

Very large snake—say ten feet long—having been repeatedly seen in that section. However exaggerated the size, we have it pretty straight that those who have seen it, have been fearful to attack it without a gun.—*West Chester Jefferonian*, July 21.

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA.
E. B. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, EDITORS.

ALVIN DAY, Publisher.
Montrose, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855.

NOTICE.
WARREN CHAPTER, No. 180, will hold its regular meeting at Montrose, Thursday, Aug. 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEO. L. STONE, H. P.

We will re-publish the resolutions of the Democratic Convention, last January, next week.

We have received Gov. Reeder's reply to the President, in reference to the charges of land speculation in Kansas, but too late for this issue. We will publish it next week. It completely vindicates the Government from any improper conduct whatever.

The Democrats have given the Know Nothings of North Carolina a "severe thrashing." From the latest report, of the election in that State we think it fair to presume that the K. N.'s will not probably get one of the eight members of Congress.

In Tennessee, Johnson, (dem.) and K. N. is probably elected by a small majority.

Hendricks of Indiana, has been appointed Commissioner of the Land Office, and will enter on his duties to-day.

The Steamship Northern Light arrived in New York on the evening of the 5th inst. with \$940,000 in gold in freight from San Francisco. The time consumed in making the trip was 19 days and 20 hours, being the quickest passage ever made between the above mentioned ports.

We shall devote a column each week to quoting from the democratic press of this State in reference to the removal of Gov. Reeder. We are determined the Administration shall have enough of this business.

Gov. Reeder—Slavery—and the Pennsylvania Democracy.

Our State Democratic exchanges all regret and most of them denounce the removal of Gov. Reeder. The general opinion seems to be that he was sacrificed because of his fidelity to principle and his determination not to obey the behests of Missouri mobs. The pretext of the Administration for chopping off the head of its most faithful and popular officer is not satisfactory to the people. It is believed and asserted that had Gov. Reeder shown a capacity to submit graciously to the demands of the ruffian Stringfellow and his worthy associates, no charge of illegal land speculations would have been preferred against him; and that he would have been permitted to hold his place in peace. Public opinion says that the crime of which Reeder stands convicted by the administration is simply this: possessing the spirit, independence and virtue of a man, he would not prove faithless to the cause of his country and of right, not be driven from the discharge of his duty through fear of personal injury or hope of reward. And has it come to this, that in a republic boasting of its intelligence and virtue, an attachment to principle and a faithful discharge of official duty, are converted into a crime? In the election of our public servants must the interests of slavery ever be consulted, and a disposition to tamely submit to the unconstitutional and aggressive behests of that impious institution be made a qualification of the aspirant for place? We are no agitators. We desire the spirit that would prompt any man to interfere improperly and illegally, to prevent our Southern friends from enjoying their constitutional rights in reference to slavery; but when that institution is sought to be introduced over a broken compact into territory declared "forever free" by the judicious legislation of our fathers—when pistol and bowie-knife are the weapons employed in the accomplishment of the perfidious purpose—when the territory is invaded by bands of armed ruffians from a neighboring State, when actual residents are driven from the polls and a fair illustration of popular sovereignty denied, then we say it is time for freemen to "take, unite, and plant themselves in a position of determined hostility to such wanton and aggressive policy, saying to the men with whom it originated, and to the administration by which it is nursed, "we respect your rights, but we know and dare defend our own; you have stolen our property, if you will not restore it, give us at least, a fair opportunity to regain it, else beware!" This much we asked that, having promised us popular sovereignty, you sustain Gov. Reeder in his patriotic efforts to enforce it. Our petition in this respect has been treated with contempt by the administration and the consequence is that the northern Democracy regard it with loathing.

We know this from the position of the Pennsylvania Press on the subject of Reeder's removal. This position to us is "confirmation strong as proof of holy writ" that the resolves of the recent Harrisburg Convention did not indicate fairly the position of the Pennsylvania Democracy. Why? That Convention refused to endorse Gov. Reeder's course in Kansas; and yet, the Democratic press of the State is indignant at his removal. If his action as Gov. was improper and illegal, President Pierce was justified in removing him and we ought not to complain; on the other hand if he discharged his duty as a man and patriot of the Harrisburg Convention did wrong in refusing to approve his course. It should have signified to the country the determination of the Pennsylvania Democracy to stand by Mr. Reeder, so long as he was faithful to the constitution and to the duties of his office. It will be remembered that Mr. Chase of Susquehanna offered in the convention the following resolution—a resolution that we know expresses the sentiments of nine-tenths of all good democrats in the State. Here is

the substance of the resolution: That we heartily indorse the course pursued by the Hon. A. H. Reeder in his patriotic efforts to enforce the law and protect the rights of the people of Kansas from violence and usurpation. This, to the shame of the convention, was promptly laid on the table, and thus the administration was substantially assured that the democratic party of Pennsylvania was unwilling to defend the course of her illustrious son in Kansas. Who shall say that if the convention had spoken out properly on this subject, Gov. Reeder would have been removed? In our opinion a decided approval of A. H. Reeder's course by the democratic party of Pennsylvania would have had an influence at Washington favorable to his continuation in office. The people were ready to vindicate him; why was not the convention? Was it frightened with the idea that a bold declaration of principle would be construed into a sectional manifestation? Did it fear to incur the hatred of the ruffian gang, of which Stringfellow is the acknowledged head? Was it actuated by a spirit of cowardice, or was it deluded with the idea of a contemptible expediency? In either case, the non-committal policy of the convention is censurable, and has been in our opinion productive of bad results. We said that the remarks of the State democratic press on the subject of Reeder's removal, satisfy us that the party of the State approves his course in Kansas, and consequently it is the duty of the convention to make known such approval. When timidity is the prevailing genius of a convention that professes to speak the sentiments of a great party the interests of such party are prejudiced by its action and the real wishes of those it is designed to represent are never fully and fairly expressed. Instead of trying to please the South and the administration, a convention should lay down such a platform as its party demands, and this we affirm, the Harrisburg convention failed to do. In proof of this affirmation we point to the position of the party in Pennsylvania on the subject of Reeder's removal. We take no pleasure in thus criticising the action of a democratic convention, but on this as on all other subjects we must be allowed to express our opinions freely. We feel that it is the duty of good democrats to make their convictions speak out boldly, and the sooner such a course is adopted the better. The timidity which has characterized party conventions in the past, is suicidal and the consequences fatal in the extreme. The removal of Gov. Reeder has broken the last tie that bound the Northern Democracy to the administration. The Eastern Argus says that Pierce has thrown away an opportunity to make his administration illustrious; but bad counsels have prevailed, and he is now an object of pity.

Man proud man,
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven
As make the Angels weep!"

Questions Answered.

The following questions substantially were addressed to us by a friend, and one who is a constant reader of the K. N. organ, published in this place: "Am I to understand that three political organizations opposed to the Democracy, exist in this country? I have a Know-Nothing, a Republican and a Know-Nothing party in our midst? If so, where do they differ from each other?" These inquiries are proper and we propose to answer them. Last Fall an effort was made to fuse old antagonisms, which effort was apparently successful and the product was made "Republican." It was soon ascertained, however, that the name appropriated to the fusion was improper—that it cloaked the ugliest species of despotism ever known—that the "livery of Heaven had been stolen to serve the devil in." The plain truth is that people were cheated into the support of an organization professedly anti-slavery, really anti-catholic and anti-foreign. It has been proven also, that it was and is emphatically a pro-slavery party, advocating a policy calculated to weaken the electoral power of the North, thus indirectly aiding the slavery propagandists of the South in their struggle for dominion on this continent. What the sharp ones of this district choose to denominate a Republican was plainly a Know Nothing party, and if any doubt this let them turn to the expose of Mr. Watson, as published in the Democrat last winter, and a short time afterwards confirmed by an expose made by Mr. Smith of New Milford. It appears from the statements of these gentlemen that the originators of the so-called Republican party, were Know Nothings—that the Republican Ticket was made in the lodges of the order, or rather the lodges formed a Ticket and in hope of getting outside support called it Republican. It was further proven that a prospectus of the Independent Republican was in each Know Nothing lodge; and that the members were enjoined to support said paper. The Republicans being thus identified with the Know Nothings, the organ of the lodges ceased to deny the fact, but insisted that the organization was anti-slavery. This proposition we denied, and at length compelled the Republican to admit that this Know Nothing party was out and out pro-slavery. The exceedingly sharp ones who managed the fraud, seeing the impossibility of longer deceiving the public on the original plan, attempted to get up a sympathy for what was designated as the Know Nothing platform, copies of which were accordingly industriously circulated throughout the county. The triumphs of this new order were published—its platform eulogized and its superiority as a Free-Soil organization, duly proclaimed, by the Republican. In process of time the Know Nothing State council met in Reading, made a platform and dodged the slavery question. Three delegates from this county were in attendance—each of them ambitious of political notoriety and wishing to be considered genuine republicans—and yet, they were delighted with the principles proclaimed by the council, and their home organ told its readers that "freedom had triumphed, and that the Reading convention had taken the right ground in relation to slavery. This honest and truth lov-

ing Journal published a series of resolutions which were not adopted by the council, and sought to convey to its readers the impression that they (the resolutions published) composed the platform of the order. This fraud was also exposed, and the next thing we hear is a call for a Republican Convention to be held at August Court. One member of the Republican county committee was active in circulating copies of the Know Nothing platform and was also a delegate to the Know Nothing State Council. (This singularly prominent and promiscuous individual aspires to a seat in the Legislature, and has abandoned the pill traffic temporarily, to "pull the ropes" in his three-fold character of Republican, Know Nothing, and Know Something. He struggles hard to climb into public respect, but the task is a severe one and fear that a painful defeat awaits him. Verily we are afraid that the "vaunting ambition" of this august political empire "will one-day itself," and that the words "elo de se" will have to be written on his tomb-stone.) Any man who has noticed the subterfuges resorted to by our opponents, and the many positions antagonistic to each other, that they have occupied within the last year, can judge of their honesty for himself. We have recapitulated the principal events that have marked the progress of the so-called Republican movement in this section, so that others can see and despise the duplicity and utter destitution of every liberal and manly idea that has characterized it. This recapitulation furnishes the best answer that can be given to the inquiries at the beginning of this article. The candidates of the Republican party will be selected in the lodges of the Know Nothing and there will be but one Ticket made in opposition to the Democratic party. This is plain and it is the sheerest nonsense to talk of there being a Republican and a Know Nothing party in this county. For all practical purposes, there exists opposed to the Democracy, but one party, and that properly named Know Nothing. Those who are unconnected with, and hate this latter proscription organization, will find their appropriate place under the democratic banner. They will not be permitted to go into the Republican Convention and take part in its deliberations. The lodges will select the delegates, the representatives of the secret concave will make a Ticket and the unsuspecting will be cheated into its support. We are of the opinion that the true republicans—those who can "look you in the face and swear fidelity to the principles they profess"—those who dislike proscription for birth, or religious opinion, will not be found supporting the candidates of a party whose brief career is marked by the most despicable frauds ever perpetrated. But we have made this article too long already.—We have endeavored to answer the inquiries of our friend by submitting the facts in the case to his consideration and that of the public. We will warrant that the very men who have been for the past six months, and who are now prominent and influential members of K. N. lodges, will be the most active and zealous participants in the deliberations of this Republican Convention.

Reply.
The Republican last week, with its usual characteristic for falsehood gives notice that E. B. Chase, that specimen of humanity who so much disturbs its dreams, has started a plan for organizing a new party in this county, and that he has been laying the plan for the period of four months.

This is an unmitigated falsehood, without having even the show of an excuse for its fabrication. We belong to all the party we desire to belong to, and we challenge the Democracy to bring forward the name of a single man, woman or child under the sun, who ever heard us say anything of the kind, or who can in the remotest manner point to a single word, action or proposition from us, suggesting, approving or countenancing anything of the kind. Come now, friend Reed, either give some authority or else correct a representation so flagrantly false.

We have understood within a couple of weeks, that a large body of the so called Republican party, disgusted with the fraudulent course pursued by a portion of it, have resolved to disconnect themselves from an organization with which, consistently with their principles and manhood, they can no longer act. What course those men will take we know not and have no means of knowing. It is the object of having control of the politics of the county which startles our Montrose Whig. Know-Nothing Republican organ and its friends, and which causes them in their madness, at random, to strike at the first object within reach, regardless of truth or decency. Probably they will feel better after they get well!

Gov. Reeder.
We notice that several democratic papers have already struck for Gov. Reeder for the next Governor of Pennsylvania. We are in favor of any movement to vindicate him against his base maligners, but must confess we should rather see him elected to the Senate next winter than anything else. This territorial question will not be settled in years, and Andrew H. Reeder is just the man now to stand up in the Senate and meet the alarming usurpations of Pierce, Atchison, and Stringfellow. If this cannot be done, however, why then let us show the country that Pennsylvania thinks him pure enough to be her Governor.

We have reliable information that of Pierce's Cabinet, Judge Campbell and Mr. May were stood by Gov. Reeder to the last, using all their efforts to induce the President not to so far outrage the country as to remove him. But their counsel, wise and just as it was, passed like the idle wind.

SAMUEL P. COLLINGS, Esq., of Wilkesbarre died recently at Tangier, in the Empire of Morocco, to which station he was appointed United States Consul by President Pierce. Mr. C. was a practical printer, and for some twenty years the able editor of the "Republican Farmer and Democratic Journal." He has gone in the morning of life and the prime of usefulness.

At a meeting of the County Committee of the Democratic party of Susquehanna county, pursuant to notice, the following persons were appointed to superintend the election of delegates to the usual Democratic convention, the first Monday of September next, at Montrose. The election to be held the Saturday previous, at the place of holding the elections in the several townships, opening and closing at such time as the Committees by public notice shall direct.

Auburn—John Bridget, Edward Dawson, G. L. Swisher.
Apolaon—Richard Collins, James Lynch, Edward Cransy.
Ararat—Nathaniel West, O. L. Carpenter, D. S. Walker.
Bridgewater—Daniel Brewster, Ruben Wells, D. McCollum.
Brooklyn—N. Tiffany, E. G. Williams, Frances Fish.
Chocomauc—Edward Burn, Jasper Stanley, Jacob Kimbal.
Chifford—H. A. Williams, Daniel Baker, John Baker.
Danduff—T. P. Phinney, Chamberlain.
Dimock—Isiah Main, W. V. Dean, Geo. Dennison.
Friendsville, Wm. Robb, D. W. Glidden, G. Y. Leste.
Forest Lake—Elisha Griffin, James Turrell, Orison Thatcher.
Franklin—Alouze Williams, J. L. Merriman, Geo. Park.
Gibson—John Tarbox, Ruben Tuttle, Goodrich Elton.
Great Bend—I. Reckhow, H. Keech, S. B. Chase.
Harford—L. T. Farrar, Ira Carpenter, Edwin Tingley.
Harmony—L. Norton, Stephen Jennings, James Comfort.
Herrick—S. Dimock.
Jessup—John Hancock, Abel Sherman, O. S. Beebe.
Jackson—Charles Brown, J. J. Turner, Leonard Griffin.
Liberty—Irish Consock, Calvin Stanford, Richard Bailey.
Lathrop—E. S. Brown, Seth Bisbee, E. Lord.
Lenox—E. R. Grow, Wm. Hartley, E. P. Farnham.
Montrose—Wm. K. Hatch, A. N. Bullard, Wm. J. Turrell.
Middletown—M. Keough, Nelson Camp, Newel Keeler.
Oakland—Warren Dimock, Levi Westfall, Ambrose Benson.
Rush—Mathew Dunmore, N. D. Snyder, Josiah Ellis.
Springville—Justus Knapp, M. J. Handrick, J. McMillan.
Silver Lake—Edward O. Day, Robert Gage, J. D. Murphy.
St. Michael's—J. Mumford, John Wrighter, Thomas Stoddard.
New Milford—Daniel McMillan, H. McCollum, Edmund Smith.
Susquehanna—A. W. Rawley, Wm. A. Nugent, Sam'l F. Smith.

After mature deliberation the Committee are of opinion that only those who will in good faith declare their adherence to the following political doctrines, and their willingness to support good men who shall be permitted to take part in the primary elections.

1st, An uncompromising opposition to the extension of slavery into the territories of the nation, and to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the wanton acts of usurpation and outrage by which slavery is sought to be planted in the territories in defiance of the popular will.

2nd, Non-support of all nominations that conflict with the above doctrines.

3d, Opposition to all secret, oath-bound political societies, and to those doctrines which seek to make birth-place and religion the test to rights of citizenship and suffrage.

4th, Adherence to the financial and general policy of the democratic party as expounded by its past history and Administrations. The above, in substance, is the position which the party assumed in its Convention last January, and the Committee therefore feel fully instructed to suggest such as the test in the primary elections; and can see no reason why those who are willing to endorse our platform and labor for its success, should not participate therein.

In the present state of political parties in the country, it has been difficult for the Committee to satisfy itself in every instance who should be appointed on the township Committees, and they probably have, despite all their care, made some errors. If such be the case, the Committee will not hesitate to remove and re-appoint, where conclusive evidence may be furnished that persons appointed are associated and acting with the Know Nothing organization.

Fellow Democrats.—The present demands from you the most patriotic action. Issues which our party pledged itself to keep at rest, by the election of Franklin Pierce, are forced upon the country by his Administration, disturbing its peace, imbiting its different sections, and demoralizing our party organization. Now is the time to step forward and declare "thus far shall thou go and no farther,"—now the time to rescue the principles of the government and place them in the keeping of our party organization, where they have so often been vindicated. The last and crowning act of wrong and injustice, has been visited upon the Democracy of Pennsylvania by an Administration, in the head of which its confidence and love have been treated with disrespect. A man whose name, whose virtues, and whose talents have adorned our party and won its affections, has been ruthlessly sacrificed, and disgrace attempted to be cast upon his reputation and fame, because, true to the principles of his party, true to the loyalty of his Commonwealth to the rights of free men,—true to the laws of his country and to his manhood, he has refused to bend before the storm of fanaticism and mob rule, and sanction outrages which disgrace the American nation. Almost with one accord the democratic press of the State has risen in rebellion, crying out for vengeance. Let the action of the Democracy of Susquehanna county be worthy of her virtuous and intelligent people. Let us place ourselves in a position from which we can send forth a warning and a rebuke to our betrayers, and at the same time vindicate our party and its principles from the shame and reproach which weak and reckless men would cast upon them.

It is therefore hoped, in view of the present political crisis in the country, that prudence and patriotic determination, may characterize every movement of democrats. Let them reflect upon the importance of the issues involved, and of a self sacrificing disposition for the general good. It is believed that should counsels prevail our principles will again rise triumphant, gladdening the hearts of the people and bringing repose and happiness to the altars of our country.

C. M. GERRE, Chairman Comtee.
Montrose, Aug. 1855.
FOR THE DEMOCRAT.
MESSES, EDITORS:
Having observed no reply to the article of Mr. Weston, published in your paper some two months since, I send you at this late day, my own views upon the subject, which may or may not, meet the expectations of the author of that article.
In the article alluded to, Mr. Weston states clearly and accurately the principles that govern Circular Motion; especially the laws which control the planets in their periodic revolutions round the sun.
The earth, for example, revolving in its orbit from year to year, is found to obey the same well established laws now, as to times and vicissitudes, that it has been wont to obey during all time. And though Mr. Weston regards the "arrangement" of Dr. Comstock as an admirable one for driving the earth out of its orbit instead of holding it there, yet I apprehend he does not consent to the proposition that such change in the velocity of the earth ever has taken place, or ever will be likely to occur, under the very simple laws that appear to govern its motions.
It must be evident to all who have any knowledge of the subject, that the earth, (extending under the influence of inertia which extends to all inanimate bodies,) did not put itself in motion, and is possessive of no power to bring itself to rest.
And furthermore, it appears equally evident that the two motions, Centrifugal and Centripetal, do not in any respect oppose or counteract each other; that neither the one nor the other can be augmented or diminished by its apparently opposing force; that uniform motion is produced by the action of one or more forces, which, having exerted their power, immediately and forever cease; and lastly, that uniform circular motion must be the effect of a single and sudden impulse which is called its Centrifugal motion, and this motion must be exactly and nicely balanced by the Centripetal force.
But if I understand Mr. Weston rightly, his difficulty lies in his not being able to perceive how a body, as the earth, can pass through the diagonal of a parallelogram in the same time in which it would pass through one of its sides, without having its velocity increased. And yet in this particular he is just as wise as Dr. Comstock himself, or any anybody else.
The Dr. illustrates his theory by drawing a circle with the sun in the centre of it, while the circumference represents the earth's orbit. "He then draws successive parallelograms, each having one short side extending from the circumference towards the Sun's centre of attraction, and one long side extending from the same point in the direction of the earth's Centrifugal motion; and each also having two opposite angles on the circumference and one of the two angles adjacent to these within the circle and the other without."
"He next supposes the earth to be moving with a projectile force sufficient (were the Centripetal force absent) to carry it through one of the long sides of the parallelogram in a given time, while the Centripetal force would (if the Centrifugal force were gone) draw it towards the sun a distance equal to the length of the short side, in the same time that the projectile force would have carried it at a distance equal to the long side."
"Hence, in obedience to these two forces, the earth passes through the curved diagonal of the parallelogram."
"Now a right diagonal is longer than either of the sides of the parallelogram through which it is drawn; a curved diagonal must be longer still, hence, a body must obtain accelerated motion in order to pass through this curved diagonal in the same time that it would require in passing through the longer side of the parallelogram."
Dr. Comstock's theory is incompatible with the laws of circular motion, because the Centripetal is not a propelling force. As has been stated, it neither augments nor diminishes the projectile force. Its effect is only to change the Centrifugal motion.
"In the beginning" the projectile force must have been given at precisely the same moment as that in which the Centripetal force began to act. The former instantly ceased; for the inertia of the earth being overcome, and there being no resistance, there was no necessity for its continuance.
The latter, commencing at the same moment, must continue, as long as the earth shall perform its annual revolutions round the sun.
Then the sum of the whole matter appears to me to be this; the earth is moving very nearly in a circle; its velocity in its orbit is precisely the same as it would be, were it moving in a tangent to the circumference, in the absence of the Centripetal force; its motions can neither be accelerated nor retarded without the application of additional force; and, as such force is never applied, therefore, there can be no mutation in the movements of the earth, other than those arising from the slight variations in its distance from the sun during its annual revolutions.

A. B. CLARKE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 31st, 1855.

We cut the following masterly article from the Democratic Union, published at Harrisburg, so long recognized as the leading Democratic organ of the State. It is a blow that will tell mightily coming from the quarter it does. We hope every voter in the county will read it.

Removal of Gov. Reeder.
A blow which will recoil with terrible effect has been struck by the National Administration. Whether it was the impulse of a galvanic imbecility, ill-judging councilors, malice or disappointment, we little care.

It is a gross and flagrant wrong has however been perpetrated, a wrong which ere long will bring shame and reproach upon those who were its instigators and its doers. The hour has passed when a specious tale will lead the people. No purple chalice of land speculations can buffet an instant against the storm of wrath which will be aroused.—A high-minded, honorable, fearless and determined man has been wantonly and basely stricken down, because he asserted and would vindicate the rights of freemen against a horde of lawless and law-breaking ruffians.—Became Gov. Reeder sought to throw around the ballot-box the shield and the guards which our republican laws create an ordinance because he had the courage to be a just and manly executive, regardless of menaces and even personal violence, he has been removed from his position and another has been sought out to fill the place he has made so honorable. Ostracism has not been an Athenian custom alone, nor has Aristides been its only victim.
The consequences of the act of President Pierce can to some extent be foreseen. The same Pennsylvania which so cheerfully cast for him her electoral vote, having faith in the New Hampshire man, will shrink from him with aversion. To him she looked for a hearty approval and endorsement of the means taken by one of her sons to secure to the soldier the right of attending to his own American citizen. Grievously has she been disappointed, and she will mourn to think how her confidence has been misplaced and how her trust has been ruthlessly shattered. Pennsylvania will not stand alone in the rebuke to be uttered; around her will cluster many of her sister States until that administration which was borne into power upon the topmost wave of the popular will, will sink so low that there will be none so poor to do it reverence. As its death will be that of the suicide, there will neither be the mockery of mourners nor the burlesque of a funeral. It does seem passing strange, that so far forgetful of the place of his birth, his youth and his manhood, forgetful of the great free North, it was a foregone conclusion in the mind of the President that in defiance of the presence and most unlawful interference of armed ruffians, the spawn of an adjoining State. Where civilization is, that element of political justice, as enunciated by Godwin is recognised to be a truism that "to endeavor to impose our sentiments by force is the most detestable species of persecution."
And what other than this were the high-handed proceedings of the Missouri mob? They were not content that those who had done the right should determine for themselves under the law their own institutions, but by violence were sentiments other than their own to be forced upon the Kansas settlers.—Earnestly did the press of our land inveigh against an outrage so monstrous, and a burning spirit of indignation was kindled in the breast of every man whose sense of justice was unclouded. At that time our President has had his official influence—and we are gratified that it has grown so small—with the law defiers.

Although another of Pennsylvania's gifted sons is called to be the successor of Gov. Reeder, it affords no consolation. It brings not a ray of light through the thick darkness of his regrets. Her sorrow is too deep for the removal of one animated by a high feeling of duty and justice to find any joy in the very doubtful honor paid to another man. But the voice of the Keystone State will make itself clearly heard. Blind giant as she is, her cry will come up throughout her extended borders for vengeance. Let him upon whose head it falls beware! And well too does she know how to reward her faithful. Her son, so fully treated when in the noble discharge of duty as the Executive in a newly fledged territory, may yet act as the "humblely Executive of the State" second in wealth, power and population, or represent her interests in the Senate of the nation. The once rejected minister plenipotentiary became the President of the United States. The lesson has not lost its meaning. "A homily of like import may yet be read to an administration upon whose frontlet its own faulty has written "DOOMED."
The Mormons and Their Progress.

THE SALT LAKE CITY.
Despite the strange stories that are circulated in relation to the Mormons, they continue to increase and to multiply. Their progress is one of the marvels of the age.—Driven from point to point, their leaders slaughtered at their property destroyed, they appear to be as dauntless and determined as ever, and converts crowds towards the great city of the Salt Lake, not only by hundreds but by thousands, and even the doctrine of polygamy, which has been incorporated into their system, and is now avowed and defended by their leaders, seems to have no effect in staying the current. The founder of the Mormon creed was, as we have known, an illegitimate impostor. He pretended to have discovered certain plates, upon which the "Book of Mormon" was written, whereupon he immediately set himself up as a prophet and a leader, and soon succeeded in gathering around him a considerable number of followers. All this occurred in the interior of New York, but "Joe Smith," not considering that soil particularly congenial to his new creed, moved westward and organized in Missouri. The Mormons however, soon met in bad odor with their neighbors, and after having suffered all sorts of persecutions, they struck their tents again, and moved onward to Nauvoo, Ill. There they erected an immense temple, sent forward missionaries, and increased very rapidly. But a powerful popular prejudice was speedily excited, and at last their leader was ruthlessly murdered.—"The Saints," as they describe themselves, nothing intimidated at the many reverses they had experienced, determined that for this said event, to locate themselves still farther west, and if possible, beyond the reach of the States. The Territory of Utah was selected for the purpose, and the City of the Salt Lake was assumed quite an attractive appearance. Brigham Young, the spiritual leader of the Mormons, was appointed Governor of the Territory, and a Mormon Delegate was elected to Congress. And this is the condition of affairs at the present time. Meanwhile, as already observed, the plenty-of-wisdom system has been boldly avowed, and is in "practical operation in the City of the Salt Lake. Some of the Mormons have as many as six or eight and ten wives; and strange as it may seem, it is affirmed that they all live in peace and harmony. This part of the story, however, we beg leave to doubt. But Mormonism is by no means confined to United States. It is rapidly spreading in England and Wales, and according to an article in a recent number of the Edinburgh Review, as long ago as July, 1853, there were upwards of twenty thousand Mormons in England, who were

under the spiritual control of ten Priests, 2,578 Elders, and 834 Deacons. It is stated that in most numerous Mormon Church in England is that of Manchester, which contains 3,100 members. The next is that of Gloucestershire, which contains 2,588. Mr. H. H. Mann, in the course of an article upon the subject, says that the "preachers are very successful in their efforts to obtain disciples." "The surprising confidence, and zeal with which they promulgate their creed, the pronouncement they give to the exciting topics of the speedy coming of the Saviour, and his personal millennial reign, and the attractiveness to many minds of the idea of an inflexible church relying for its vicarious and its guidance upon revelations made periodically by its rulers, these, with other influences, have combined to give the Mormon movement a position and importance with the working classes which perhaps should draw to it much more than it has yet received, the attention of our public teachers."
The consequences of the act of President Pierce can to some extent be foreseen. The same Pennsylvania which so cheerfully cast for him her electoral vote, having faith in the New Hampshire man, will shrink from him with aversion. To him she looked for a hearty approval and endorsement of the means taken by one of her sons to secure to the soldier the right of attending to his own American citizen. Grievously has she been disappointed, and she will mourn to think how her confidence has been misplaced and how her trust has been ruthlessly shattered. Pennsylvania will not stand alone in the rebuke to be uttered; around her will cluster many of her sister States until that administration which was borne into power upon the topmost wave of the popular will, will sink so low that there will be none so poor to do it reverence. As its death will be that of the suicide, there will neither be the mockery of mourners nor the burlesque of a funeral. It does seem passing strange, that so far forgetful of the place of his birth, his youth and his manhood, forgetful of the great free North, it was a foregone conclusion in the mind of the President that in defiance of the presence and most unlawful interference of armed ruffians, the spawn of an adjoining State. Where civilization is, that element of political justice, as enunciated by Godwin is recognised to be a truism that "to endeavor to impose our sentiments by force is the most detestable species of persecution."
And what other than this were the high-handed proceedings of the Missouri mob? They were not content that those who had done the right should determine for themselves under the law their own institutions, but by violence were sentiments other than their own to be forced upon the Kansas settlers.—Earnestly did the press of our land inveigh against an outrage so monstrous, and a burning spirit of indignation was kindled in the breast of every man whose sense of justice was unclouded. At that time our President has had his official influence—and we are gratified that it has grown so small—with the law defiers.

Although another of Pennsylvania's gifted sons is called to be the successor of Gov. Reeder, it affords no consolation. It brings not a ray of light through the thick darkness of his regrets. Her sorrow is too deep for the removal of one animated by a high feeling of duty and justice to find any joy in the very doubtful honor paid to another man. But the voice of the Keystone State will make itself clearly heard. Blind giant as she is, her cry will come up throughout her extended borders for vengeance. Let him upon whose head it falls beware! And well too does she know how to reward her faithful. Her son, so fully treated when in the noble discharge of duty as the Executive in a newly fledged territory, may yet act as the "humblely Executive of the State" second in wealth, power and population, or represent her interests in the Senate of the nation. The once rejected minister plenipotentiary became the President of the United States. The lesson has not lost its meaning. "A homily of like import may yet be read to an administration upon whose frontlet its own faulty has written "DOOMED."
The Mormons and Their Progress.

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