H. SUTPHIN,
WM. C. WARD.

[COMMUNICATED.]
FRIENDSVILLE, April 2, 1855.

Messrs. Chase & McCollum:

I despise the practice of making a public Journal the medium through which personal Jargons and abuse is to be paraded before the public eye: In giving what I supposed to be a true statement of the matter relative to the affair of Mr. Haws and his hired girl, Miss Birdsell, I had no intention of publishing a false version of the transaction. I got my information from the Brother of Miss Birdsell, whose certificate will be seen below, and from her attending physician and neighbors. After the perusal of these evidences I submit whether Mr. Haws or his eloquent prompter over his signature, were justified in pouring out such a flood of billings-gate, such law contemptible flunmery, as appeared in the last Republican. These same modest charges were vauntingly hurled at me last fall. Let the verdict of the community where I have resided from the age of seven years to thirty-seven answer whether they are true or false. I never to take up an issue of this kind. Could I believe the article was written by Mr. Haws I would have never alluded to it or given it the slightest attention: from the disciples of Sam I expect nothing better. The article shows that towards me they hold the most malignant feelings. I suppose in my statement there was an error in date. As near as I can ascertain the date should have been the 13th or 14th instead of the 15th ult. The only object I had in giving the statement was to show the folly and danger of the fanaticism that is raging against our foreign population. And now, Messrs. Editors, if you and your readers will pardon this intrusion upon your attention, I promise to trouble them no more, I certainly will not answer any attacks made upon me personally from such a source as I believe the one in the Republican came from.

Respectfully,
B. GLIDDEN.

FRIENDSVILLE, March 31, 1855.

I certify that I was at Johnson Stone's March 17th, 1855, and there saw Miss Julia Birdsell. She was sick—the doctor was attending her. She stated that she was attracted when coming into the house of Daniel Haws a day or two before by Haws, that he hit her on the head with his axe. She showed me her hand—there was a cut on the back of her hand which she said was done by the axe in her attempt to parry off the blow. Her sickness was by her and her sister, Mrs. Stone, who attributed to the fright and hurt she received from Haws in the transaction alluded to above.

A. NORTHROP.

To the Editors of the Montrose Democrat:

GENTS:—I have seen the response of Daniel Haws in the last Republican to the article in your paper of the week before relative to Daniel Haws and my sister, Julia Birdsell. The writer of that article having been so wantonly assailed, I think it but justice for me to state that I was his informant, together with Julia's physician, and the article contains in substance the facts in the case, as they were related to me by the physician, and my brother-in-law, Johnson Stone, with whom Julia resides, with the exception perhaps of a day or two mistake in the dates.

HARMON BIRDSALL.
March 30th, 1855.

I was at the shop of Johnson Stone soon after the transaction alluded to above, the affair was talked over freely in the presence of Mr. D. Haws, about his attack upon Miss Birdsell,—his striking her upon the head with the axe, &c., substantially as stated in last week's Democrat. Haws said he supposed it had been heard of everywhere,—did not pretend to deny any part of the statements.

E. M. DAY.

Is not Mr. Haws's scribble satisfied that he has published a malicious attack upon a citizen who has never done him harm in word or deed? such is the case. You say that I am an inward despoiler of all religion. How came you informed of the truth of this charge? Certainly not by me. If there was no better religion in this world than you have manifested, (deacon as you are,) I should most heartily despise it. Sir, I am not a despoiler of Christianity, whatever my faults may be. I believe there is a religion on earth that makes its possessors better, and I would to God that you had enough of it to keep you in the path of common decency.

B. GLIDDEN.

[COMMUNICATED.]
To the Editors of the Montrose Democrat:

GENTS:—It is with great pleasure that I see the facts set forth, in your talented and independent "Democrat," that the people of your county are returning to a true sense of their political position and eschewing that base of all parties, viz: Know-Nothingism. Who for a moment could have thought, that the ermine of your bench could be sullied and disgraced, by such political tergiversation? Who could imagine that a thirst for place and power could so warp the minds of men learned in the law, as to approve and sanction the unholy system of Know-Nothing secrecy? Yet such appears to be the facts, as set forth in your paper.

Men who have sworn to support the Constitution, and well know that by the powers therein enumerated Congress shall make no law prohibiting the free exercise of religion. Yet these men and their adherents would enforce such a law; if not founded in a legislative assembly, or legal enactment, at least it may be clearly read in the evil and vicious dispositions of men, whose sanctimonious hypocrisy, like the slime of the serpent, tarnishes the dew drops of heaven on the fairest flowers which nature had implanted in the gardens of their hearts!

"Order is Heaven's first law"—hence in all societies we find some pure morality; and it appears from some large books read by the lawyers, that titles and orders of nobility were conferred on virtue or merit. Now no man is a nobleman who is not truly virtuous, possessed of truth, honor and integrity. The man who tells a lie, will swear to it; but he is not a noble or virtuous man.

In looking over the Constitution of the United States, Sec. 9th, I find these words: "No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and why? Our Senators, Governors, &c. possess for the time being, a power of nobility. The reason, in my opinion, was, that every American citizen was pre-supposed to be a nobleman; and for years the matter worked well; but a time came when the old "blue light" jury party, with many of the rotten members of the Democratic party devised strange things, and carried them out, whereof as appears, on secret hands, one was to take a private or secret oath, (in itself a moral perjury,) and by that oath he swore to commit another crime—to deny even on oath in a court of justice, facts and circumstances, against the laws and Constitution; against sound and fair morality;—against honesty and integrity. This is confined to a corner! oh no! it is widespread throughout the Union. Alas! for the times! noble men of American birth! And if some of your men learned in the law have not joined strictly speaking those Judges, still they approve of the evil doings of men, whose works are darkness.

Let those things be spread on the wings of the press, and let crowned heads in Europe, the nobles and the commons, then know, that a shag party in a land of liberty; a native party; a know-nothing party, all one and the same, set up a standard in this country that all Catholics must shun!

The very men who do your labor, who in the hour of trial fight your battles, are the very men to be trodden under foot, by your would-be nobles fore-footh!

Now, sir, when I sat down to send you a few lines, I only intended saying, that in our city of Carbondale, on Friday last, we gave the Know-Nothing's most glorious defeat. They had selected, contrary to law, four nominees from one ward for the select council, although two lawyers were at their nominations—but there is hardly a grease spot of them left. So goes the work.

Most respectfully, sir,
AN IRISHMAN.
Carbondale City, April 2, 1855.

From the N. Y. Ind. (Organ of the Cong. Church.)
Know-Nothing Threats.

We have received from a subscriber the following threat, which we publish verbatim in order to help along its author in his laudable design. If we will furnish us with a list of the Know-Nothing lodges, we will forward a copy to each, that his heroic example may be known through the whole realm of darkness:

"PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 23, 1855."
"TO THE EDITORS OF THE INDEPENDENT:"
"GENTLEMEN:—In the Independent for Feb. 5, I noticed an article entitled "Secret Societies," from a correspondent who signs himself "Gentleman." I was very sorry to see in the columns of your journal, if by your object in publishing such articles is to stop the growth of the "American Party," you will find yourself laboring under a great mistake, as such a tirade of falsehood and abuse will have no weight with thinking sensible persons; or if your object is to favor the Roman Catholic Church, I must say that I have entirely mistaken the character of the Independent."

"If such articles as the one I have alluded to continue to disgrace your columns, I am sure for one that I will not re-subscribe for the Independent, and I shall discourage others from re-subscribing."
"Yours respectfully,
A. SUBSCRIBER."

We know nothing of the object of our correspondent in the article referred to. But we have freely expressed our own detestation of the new politico-religious policy which is assailed of the light. That Christian who takes an oath to subscribe the interests of any secret organization whatever, is guilty of the criminal folly of Herod without the excuse of a heathen might send "for his oath's sake." The man who enters into such a combination against Jesuitism, puts himself under the tyranny of Jesuitism, and endorses its worst features. The man who adopts this method of opposing Popery and foreign influence, only drives foreigners and Papists into a more compact organization than Archbishops Hughes could ever devise, and perpetuates hostilities of race and of religion that will make themselves felt dangerously at the polls, when the present popular movement shall have receded into airy nothingness.

With these affectionate counsels, our Portland correspondent may exercise his privilege of re-subscribing for The Independent and discouraging others from re-subscribing. We do not publish a newspaper to please subscribers. We publish our own honest sentiments for the truth's sake. If any body wishes to buy the paper, its price is \$2 a year. If any body refuses to buy it, he does us no harm, though he may thereby approve himself a genuine "Know-Nothing."

We cut the above from the Inde-

pendent, and commend it to the attention of the public. It shows that the proscription and dangerous doctrines of the Know-Nothing, in their attempts to control the press of the country by ruining the circulation of papers which oppose their order, do not hesitate to strike even at the religious press which refuses to bow down and worship its hellish shrine. But the religious press is being awakened,—is speaking out in terms of just rebuke to these Know-Nothing conspirators,—is laying the axe at the root of the tree, and showing that they appreciate the importance of rescuing their religion from the depth of degradation to which this political crusade is dragging it. A. said, said day will dawn upon this Republic when Church shall be turned against Church, and when men's capacity and right to hold office in their government, shall be determined by the Religion which he professes. And yet to this point does Know-Nothingism lend its energies. Men should be chosen for office on account of their capability, merit, patriotism, and attachment to their country, no matter what religion their conscience may dictate to be right, nor where accident may have cast their birth.

From the Rochester Union, Feb. 26.
Know-Nothingism in Court.

On Saturday, Arthur McMahon, an Irish Catholic, was put upon trial for murder, at Troy. When the jurors were examined, they were each distinctly asked if they were Know-Nothing. Several answered that they belonged to the Order, and some of them said they had not friendly feelings towards an Irishman; and one said that he would not do such a person a kindness. All Know-Nothing were excluded from the panel by the defence, and the prosecuting counsel conceded that such persons were unfit to sit upon a jury in such a case. From the report of the Budget, it would appear that without a formal decision persons belonging to the oath-bound secret organization are, from that connection merely, incompetent to sit as jurors in a case between the people and a Catholic foreigner, the cause pursued by the Court counsel, and tried in the making up of this panel, appeared to be in effect equivalent to a recognition of that principle.

No candid man will pretend to say that it was not perfectly proper to question the persons summoned as jurors in the above case, with a view to ascertain whether they were members of the secret order of Know-Nothing, and to exclude such as were. It seems to us that it would be equally proper for the counsel for the people, in case a Know-Nothing was to be tried for a felony, to examine and exclude persons from the jury who are members also. It has been stated recently that in some counties the Know-Nothing have so far taken the control of the jury-box as to allow no persons but members of the Order to return to the clerk's office for jurors. With such a state of facts existing, the life, liberty, and property of no man is safe unless he engages with the midnight conspirators, takes their blasphemous oaths, and pledges himself to blindly obey the dictates of the leaders of the infatuated and hood-winked brotherhood of darkness. When this infamy are led blindfolded to the polls to prosecute the highest perceptive of freemen by doing under the fear of pains and penalties, the will of those who lead them, the measure of their infamy would seem to be full, but when they stealthily enter the Courts of Justice and attempt to make these safeguards of liberty subservient to their prejudices, fanaticism, and lust for power, this over-riding individual liberty is at an end, and a secret, corrupt oligarchy assumes the powers of a republic of freemen.

We ask the attention of community to the above article. The propriety of excluding men from the jury-box who have taken upon themselves secret oaths, binding themselves together for political purposes, having a common object and common sympathy with each other, and to sustain each other,—we say the propriety of excluding such men from the jury box where their prejudices and oaths may conflict with the administration of Justice, is manifest to the dullest mind. In Massachusetts,—in the City of New York, and other places, the question has been raised and every time decided that such men are incompetent Jurors.

If members of the Order are by law incompetent Jurors, what shall be said of a man who sits upon the Bench, who is a sworn member also of this Order? What security can community feel in such a Court,—or what respect and confidence can be felt by the public in the impartiality and purity of such a Court. None at all. A Judge, who will descend from the Bench and take such obligations upon himself,—who will submit himself to such a degrading mastery, is unfit for the position,—is recreant to the trust reposed in his hands, and should be made to feel the hissing scorn of an outraged and insulted public,—should be driven in disgrace from the Bench, as one who is willing to pollute the altars of our country's safety, and pull down the pillars of the government in his unholy ambition for power. Such a Judge should be impeached, and such conduct is good and sufficient ground for impeachment. And yet such a Judge now occupies the Bench of this county. We say occupies it,—we should say disgraces it. We know that members of the Know-Nothing in Franklin, have boasted that they would succeed in setting aside the election in that town, because, as they say, they have got two of the Judges in their Order. This vaunting boast has been made, and shows with what certainty they count upon the obligations of the Order to control even our Courts.

Honorable—Cameron and Wilmot.

How is it, Mr. Editor, that the appearance of a letter some weeks since, in your columns addressed to General CAMERON, by the Hon. DAVID WILMOT, took me, as it doubtless did others completely by surprise. True, I was prepared for almost anything, from a man who could betray the party, which took him from the third rank in the legal profession, and elevated him to a high political station,—which raised him from obscurity and poverty, to distinction and influence. It is a proverb that a traitor to one party, can be trusted by none. But it was scarcely to be credited, that David Wilmot, who has been for years, denouncing and vilifying Simon Cameron, should suddenly, without evident cause, turn round and become his intimate correspondent, pleading in vindication of his "honor, truth and friendship." But so it is, "Now, Colonel, inasmuch as the whole of that interesting and instructive correspondence is before the public; I propose, with your consent, to give it a hasty review."

From the Buffalo Express.
Letter from Senator Seward.

Soon after the re-election of Senator Seward a large number of the adopted citizens of Buffalo, comprising the most intelligent and respectable of this class, addressed to him a complimentary letter, expressing their joy at his re-election, and declaring that the triumph of the man was the triumph of a principle which was dear to themselves. We are permitted to publish his reply, which reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—Your kind and generous letter has been received. The great problem of society in America is the resolution of many and various nationalities into one ultimate American nationality.

These nationalities differ in the elements of race, kindred, language and religion. My idea is that the agencies to be employed to bring them into one harmonious, homogeneous whole, are time, tolerance and education. These are the old agencies which have long been employed with much success. Other means, it seems, are now to be tried. I shall see with what result. I venture to believe, in opposition to the incultations of the present hour, that we shall finally get back on the old principles, and that hereafter, as heretofore, openness and frankness will be preferred to secret combinations, equality of political rights and privileges to disfranchisement of temporarily obnoxious classes, and charity for religious creeds and ceremonies to persecution for conscience sake. If I err in these opinions I shall never seek to avoid the responsibility of having constantly and firmly, though I trust courteously, advocated and sustained them.

I am, with sincere respect and esteem, your friend and fellow-citizen.

W. H. SEWARD.

who is Simon Cameron? If we can rely upon the assertions of the Judge, made years ago, and so far as the public know, continued down to the 21st day of January, A. A. 1855, he is a political adventurer, reckless of honor or principle, caring for nothing but his own advancement. When a coalition in our Legislature, composed of Whigs and Democrats, of easy virtue, elected him to the United States Senate, over the head of Judge Wilmot, our Democratic friend and his peculiarly severe upon General and his friends. Resolutions were passed by Democratic stump orators, conspicuous, or first among whom was David Wilmot,—hurting invectives and denunciations at our then new Senator,—severe enough, if believed, to blot his reputation forever. Mr. Wilmot's followers learned their lesson from him, and have all the while been repeating them, being, however, doubtingly, they were doing a kindness to their master.

The important issues involved in the late elections, did more than merely connect the name of the Judge, with the senatorial office. It placed five of his friends in the State Legislature—friends of his friends, nothing but ability to render him important public services. These five unthought and unpurchasable patriots were as anxious as his Honor could be, to elect him to the United States Senate. Not that he or they desired the place for any selfish or personal end; oh, no! But that he might be "of service to the country, and to the cause of sound principles," by "uniting and cementing for future action, the men who achieved the late signal victory in this State." Those five friends have asked and answered the question, "who is Simon Cameron?" Let us take their answer, and use it for present purposes. In their report of February 12th, Messrs. Baldwin, Laporte, Holcomb, and others, speaking of Simon Cameron, says:

"He is a man despised and disowned by every political organization in Pennsylvania." "Could we have remained in that caucus, being ourselves bound by its decisions, and justified ourselves in raising for a man, whose whole history is, but the history of intrigues? A man who has duped all party obligations, and treated all parties with contempt."

"This inquiry arises, who is Simon Cameron? As a statesman, fame has never associated his name with the word. As a politician, he has always professed to be a Democrat, and yet that party only remembers him, because of his treachery, and speaks of him as a traitor. As a Whig, he has never been honored with a Whig ticket in his life,—that party being saved from such a disgrace, as an American and anti-slavery man, let the record speak for itself."

The politico-judicial aspirant after senatorial honors, complains most bitterly, that "Mr. ex-speaker, Chase, gave a 'garbled and false' letter to the public. And how 'garbled and false?' We will show you the way from which Mr. Chase published, omitted the words: "of the Old Line Democratic party." Mr. Wilmot asserts, that this letter to Mr. Cameron, was falsified by the omission of those words. And for this omission, he threatens Mr. Chase, with the combined vengeance of Heaven, and David Wilmot. But do the omitted words change the meaning! Let us see, and this is by the general tenor of the letter: "His Honor explains to 'Mr. Cameron as follows: "

"I have said thus much, because I do not wish you to feel, that I stand towards you, in the attitude of a volunteer rival, ready to sacrifice the kind relations of the past,—reckless of honor, truth and friendship, and intent only upon success."

Can the Judge, or his friends explain, why it was, that he thus apologized to such a man as he, and that he set forth Simon Cameron as a traitor? When did his kind relations commence? Why did he deny standing towards him in the "attitude of a volunteer rival?" And why did that attitude imply that he was "reckless of honor, truth and friendship?" There can be but one answer to this long string of questions,—which is that the Judge stood pledged to Mr. Cameron. Hence, the use of his name, as a rival, implied treachery.—It showed a willingness, on the part of Wilmot, to "sacrifice the kind relations of the past," and proved too that he was "reckless of honor, truth and friendship." What other construction can be given to this strong language, of the great high priest of Free-Soilism! Did Mr. Wilmot did it necessary to apologize to either of the other candidates? Did the "attitude of a volunteer rival," toward Mr. Curran, Mr. Williams, Mr. Bucklew, &c., show that he was ready to sacrifice the kind relations of the past,—reckless of honor, truth and friendship? And if not, why not?

I really hope, that some one of his five friends, will explain this matter. I hope also, that the distinguished Representative from Bradford, B. Laporte, Esq., will take a leisure moment, and tell the public how it is, that so pure a man as the Hon. David Wilmot, can entertain friendly relations, and hold intimate correspondence with such a man as Simon Cameron. Come, Mr. L., you have on one occasion, appeared as the champion of Mr. Wilmot, and I admit that you did credit to your ingenuity, though at the expense of truth. Give us one more specimen of your skill. "Once more to the breach, Mr. Laporte, once more!"

RETIARD.

From the Buffalo Express.
Letter from Senator Seward.

Soon after the re-election of Senator Seward a large number of the adopted citizens of Buffalo, comprising the most intelligent and respectable of this class, addressed to him a complimentary letter, expressing their joy at his re-election, and declaring that the triumph of the man was the triumph of a principle which was dear to themselves. We are permitted to publish his reply, which reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—Your kind and generous letter has been received. The great problem of society in America is the resolution of many and various nationalities into one ultimate American nationality.

These nationalities differ in the elements of race, kindred, language and religion. My idea is that the agencies to be employed to bring them into one harmonious, homogeneous whole, are time, tolerance and education. These are the old agencies which have long been employed with much success. Other means, it seems, are now to be tried. I shall see with what result. I venture to believe, in opposition to the incultations of the present hour, that we shall finally get back on the old principles, and that hereafter, as heretofore, openness and frankness will be preferred to secret combinations, equality of political rights and privileges to disfranchisement of temporarily obnoxious classes, and charity for religious creeds and ceremonies to persecution for conscience sake. If