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no disrespect to other candidates, that he is this day regarded as the very strongest man whom the Democracy could nominate for the Presidency. The divided political household of our political friends in New York would, we believe, find in his name, the olive branch of harmony and peace; the Democrats of Ohio, would, under his banner, advance to that victory which their patriotic efforts so well deserve; and Pennsylvania, standing between the two gigantic States, would pronounce for such a candidate, with such a majority as would result the day when these three Commonwealths constituted the very fortress of the Democratic party in the free States.

### Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNSA.  
E. B. CHASE, EDITOR.

Montrose, Thursday, April 24, 1856

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**JAMES BUCHANAN.**  
Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,  
**GEORGE SCOTT,**  
of Columbia County.

FOR EDITOR GENERAL,  
**JACOB FRY, JR.,**  
of Montgomery County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**TIMOTHY IVES,**  
of Potter County.

The poem of J. F. S. will appear next week. It was overlooked until too late for this number.

Under the Administration of Thomas Jefferson, his great apostle, on the 14th of April, 1802, the term of residence previous to naturalization was reduced to five years, what is now known as the Act of 1802. It has since been amended, and now stands as it does in the Act of 1850.

exciting heart-burnings, contentions and personal and partisan bitterness in the community about him, even though, if it were possible, he might go back upon the Bench with intentions as pure as an Angel's thought, in the administration of Justice, still the public confidence was none the less weakened in the purity of the Judiciary, and the Judiciary itself none the less degraded and reproached. We said that when a Judge indulged in such conduct, disappointed suitors in his Courts, and their friends, found reason on which to base charges of partiality and bias—a reason which they could enforce with arguments plausible to the public mind; and that, thus, however pure might be the intention of the Judge, the influence and dignity of the Bench would be demoralized, prostrated and ruined. This is the precise ground upon which we placed ourself in reference to Judge Wilnot, months ago, and we therefore had less reluctance in saying what we did last week.

The Bradford Reporter is severe in its way upon us for our remarks upon the Union Convention and the course of Judge Wilnot with reference to it. Leaving the Reporter to the field of argument in which nature has so eminently fitted its Editor to live,—and to the use of such epithets as "fool, knave," &c., we proceed briefly to notice some points passed over in our other articles on this subject.

Judge Wilnot is, or assumes to be, the head and front of the Republican party of this State, and as Chairman of the State Convention issued a call for a State Convention of that party, in June, at Philadelphia. On the very heels of that call this Union Convention is named, but really called by the Know Nothing members of the Legislature, met at Harrisburg, and we find Mr. Wilnot present, an active participant in its doings. The vote on Mr. Ingham's Republican Resolutions showed but 18 Its publican delegates. The platform of the Convention was a recorded falsehood, and the Convention itself a fraud. They set forth as the basis of their platform this proposition, that "the only true bond of political action is agreement in principle," and then set forth that agreement, and put their candidates in nomination. Now if the proposition of their platform was not a falsehood when applied to that Convention, why were its members divided under different names? Why too were the Republican Resolutions of Mr. Ingham summarily disposed of? And why call it a Union Convention, for if there was no diversity of political opinion, there could be no elements of dissension?

There is no doubt that the country is now passing through the most important crisis in its history. True there have been times when all its energies have been assailed by foreign foes, but in those contests, though their consummation in triumph and martial glory, in none of their terrible forms, did they ever threaten so permanent disaster to the country as does the internal strife now waging between contending Sections. Those were times of peril, but they melted the energies and hearts of the whole people in defense of their country and her institutions. In such a contest defeat would only humiliate, not destroy; but now we see the full spirit of dissension rioting in the domestic tranquility, thereby surely undermining the very foundation of the government. There is not to-day one tenth that love of country, that fraternal affection—that holy reverence for our country that there existed in the hearts of the people five years ago. This is a fact that should arrest the attention of every patriotic citizen, and that should determine him to go to work with undimmed zeal to turn back the tide of disaster now threatening to engulf the peace, happiness, and liberties of the people.

We shall find the cause of the present gloomy state of things in the agitation of the slavery question. Here is the root of the evil, and it is now bearing the bitter fruits of discord and fraternal hate. The man who expresses indifference and unconcern as to the final result of this agitation, shows himself to be indifferent to the welfare of the very existence of the government. Let this agitation continue two years longer with the same intensity that it has spread for two years past, and we will be in the midst of civil war. Let us, say, *madness to cry "no danger,"* when we see daily about us the most incontrovertible evidence that the rank upon position of dissension and mobocracy has taken hold of the very vitals of the popular heart, and that bad men are rioting upon the credulity and unbridled passions of the multitude.

Let us state facts and upon them ask cool reflection. We affirm that not one act of positive good has ever been accomplished for humanity or our country by the slavery agitation; but, that on the other hand, it has always resulted disastrously to every principle of philanthropy, and brought the country face to face with the giant of dissension, anarchy and despotism. When the Confederation was formed, every state saved one held slaves. The fathers of the Republic wisely adopted the policy of leaving the institution to the sovereignty of the states, and the sole responsibility of municipal law. They single out as a condition for the restoration of fugitives, on the same principle that we make treaties of comity with independent nations, for the states were in the relation of independent nations to each other. The Constitution was a mere treaty of alliance, and save in this particular, it studiously avoided making itself a party to the institution of slavery in any shape, leaving it entirely to the states where it existed. Under the spirit of the Constitution the work of gradual emancipation was going on,—had been perfected in every northern State, and had reached with its influence the States of Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, when northern zealots not content to abrid the sure operations of time, seized the question as one of political power and demanded Congressional interference.

Suppose Mr. Wilnot had attended the Democratic Convention, and proposed to unite his free soil forces with the Democratic party on condition that his *protege*, Laporte, should be placed on the ticket for Surveyor General, with two men for the other offices who make no pretensions to free soil, and that such conditions had been accepted; would not he be in a position just as consistent as now? Every honest judgment will answer yes! And yet we think the free soilers of this District would hardly sustain such a coalition.

### Communications.

**Hon. G. A. Grow.**  
Mr. Grow, we will be so kind as to publish the few remarks old Lenox has to offer upon the above named individual? Because old Lenox feels a little down at the heel in regard to the course which Mr. Grow has taken in the political field. Well does he remember the great turn outs she gave him, and how she showed her zeal in his behalf, and felt proud when he was lifted up and took a seat at our National Capitol. Now who can blame her for getting a little rolled up, come to see the course which her beloved and cherished Grow has taken. He has left the party she admired. He has left his great "Democratic Principles" that he used to tell about. He has left them and gone—where has he gone? He has gone over to that party that so eloquently warned his constituents to look out for—to be on their guard against, &c. Can this be so? Can this be the Grow who so eloquently declaimed the great cause of Democracy? Yes, it is the same chap. He got into the clutches of Know Nothings and Republicans (the same platform that Greeley and Seward set fit to walk upon) and that led him where he used to warn his constituents to beware of going, namely, the whig party.

Old Mr. Grow, now do you suppose that old Lenox will forsake her great Democratic Principles, and follow you on in the path you have chosen. NO SIR. Her Democratic Principles will not do this. You have warned them to beware of such doings, and they *in* care to stick to it. And, sir, 'twould behoove well with you, if you, had only lived up to the warning yourself. It is curious how a man's mind will get so wrought up by the slavery question, that he will cling to that and make that his log-bear, and jump over to another party, adopting its measures and forsaking the good old party that took him from the bosom of private life, and placed him in the halls of Congress. We say this passing Lawrence, and interpose them between the mob and the citizen.

There he was blowing Digger because he did not come out, as he thought, quite plain enough on the nigger question. He thought that Gov. Bigler ought to direct the Representatives how to gain regard to the Missouri Compromise. Why don't Pollock direct them how to go. Why didn't he direct them how to proceed in regard to electing one. Ah! that was a poor sort of a game you played, when you put out a Bigler, and put in a Pollock. But you couldn't keep him under. The next thing you heard, Bigler is elected to the United States Senate! That rejoiced all Lenox. And 'tis the wish of all Lenox, that next fall, James Buchanan, will be elected President of the United States. How that would make the Democratic sons rejoice, and especially, Old Lenox.

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The deluge of negro slavery is what is now most harped upon. The heaviest outrage is the most prominent theme left for fanaticism to decant upon. Here is the last plank upon which the cutting reformers can grasp. But they have clamored so much on this subject that the country is already sick of it. Kansas is becoming a very great bore. There has been so much work, so much blowing off of gas, so much empty bluster in that territory, and so many reports sent out from it for political effect, that men generally are disposed to regard the Kansas affair as a very considerable laughing matter.

How bitter and unpleasant at times may be the political agitation of this country, we may still have the consoling reflection that error and prejudice cannot long stand the test of free discussion, and that after experiment fanaticism always cures itself.

**The Kansas Proclamation of President Pierce.**  
No act of President Pierce escapes the abusive tongues and pens of the Black Republican demagogues. His Proclamation in regard to a peace of Kansas, and his instructions to Gov. Shannon were assailed bitterly by the whole tribe of the abolitionists. How could they send their riles and rifles to Kansas if they admitted that the law was to be maintained there by the Executive arm? How could they keep up their outcry about border ruffians when they admitted that the President Pierce had taken measures to repress violence to maintain the rights of the settlers?

The *Herald of Freedom*, the leading Free State paper, published at Lawrence, in its issue of March 15th says:

"We published the Proclamation of President Pierce a week or two ago in regard to Kansas matters. We are glad that it is in circulation. It has already prevented an indignation from Missouri, and a resort to bloodshed by citizens in self-defense. The people of the Territory have nothing to fear from federal troops. During the late invasion their greatest hope was that Col. Sumner, at Fort Leavenworth, would march with his troops to Lawrence, and interpose them between the mob and the citizen."

Gov. Shannon has the military of Fort Riley and Leavenworth at his command, and this he will use to put down insubordination on the one hand, and prevent invasion on the other. If he does this, if he obeys his letter of instructions; if no more Dows, or Harbers, or Collins, or Browns will be ruthlessly murdered in cold blood; if no more illegal interference with the ballot box will be allowed; if the country peace and tranquility will be restored to our distracted country.

The Proclamation of President Pierce is not so villainous a document as the telegraph reports made it, and as for the instructions to Gov. Shannon, they are all we could expect or even desire. While the Governor abides by the letter of those instructions, it will afford us a pleasure to sustain him.

No sane man would denounce an invasion so contemplated for the first of March from Missouri. Evidence conclusive of such intentions can be produced; but the President's Proclamations disarmed them, and now attention is being made to show that our pretension for this measure was uncalled for.

**Mr. Buchanan.**  
Some discussion having taken place upon the position of Mr. Buchanan on the Kansas Nebraska bill, we are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Buchanan to Senator Shideh, dated London 28th of December last, when there seemed to be no difference as to Mr. B.'s thorough identity with the Democratic party on this, as on all other issues. It will be seen that Mr. B.'s speech of the Kansas Nebraska bill with his usual frankness and decision. We are confirmed in our impression by this letter that no man, no set of men, and no newspaper, are at all warranted to speak authoritatively for Mr. Buchanan upon this or any other question. His own words speak for themselves.

The letter of Mr. Buchanan was not, it will be seen, intended for publication, but he thought it necessary that the editorial article in the Union of Wednesday last to lay it before the country:

"The question has been settled by Congress, and this settlement should be inflexibly maintained. The Missouri Compromise is gone, and gone forever. But no assault should be made upon those Democrats who maintained it, provided they are now willing in good faith to maintain the settlement as it exists. Such an understanding is wise and just in itself."

It is well known how I labored in company with southern men to have this line extended to the Pacific ocean. But it was departed. The time for it has passed away, and I very truly believe that the best way only—no more left of putting down the fanatical and reckless spirit of Abolition at the North is to adhere to the existing settlement, without the slightest thought of the appearance of wavering, and without regarding any storm which may be raised against it."

The Chicago Tribune states that, during the year ended June 30, 1855, the United States exported corn to the value of \$1,374,077, and imported corn valued at \$3,311,035. The exportation of beef, tallow, hides, and horn-oticle, during the same period, amounted to \$2,341,554, against an expenditure of \$3,241,408 for imported brandy. While we export tobacco to the value of \$1,910,918, we import tea and coffee amounting to \$24,000,000. The aggregate value of the nation exported last year was \$109,450,000.

The vote for Governor of Connecticut in all but sixteen small towns, stands: Taggart, Democrat, 98,105; Minor, American, 93,587; Wells, Republican, 5,291; Rockwell 1,101. Ingham leads Minor 5,818, but holds 1,401 of a majority over all.