Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A.

E. B. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, EDITORS

ALVIN DAY, Publisher.

Montrose, Thursday, May 17, 1855.

Important to Old Soldiers.

Persons entitled to Land warrants will do well to call at this office before making contracts to sell them. We will pay cash and high prices. Call and see us, or address E. B. Chase, Montrose, Pa., by letter. Don't neglect it, for it will probably be money saved to you.

☞ S. B. Howe's Menagerie and Circus will be in town on Saturday the 19th inst.—Their will be a great rush, of course.

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Legislature of this State adjourned *sine die*, on Tuesday the 8th inst.

The House passed a resolution thanking Gov. Reeder for his course in Kansas.

Prior to the adjournment of the Senate, Speaker Heister resigned his seat and on the 9th ballot to fill the vacancy, Hon. Wm. M. Piatt, Senator from this District, was elected.

To Farmers.

Read the advertisements of R. M. Wells, Athens, Bradford County, which we publish in anothe column. Farmers must necessarily take a deep interest in any improvment calculated to take the place of hand labor, and we apprehend that the Mowing and Reaping Machine will meet with an extensive sale in this region, provided it can be used to advantage in our uneven fields. Let the farmers satisfy themselves on this point and act accordingly. The subject is worthy of attention.

Dedication.

The meeting House of the Union Baptist Church near Dundaff, was dedicated on the 3d inst., by appropriate religious services. Sermons were preached by Rev. C. A. Fox, of Abington, and E. L. Bailey, of Carbondale. A full attendance and fixed attention evinced the interest felt in the occasion and exercises. The house is a neat structure, and in a pleasant location.

Know-Nothing Exposure!

We shall publish, in a few days, from this office, a full Exposure of the Oaths, Obligations, Initiatory Addresses, of the Know-Nothings, together with the Key to their Alphabet which is arranged in figurers.

The public may rely on the correctness of the Exposure, for it is a verbatim copy of their "Blue Book," or Book containing their initiatory secrets, which accidentally came into possession of a gentleman in this county who is *not a Know-Nothing*.

We shall publish the whole Book in pamphlet form, in order that it may be convenient for circulation and to lay aside for future reference. The price will be put only high enough to cover the expense attendant upon printing and giving it circulation. Price, 12½ cents single copy; 12 copies, $1,00.—Persons at a distance may remit us by mail, and will receive the number of copies ordered.

Demoralizing Influence of Know-Nothingism.

Know-nothingism fattens on bigotry, cultivates vice, and breeds liars. To prove the truth of this remark we shall criticise briefly the obligations of the order, and the character of its whole machinery.

The man who is ambitious of a connection with this secret, oath-bound party must first acknowledge that he has a prejudice against Catholics and foreigners, and bind himself to do all in his power to place disabilities upon those two classes of his fellow citizens. He can give no reason for his prejudice, or for the course of conduct he binds himself to pursue, nor is he required to do either. He obligates himself to obey the will of the majority in all things pertaining to the order, and divests himself of his natural right to think and act upon questions of public interest as an independent man, so that from the moment of his installation, he is a slave. Prejudice then, is the basis of the organization, and this basis is preserved by a system that avoids discussion, exacts from the individual unconditional submission to the commands of a bare majority and conflicts with every liberal and democratic notion of government. This is gridiently wrong, for a just cause scorns to rest its hopes of success upon popular prejudice—it triumphs by force of its own inherent virtue, and employs no clandestine means to thrust its supporters into places of power and profit.

It is not *truth* but *error* that fears the consequence of open, searching debate, and protects itself, by skulking behind the most unjust prejudice of the times, and raising aloft the banner of intolerance and persecution.—Substantial argument is the proper weapon for a party to wield in the maintenance of its dogmas. Principles that will not bear investigation and the light of day are unworthy the support of an intelligent people—when men hide at midnight for political purposes, we are not likely to form a very exalted opinion of their motives—we cannot avoid suspecting that there is something wicked and treasonable in their designs. From the fact that Know-Nothingism ignores discussion, teaches unmanly submission on the part of those who embrace it, and seizes upon the religious prejudices of the country to accomplish its purposes, we conclude that it "fattens on bigotry," and that its influence is demoralizing.

It "cultivates vice," for publicity is the only thing that can insure virtuous political action. If men are permitted to assemble at midnight, and in secrecy lay their plans for obtaining control of the government, conscious of their oath-bound security and influenced by no fear of detection, they will necessarily become corrupt, and vice—the natural offspring of the lodges—will be allowed to go unrebuked. But where men enter the political field and know that every move they make will be closely and calmly criticised by their opponents and the public, *policy*, if they are inspired with no better and more generous impulse will prompt them to virtuous action. Fear of detection and punishment, compels a man to pursue an honest and honorable course, even in politics, at least, so long as he is ambitious of securing public favor.—The tendency of our political system has been to make him, who could arrive at distinction and be the recipient of public honors, a friend to virtue and a foe to vice. His character is a just subject of public criticism; it is made the duty of the press to boldly expose his faults, and public opinion compels a strict fulfilment of the duty. This liberty of the press and this publicity of political action are essential to the right administration of national affairs—they are the peculiar requisites in a republican form of government, and the best incentives to the pursuit of an honest, virtuous and patriotic political course.—If publicity compels virtue, secrecy permits vice, and the proscriptive organization, the best bulwark of which is its secret character, is the proper nursery of immorality and its inseperable companion, crime.

Know-Nothingism "breeds liars," because the candidate for initiation must signify his willingness to become an educated falsifier, before he is considered competent to keep its secrets. An eminent citizen in discoursing upon this point, not long since, said that "truth never entered the lodges," and the severity of his remark is more than equalled by its correctness. "Truth never entered the lodges" because, as we learn from the "Exposures," the candidate while in the ante-room, is required to give a pledge that he will not only keep the name and doings of the order a secret, but that he will *deny* his connection with it, and that too when directly accused of being a member. If, in the ante-room, a man is compelled to throw off his allegiance to God, by pledging himself to become a deceiver and a falsifier, it is unreasonable to suppose that an honorable and patriotic employment awaits him in the Lodge. We can imagine that a sense of shame might impel a man to deny his connection with the secret order, but how a man with his moral faculties unimpaired can deliberately subscribe to its iniquitous obligations, is more than we can understand.

The demoralizing influence that Know-Nothingism exerts upon society is strikingly illustrated by the distrust and want of confidence it creates between man and his brother. To destroy that confidence which exists between man and man as members of the same great family is to take away a necessary element of civilization and christianity.—Teach man to regard his brother as a falsifier, and unworthy of confidence, and the strong tie of friendship and affection is broken, and without friendship there is no respect and what we respect not, we loathe.

A political party, the machinery of which is calculated to shake our confidence in the integrity of our fellow men, to nourish immorality and to convert the voter from an independent thinking being, into a slave, ought not to be tolerated. No wonder that the Grand Juries in several of the states have made presentments of the secret order, as dangerous to individual liberty, and demoralizing in its character.

Gov. Reeder and the Administration.

Will the Administration sustain Governor Reeder? Will it, if necessary, send an armed force into Kansas to protect the citizens of that Territory in the exercise of their constitutional rights, and to vindicate the principle of popular sovereignity? Such are the common inquiries of the day, and the answer of the Administration, when it shall be given, will either relieve it of the odium it incurred by its support of the Nebraska bill, or place the *united* North in open and determined hostility to it hereafter. Should the Administration desert Gov. Reeder at this time, North of Mason's and Dixon's line it will be friendless and an object of loathing. But there are many reasons why we expect to see Governor Reeder sustained, prominent among which is this: Those who were friendly to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise maintained that the measure was not designed to extend slavery; that its object was to permit the people of the Territories to regulate their domestic institutions without interference on the part of Congress, that such repeal would give no practical advantage to the slaveholder. The belief that the measure was intended to establish genuine popular sovereignty in the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas induced many to give to it a cordial support, who had they supposed it a project calculated to strengthen and foster the institution of slavery, would have been its most bitter enemies. It was argued by the Administration party that the soil and climate of those Territories were not adapted to slave labor and consequently slavery could not extend into them. This idea was industriously propagated, and did much, undoubtedly, to organize those Territories on the principle of "non-intervention, as to the question of slavery." The Administration pledged itself to the support of the doctrine that the people of a Territory have the right to regulate their domestic institutions, upon the faith of which pledge Kansas was being rapidly settled by a hardy and industrious class of emigrants from the North and East, prepared to illustrate the principle of popular sovereignty by converting a fertile, but uncultivated tract of country into a free and prosperous State.—The residents of Kansas became such under the belief that the Administration would protect them in deciding at the polls the character of the laws and institutions by which they should be governed. We have sufficient faith in the integrity of President Pierce, to believe that he will redeem the promise made in the Nebraska bill, and insure to the inhabitants of Kansas the privilege of regulating their domestic affairs, without the lawless interference of armed ruffains from the neighboring State of Missouri. Besides, should it happen that the man is destitute of integrity, he cannot be insensible to the fact that to repudiate the action of Governor Reeder, and to sustain the drunken mobs of Missouri in their brutal attempts to force upon Kansas an institution which the greater portion of the inhabitants of that Territory loathe, would be to consumate his own ruin and blacken his memory forever. The Administration has now a fine opportunity to prove the purity of its motive in aiding to remove the Compromise line of 36 deg's 30 min's, and we confidently expect to see it improved.—President Pierce can satisfy the North that, *he* at least was honest in endeavoring to establish the principle of non-intervention. He can do this by sustaining Gov. Reeder in his manly effort to protect the citizens of Kansas in the enjoyment of their rights—in the exercise of the privileges of free men.—If the Administration will place itself right on this question—if it will use its power in expelling from Kansas the lawless hordes that make inroads into the Territory for the special purpose of trampling upon the rights of its legal voters and planting slavery there in opposition to their will, the North will be likely to forget its hostility—to overlook the errors of the Administration, and

"Let the dead past, bury its dead."

If Reeder is sustained, and the citizens of Kansas are permitted to determine the character of their institutions without the intervention of drunken mobs, it is very evident that Kansas will in a few years demand admission into the Union as a free State, Popular sovereignty thus illustrated would cease to be odious to the North, and it would then in all probability become the settled policy of the Government The press of Pennsylvania, with the exception of the Harisburg Keystone, is unanimous in its praise of Gov. Reeder. The firmness and integrity of his course in Kansas endear him to the hearts of the people. The country recognizes in him the sterling qualities of an honest man—the courage and patriotism of the Statesman. Those who disagreed with him in reference to the Nebraska bill are convinced that he was sincere, and actuated by good motives in his support of that measure, and consequently they respect and honor him. From present indications, we should not be surprised to see him the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1856. He has shown himself the possessor of qualities that fit him for the highest office in the gift of the people. He has the firmness and integrity of "Old Hickory"—the courage to do what he believes to be right. His reply to the Missouri delegation indicates his determination of character and strength of purpose. When told he had fifteen minutes to make up his mind "either to sign the certificate, resign, or hang," he replied: "*Gentlemen my mind is made up, without further advisement*, I SHALL HANG!" Such determination would grace our executive department—the people would rally around such a man as they were wont to do around the veteran Jackson. In the mean time we expect to see the Administration sustaining Governor Reeder, and tendering to him, if necessary, an armed force to protect Kansas from invasion and its inhabitants in the enjoyment of their constitutional rights. This done and Kansas will be a free State. It would in fact be unsafe for the Administration to desert Governor Reeder, for he has a strong hold upon the affections of the people. If President Pierce should prove unfaithful to this man and his cause (which is the people's cause) he would soon learn that he had been unfaithful to himself.

Light Breaking.

There is a journal published at Washington called *The American Organ*, which is, as its name imports, the National organ of the Know Nothings. The following extracts show the way in which that journal speaks of the late outrages in Kansas and the return of Gov. Reeder to his post as Chief Magistrate of that Territory:

"Governor Reeder is to be sent back among the 'border ruffians' (as they are styled by himself), and the 'ruffians' are told by the President that 'not for a single moment has Governor Reeder been diverted from the straightforward path of duty!' That the 'ruffians' (and not Gov. Reeder) are wrong—that they have been ruffianly enough to make a 'pretext' of the conduct of the Anti-Slavery men to do wrong themselves—that Governor Reeder has maintained the attitude which General Pierce "expected him to maintain," and that he goes back to 'discourage every movement' that will disturb the public mind."

Now the President and Col. Forney both know full well that Gov. Reeder's reappearance in Kansas will be the signal for civil war. We do not believe that there will be one moments peace in Kansas if he returns.—Right or wrong, (and we say not which,) a provisional government will spring up as suddenly into existence in Kansas as it did in Paris; the people of Kansas will not allow General Pierce to force Anti-Slaveryism, or an Anti-Slavery Governor upon them, and he ought to know it and doubtless does know it. * * * The country will bear us witness that we have over and again made this declaration, that the Forney and the Pierce men were not worthy of Southern confidence, but we did not expect *so soon* a formal acknowledgment of this truth. We supposed that it would be postponed till after Virginia election. The result in Virginia, however, is now so sure to be adverse to the views of the Administration, and *they* so clearly see it, that it is not deemed important to put off what they cannot evade, and they have now thrown off the mask and declared *for* Governor Reeder and *against* the South.

* * * It is our judgement that if the President, even attempts to force Gov. Reeder upon them contrary to their will, and after they have repudiated him, they will resist.—They will not be forced. They may or they may not throw him into the Missouri River; but we do not believe they will allow this Administration to impose him upon them. All this may be wrong on the part of the Missourians. We are simply dealing with *facts and probabilities*, and not discussing what is right or what is wrong, as between the Missourians and Gov. Reeder.

"We desire to prevent civil war and fraternal bloodshed. Hence we say that since the Missourians have literally expelled a Governor who was not only involved in land and Indian speculations (for which he deserves to be broke as the President knows, if, one-half of the Indian Bureau Commissioner's report be true), but who it is also alleged interfered with the political rights of the people of Kansas; will the President send back such a Governor at the head of troops and put him over and maintain him over a free and jealous people by force of arms?"

Here is a paper which holds the position of the central organ of the new party, which everywhere professes neutrality on the Slavery question, violently denouncing the Pro-slavery Nebraska Administration of Mr. Pierce for not going far enough in sustaining Slavery and the infamous outrages in Kansas! It is hot in its invective at the conduct of the President and his Cabinet for daring to send back a Governor of Kansas whom that paper admits to be merely opposed by *Missourians*, and the threat of whose expulsion and lynching comes from those "border ruffians." In doing this it sides without disguise with halter-deserving villains who rushed upon the residents of Kansas, on the day appointed for them to choose their Territorial officers, with revolvers and bowie-knives, and driving them away from the polls elected a Legislature of their own to govern Kansas. It does what few of the Southern papers even have had the hardihood openly to do—sympathise with and sustain the doings of a gang of slave-driving cut-throats who committed one of the grossest political crimes recorded in history. And this is the national organ of a party everywhere pretending to be neutral on the Slavery question! Let the North see from this what may be expected of the national Know Nothings. Here is ample evidence that they will take the extremest ground in favor of slavery extension even where, as in Kansas, it is attempted to be carried by lawless hordes of land-pirates, against the wishes of the people among whom it is sought to be established. *The Organ* assumes the championship of a scheme as nefarious as the wit of man could have devised. It boldly defends conduct which the instinctive sense of every honest man pronounces flagrantous. It justifies men who have been guilty of an offence for which imprisonment in the Penitentiary would be to mild a punishment. It condemns an administration which has signalized its career by the utmost servility toward the Slave Oligarchy, because it is not sufficiently Pro-Slavery. And it does all in behalf of an institution and a cause upon which itself and its party profess neutrality.

Let the North ponder on this shameless exhibition of mingled mendacity, hypocracy and subserviency to the Slave power on the part of the Organ-in-Chief of National Know Nothingism.

In view of this declaration let the people of Free States shut their eyes if they can to the fact that a national party on the Slavery issue is an impossibility. The question of the extension of Slavery forms to day the dividing line in our politics. However much parties and individuals may desire and strive to conceal and suppress the fact, it nevertheless remains; and it must be settled one way or the other before any other question can rise into supremacy. It will never down till it is solved.

This Government and people are now in a transition state. We are passing through one of the most and perhaps the most important epoch since the Revolution. We are after a sort, settling this all-important question: Slavery is hereafter to have full swing in all our Territories under the guise of squatter sovereignty, or it is to be crippled by exclusion therefrom. Thus there is a natural contest between the North and South, between Slavery and Freedom. And the attempt to prevent it from coming to a head is to attempt to put hoops on a whirlwind.—The North and the cause of liberty have abundant power with which to triumph, and triumph peaceably. The anti-Nebraska sentiment of the North is strong, amply strong enough to elect a President, keep a large majority in the House of Representatives, and ultimately redeem the Senate from its vassalage to the Oligarchy. A year ago there were hopeful signs that a party would be organized in the North on this basis. But since then the baleful influence of Know-Nothingism has risen and spread like a pestilential mist over a smiling landscape, and now threatens to prolong the time when that hope shall be realized. Consequently we are now groping in the darkness of uncertainty. The forces of Freedom are allowing themselves to be thrown into confusion, and whether they will rally in time to prevent discomfiture yet remains to be seen. The farce of Know-Nothingism is diverting thousands of true Anti-Nebraska men from their real duty, and thus jeopardizing the great and lasting interests of the country at a most critical period. The North is almost unanimous at this moment if the real sentiment of the people could be fairly reached. And when such declarations as those we quote above are thus unblushingly put forth by the party seeking to pervert and suppress that sentiment, it seems hardly possible that the masses of the Free States should be deluded and deceived any longer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Roman Catholic Church in this Country.

The Albany *Register*, of yesterday, in the exordium of an elaborate article intended to excite alarm concerning the designs of the Roman Catholic church, says:

"The subversion of republican liberty, particularly in America, is a prime object with the Romish church. Essentially despotic in itself, and tyrannical above every other system, personal freedom, the liberty of the press, and perfect toleration of creeds and beliefs, are its great allied foe, and against which, particularly in this country, the Romish church is directing all its energy and cunning."

Admitting all that is here insisted upon, we see no cause for alarm. If the Latin church aims at this, she aims at impossibilities. If we were told on good authority that the great ambition of the Pope and his Cardinals was to convert the editor of the Albany *Register* and the other leaders of the Know Nothing party in the State of New York to their own faith, we should have much greater reason to expect their success. The conversion of an individual to a given form of religious faith may be accomplished; to convert a nation is impracticable. The Latin church must submit, like other churches, to the will of the majority in the country where it exists, and to the tendencies of the age.—We should be very sorry to see any religious persuasion obtaining the majority in our country, if we supposed the clergy of that persuasion would be able to govern the country politically, or even influence in any considerable degree its legislation. Neither of these conditions is ever likely to happen in the case of the Roman Catholic church.

If we look at the division of the religious world between Catholic and Protestant, we shall see that it remains much as it was immediately after the time of Luther. Those countries which the Reformation left Protestant are Protestant still; those which remained loyal to the Roman Pontiff are still of his communion. Those in which the population became divided between these two great modes of faith, show the same division to this day. Slight variations of the proportions may have taken place, but no essential ones. For more than three hundred years Protestantism has made no new conquests of any importance, nor has the church against which she rose in revolt reconquered any of her ancient dominions. If the Latin clergy are dreaming of a future preponderance in the United States, it is a fond and harmless dream, which has no countenance either from history or from the events which are daily coming to pass, whether in the old world or new. In fact they lose by the migration of Roman Catholics to this country, as they readily admit, large numbers of the children of the emigrants, who here lapse to Protestantism, and who, if they remained in Europe, would have been brought up in the faith of their parents.

But even if the Roman Catholic persuasion should obtain the popular majority in this country, the priesthood would never be able to incline the laity to that political course at which the Albany journal affects so much alarm. Would the Latin church be more powerful here than in Spain—Catholic Spain, Catholic by eminence among all countries—where it is the recognised church of the state where its hierarchy is provided for from the public treasury, where the sovereign glories in the title of Most Catholic, and the priests enjoy a rank and a consideration which they cannot hope to attain in this country? Yet what is now taking place in Spain? In another part of this sheet is a brief abstract of a law just enacted by the Spanish Cortes, ordering all the lands and dwellings belonging to the clergy, to religious fraternities, and to pious and sacred works, to be sold and turned into money; breaking up remorselessly all accumulations of ecclesiastical property, and stripping the church of its immense possessions, to the great displersure of the Pope and his counsellors. The church property bill of Mr. Putnan, made a law by a vote of the New York legislature at its last session, is a very indulgent proceeding, compared with this legislation of Catholic Spain.

Spain can hardly be called a popular government, yet even the slight infusion of the popular element which her government possesses, sets her in opposition to the plans of that very hierarchy which she acknowledges, and the authority of which in all eclesiastical affairs, maintains by law.

In Sardinia we have another example of the inability of the Catholic clergy, the ministers of the state religion, to control the laity. In temporalities the Sardinian government, one of the most liberal on the continent of Europe, rules the priesthood without regard to its wishes, and treats its members like forward children. If the Roman Catholic persuasion should become numerous, and its church affluent in our own country, the same causes would assuredly awaken the same jealousy in the laity.

At present that church is not making any progress towards obtaining the sway of popular opinion. The more a church demands, the greater jealousy she excites. The Latin church of the present day makes larger requisitions on the faith of mankind than she ever did before, having superadded a new dogma to her creed, as if to impose a severer trial of the obedience of her children. The same church, which in this country twenty years since permitted religious property in many instances to be managed by the laity of the different congregations, now demands that in all cases it be concentrated in the bishop. It puts forth all the peculiarities of its faith, its discipline and its ceremonies, even in Protestant countries, with less regard to other men's preconceived opinions than it had done before during a long period of years. The effect of this has been to awaken distrust of its designs and opposition to its wishes.—What the effect of that distrust and that opposition will be, must depend upon the manner in which they are manifested. If they should not be stimulated beyond moderation by the zeal of religious or political leaders, the consequences may be unfavorable to the interests of the Roman Catholic church; if they should be carried so far as to partake of the nature of persecution, they will rebound to its advantage.—*Even. Post.*

Letter from Dr. Charles A. Peck.

NO. 17 ROYAL STREET, April 18, 1855

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having just reached New Orleans, after my release, or rather my escape from the clutches of Spanish terrorism in Cuba, permit me to make known through your columns, the treatment to which I, an American citizen, have been subjected.

The objects in doing this are three-fold: 1st, that the American people may know what usage they are liable to receive on going to the Island; 2d, that a true statement of the case may be made public; and 3d, that in so far as the public press may be able, I may induce it to be instumental in enabling me to obtan from the Spanish Govenment indemnity for its wrongs toward me, and for the damages I have sustained. It is true, that I am but an ordinary citizen, yet the protection claimed has its foundation in the principle of protection for all.

On the 6th of March, I left New York in the brig Dunkirk, for the benefit of my health, in company with Mr. Lorenzo de Bayes, with whom I designed forming a business connection in Puerto Principe, with the full determination to take no part in any filibustering or revolutionary movement on the island, a determination to which I most religiously adhered while there. I had a certificate of citizenship, under signature and seal of the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State, and a duly authenticated passport from the Spanish Consul, in New York. On arriving at Nuevitas on the 17th, I was at first refused permission to disembark, but finally, after giving security not to interfere with political matters on the island, was permitted to land, and furnished with a pass to Principe, distant about fifty miles by railroad. I proceeded thither, complying cheerfully with all laws and regulations, of which I could acquire any knowledge, paying all necessary taxes, reporting my arrival to the authorities, &c.

As soon as health would permit me, after recovering from the effects of travelling, arrangements were made for the prosecution of the business, and in accordance with the established usages and customs of the place. I had scarcely been there a week, when one night, at 11 o'clock, I was required by four Government officers to go and open my office that they might search luggage which was there, and which had already been subjected to the critical examination of Custom-House officials. Being satisfied, after their search, that nothing was wrong, they departed. The next annoyance was a call by an officer, a few days afterwards with a notification that a fine had been imposed on me for having changed my lodgings without informing the police. Fortunately my lodgings had not been changed at all, and I was again left in peace. The next curious matter was of my receiving information through an anonymous communiertion that unerneath my name on the police registry, were the words "Keep a close watch on this gentleman."

On Sunday, March 25th, while walking in the street with my partner, an officer on horseback rode up and accosted him as follows: "Is your name Lorenzo de Zayas?" "It is." "Then you are a prisoner. You are incommunicated; you cannot speak one word; come along." He was taken to prison, kept one day and released without having a word said to him, and without knowing why he was arrested or why he was discharged.

On the 4th of April a Government officer entered the office, where we were employed upon work we had engaged to do, and said to my partner: "Translate into English all I say. You and this man are prisoners. It is the order of the Captain General that you be taken at once to Havana. You cannot leave my sight, but you can have the remainder of this day to arrange your affairs." I asked the cause of the arrest, to which the officer replied, "I don't know." I asked him how long I should be detained in Havana, and received the same answer. I then sent friends to the Governor of Principe for information, with no more satisfactory results. That afternoon we were confined in the barracks of the Salva Guardias, a military police organization, with free egress from one room (which seemed to be a kind of nursery for fleas, spiders and other vermin) to the stable and horse-yard.

At 4 o'clock next morning we were conducted to the Nuevitas Railroad. In Nuevitas we were delivered over to the Governor, to be kept safe until the next day. He caused us to be put in the jail under a guard of soldiers. Here the keeper locked us in and went away with the key. So that when we had something to eat brought to us by our friends, it could not be given to us, without sending a person to find him, which took about an hour. We breakfasted that day at 12 o'clock, and had it not been for the provisions of friends outside, I should probably not have breakfasted or dined that day at all. During the whole time while under confinement, except when on the steamboat from Nuevita to Havana, we were obliged to furnish our own food, and to have beds brought from the prison at our own expense.

At Nuevitas I sent for the American Consul, Mr. Richard Gibbs, before whom I made a protest in the name of an American citizen against all powers, authorities, and persons that were holding me in bondage, and a declaration that I held them responsible for whatever expense or damage to myself might result from it. The protest was immediately forwarded to Col. Robertson, Acting U. S. Consul at Havena, and by him transmitted to the Department of State at Wahington.

At 4 o'clock, on the 6th I was again summoned to go on board the steamer Pelayo for Havana. I was furnished with a forward deck passage, among horses, and dogs, and negroes, and—what are still worse in the scale of existence—the mercenary soldiers of Spain; while the officers in charge provided himself with comfortable quarters in the after-cabin. Being much out of health I sent to the officer to know where I could find a bed to lie down upon. The answer was, that at night berths would be put upon the deck—until that hour, I must lie where I could find a place. I accordingly selected a place on the upper deck, when I fell asleep, and contracted a cold, from the effects of which, owing to the delicate state of my lungs, I have not yet recovered. Once or twice, for having wandered too far toward the after-part of the boat, I was gruffly ordered forward by the underlings of the boat, and, as nearly as I could judge from my slight knowledge of the Spanish language, insulted in a manner altogether uncalled for. At night, being unable, and not disposed to sleep in the place provided, I was, by the kindness of a friend, furnished with a berth in the after-cabin. Upon arriving in Havana, I was taken to the palace or prison (whichever it may be called) of the Captain-General, who could not be seen at that time, and from thence to the Salva Guardias Barracks, where I was again confined under a guard of soldiers.

As soon as circumstances would permit, on the evening of that day I succeeded in getting the American Consul informed of my whereabouts, he himself having been all day unsuccessfully trying to obtain such information. He immediately called upon me, and through his influence, as I believe, my case was expedited, for the next day I was waited upon by two Government officers, who in answer to their questions received the following information:

"My name is Charles A. Peck; I was born in Connecticut, in the United States; I am 23 years old; by profession a dentist, and have a family residing in New York, where I am a citizen and voter; I came to Cuba on the 17th of March; first, for the benefit of my health; second, to establish a business; I had some money to support me until business should be established; I lodged at No. 35 Santa Anna street; my office was at No. 26 St. John street; I brought no printed papers or letters from the Cuban Junta; I do not know them; I was never known by the name of Pickett; and was not at Cardenas when Lopez landed in 1851; this is the first time I was ever on the Island."

On the 11th of April, notice was given me that the Captain General would release me on security, which security was given me by a gentleman I had never before seen, not a money security, but a bond requiring the giver to put his neck in my halter, should I escape. Of course honor made me more of a prisoner than I was before.

On the 13th, I received notice from the Captain General, of my entire release upon the spot I then was, and with the privilege of settling in any part of the island I chose, except Puerto Principe, where I had left my business and instruments for it, and where all my acquaintances on the island were living. I declined the offer, prefering to return to the United States by the first opportunity, rather than be subjected to any more wrong of a similar character. From the time of my arrest to the present time, I never had from the Government any intimation, further than my examination led me to infer, of the cause of it, nor could I ascertain that any charge was prefered against me. My release was as me equally as unaccountable as my arrest, and rather than wait for a steamer to New York, thereby incurring the risk of what the Spanish Government, in its exalted ideas of justice would term a new trial, I thought it prudent to come at once to New Orleans.

Thus was I forced from my business in Principe, when I had immediate contracts amounting to upwards of a thousand dollars, my future prospects on the island were ruined, my American protection was almost scoffed at, myself taken from under medical treatment, insulted, subjected to great expense, transported nearly three hundred miles, injured in health and character, and imprisoned—all without a charge appearing against me, and without any reparation being offered, further than a free passport, valued at six dollars, when it was the pleasure of my persecutors to release me. My claim upon the Spanish Government will soon be made known to the Department of State, at Washington, where I hope it will receive the attention it deserves.

Especial thanks are due from me to the following persons from whom I have received kindness, sympathy, and material aid: To the American Consul at Nuevitas, Mr. Richard Gibbs; to Mr. Wm. Henry Lilly, of London, and several English friends in his company; to Capt. Griffin, of the American brig Dunkirk; to Cap. Smith, of the English bark Tho's Ritchie; to Col. Robertson, American Consul at Havana; to Capt. Eagle, of the war-steamer Princeton; to Mrs. Brewer, of the Cuban Hotel in Havana; Major W. J. Clarke, of North Carolina; to Gales Seaton, Esq'r, of Washington; to Capt. Bolloch, of the steamship Black Warrior, who furnished me with a passage to New Orleans; and to the officers and crew of the vessel for their uniform politeness and attention.

Respectfully communicated,

CHA'S A. PECK.

☞ Alexander Ramsey, late Governor of Minnesota Territory' has been elected Mayor of St Paul by a large majority.

A New Ode.

We have received the following letter and "Ode" to Judge Wilmot, which we have concluded to publish *verbatim et literatim*. It came to us in an envelope post marked at Maryall, Bradford county, and we suppose, therefore, that the "Owd" is the outburst of the pent-up enthusiasm which "the masses of Bradford" cherish for his Honor, and which he boasts so much about on all occasions.

Read the "Owd,"—it is decidedly rich.

Mr. Printer

I kum up to Koart tother weak and hearn a big speach from david wilmot. I've been so ahfierd with a jinewine sperit of poickry, I koodent help ritin this owde whitch I cend you to print—you kan punkterait it rite for you no whare to stik in the stops and you kan korrekt it if thaire is eny rong in the spellin it.

Owed to David.

Thou grate magniphisent, ubikwitus dispen-
Sir of publik ———— justis!
Thou sitest on the jewdishial stulo
Upon which thou didst kraul bye makin
Plejes whitch thou braikest with
Elefantine eze. Thou deelest out doses of
Ekwity to the gapin multitewd with an
Oul-like wisdum. Thou skwertest thy
Law into the gewry bocks, & woodst hav
Thoze hoo sit therein, grant favers to the
Abergiknees. Thou art konstrukted on a
Plan magestick, Thi mind is whoppin
Big; but biger stil thy belly;—the konvex
Form of whitch doth woo the prays of lusty
Epikeurs. Thy bloated cheaks are deeply
Tinged with oil of grapes, thine "eys slik
Owt with phatnis," Thy tung is like a
Thrashin machean, it flaleth ruffians, &
Belcheth foarth prophanity's kwintessence
And prooveth to a surtainty thi Inn-phidelity
O David! O Grate Filosofur!!
Unlike the David hoo herled a pebble from a
Sling, thou gulpest down the sling thyselph,
Which slingeth thee into a phrenzy, and causeth
thee
To Howl. Thou kairest much for
"Sweet Rosetta," hoo sliped from out a
Buck—I prison on a Habeus korpus,
Thou didst taik us kommon fokes upon thy
Phansey's wings, and piktered out in kulers brite
The ravenus howns ov slavery, with glarin eys
& bluddy jaws kloas snapin at her heals;
Which caused our freemans blud to bile, &
Maid us wish to taik the wind smak out of
Them ar houns & stomp em in the dust,
Thou art a man hoo's in for substans and
Want be hoppin arter shaders;—wal folks as is
Owls hadent never ort to
Thou gose agin the kursed foriners and thinks the
Spot wha a man am born on ort to be
The oanly test of office,
Thow is mity tikeled with the No Nuthins,
Cause tha gin ye 5 hul voats for senator
Oh wood be Senator! youre licked, that elevaited
Post which thou had hoaped to fill, thou
Lakt jest 2 & 60 voats of gittin,
Thy 5 deer phrends stuk to thee kloas, butt
When twas found as thou wood have to stay at
Hoam all nater a scorchin tear of
Pity shed, Thou wilt not have to be as thou
Hadst pheered *"reckless of honor truth and friendship"*
Now thats tu bad
In kongress hawl thou votid for to gag the
Vox populi but now thou likes when
"My principles" resownd upon the wind
To hav this saim vox populi manifest its
Aprobation, by an intens and stompin applikation of the
Klaterin kowhides to the koart hous flore,
When thou graplest with the slaiv power thou
Taikest it where Barney took the fritened beh
O Grandilokwent kon-sentrifier of bombiguity!
Thy bold undanted spirit is ketchin, it makes
The no nuthins feel like as tha kood swaller
Grubs and roost in saw mills for to saiv their
kuntry
Thou tells us how we hadnt ort to
Disagree; well we dont, we are all agreed to hav
A fite, Bout haff the foaks is turnin outs
& lycia like a hoss, so as tha kan git an offis
I spex the fite 'll be next faul &
Thou must kum & give us 1 moar
Speach & then were *bound* to lik 'em

SPEAKING OUT IN MEETING.—The corruption and profligacy of the present know-nothing Legislature of Pennsylvania is becoming apparent to every man in the State; but still we did not think the editors of that pure new party was so willing to acknowledge it. Yet such is the fact, as evidenced by the following, clipped from the Harrisburg Item, one of "Sam's" organs:

"The fact is, legislation has fallen into bad hands. A set of political scoundrels took advantage of the late revolution in political sentiment, and, where they did not honestly succeed, fraud was resorted to in order to accomplish the object. The legislation of this session, its glaring absurdities and villainy, to make use of the mildest terms, will be execrated by every honest man in the Commonwealth. The honor of the State is bartered and sold by a secret conclave, as if they had no masters, nor were in any way responsible to public opinion. Banks are chartered amid boisterous merriment, and foreign railroad capitolists are the lions who are worshipped at the shrine of Mammon. When will Moses come down from the mount, and cast down the golden-calf?"

The Know-Nothing majority in the legislature may exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

To Farmers.

Our fellow townsman, R. M. WELLS having sold out the *Athens Agricultural Store* and *Tin Store*, to Messrs. OVERTON & WHEELER, will devote his time for the coming season, to supplying the enterprising Farmers of Bradford, Susquehanna, Luzerne, Wyoming, Tioga, and neighboring counties with Ketchum's Mowers, and Reapers, Emery's Patent, Changable Horse Powers and Threshing machines Wheelers Patent combined Thresher and Cleaner, Clover Hullers, and numerous other important improvements upon the old system, of hand labor" for Farming purposes.

To every farmer in the United States, who has been in the habit of reading the Agricultural papers, for the past few years, the name of *Ketchum's Mower* is familiar. It took the premium at the World' Fair at London, in 1852, also at the Crystal Palace, in New York in 1853, and has remarkably sustained its reputation at all of the state and county Fairs where exhibited, as well as among the Farmers who have used it. This machine has been much improved since its first introduction, and it would seem that it has now reached the point of perfection.

Since the last season the mowing machine has been greatly improved by constructing the entire *frame* and *Cutter Bar*, of *wrought iron*. The scythe and other parts, have also been improved, and at the same time, lessening the weight, 150 pounds. It is simple and strong in construction, and not liable to get out of repair.

During the past year the Mower has been improved by the addition of a Reaper attachment, making thereby a combined Mower and Reaper unrivalled in value, and of great