under the Administration of Thomas Jefferson, no disrespect to other candidates, that he is exciting heart-burnings, contentions and perits great apostle, on the 14th of April, 1802, this day regarded as the very strongest man sonal and partizan bitterness in the commuthe term of residence previous to naturalizat whom the Democracy could nominate for tion, was restored to five years, what it had the Presidency. The divided political housebeen under General Washington, and where hold of our political friends in New York it has ever since remained. No, fellow-citizens, would, we believe, find in his name, the olive the Father of his Country was never a Native branch of harmony and peace; the Demo-American. This 'American excellence' never crats of Ohio, would, under his banner, adbelonged to him.

"The Fugitire Slave Law is all the South efforts so well deserve; and Pensylvania, has obtained in this compromise of 1850 .- standing between these two gigantic States. It is a law founded both upon the letter and | would pronounce for such a candidate, with law has existed on our statue books eversince when these three Commonwealths constitutthe Administration of Gen. Washington .- ed the very fortress of the Democratic party History teaches us that but for the provision in the free States. in favor of fugitive slaves, our present Consutution never would have existed. Think we that the South will ever tamely surrender the fugitive slave law to Northern fanaties and Abolitionists.

party the Democratic party has ever been!— Man is but the being of a summer's day, whilst are forgotten, but the principles of Democracy, deliberate judgment of a mind which, having which we have inherited from our revolutionary fathers, will endure to bless mankind future, had come to the conclusion that the throughout all generations. Is there any day for the scramble for Presidential honors limits of good and great old Democratic pursuits. We assert, that, if by every pri Pennsylvania, who will abandon these sacred vate letter, written from London since hi principles for the sake of following in the train absence by James Buchanan, in the unsus-Chapultenec."

And when the campaign tesulted in triumph, President Pierce tendered to Mr .--Buchanan the leading foreign mission, which tion, or suggesting any way by which it was accepted. Circumstances have transpired. within the last few years, to make the Amer- he has become formidable as a candinate, his ican mission to the Court of St. James singu- letters are animated by the same generous larly important, and it has happened that spirit. And the very fact, that he has taken during Mr. Buchanan's stay in London, this course from a conscientious belief that it several great questions of a vexations and would be out of place for him to struggle for complicated character have disturbed the the nomination, has made him acceptable to intercourse between the two countries. How- the masses in every part of our country. Abexer important to both the cultivation of sent he is, it is true, but his image is before continued peace and good will, the fact that their eves wherever they go. In distant Great Britain sees our growing progress with lands, it is true, but his counsels have been jealousy and alarm, and the fact that we felt as if he were present among us. Con-Confident wherever an opportunity is presented it is true, but the thoughts and the words he to her, with indignation, render our relations left behind, are his living representatives. with Great Britain of the most delicate The people will judge of him by the record, character. The very intimacy of our business by the even tenor of his life, by the spotless connexions, constituting, as it does the cord purity of his character, by his undannied pascome in conflict with political considerations, returns to his native shores, to be crowned, as, and the commercial attraction, so to speak, we confidently hope, with the highest honors throws, into dangerous neighborhood English of the Republic. ambition on the one hand and American progress on the other. It has become proverbial that the selection of a wise, able and experienced man to represent the United States at the British Court, is one of the first duties of an executive, hardly secondary to the selection of its own chief cabinet ministers. because the English mission is always intenselv important to the immediate interests of our people. During the trying time of Mr.
Buchanan's mission, the whole nation seem to have become impressed with the importance and justice of the observations. They felt that in the American mainter they had a man upon whose safe character and wise coursels they could confidently lean. Their eyes were constantly fixed upon him. Every est anxiety to the commercial and other classes. On more than one occasion collision seemed to be inevitable, but every manic passed off. The correspondence of Mr. Buchanan, such of it as has been published, exhibits on his part a vigilance, a discretion, an industry, and at the same time a dignity of character, that have made his name a favorite name in every section of our beloved Union. In the later troubles which have given rise to so much excitement and discussion in Coagress and the country, Mr. Buchanan has towered in all the dignity of his high character and intellectual superiority. He will leave his post to give way to his successor, having established renewed kind relations between the two countries, and having fixed upon the hearts of the English people the impress of a republican character, which has never, for a single moment, yielded its simplicity and its truth to aristocratic

however parties may intrigue, one honest, straightforward patriot is sure to hold a high place in the affections of the masses. One great reason why Mr. Buchanan's name is at this moment so acceptable to his countrymen is, because he stands before them, not merely as an eminently capable, but as an eminently eafe man. In the growing greatness of our republic, its increasing importance, commercially and politically, its extended and extending relations with other agitators against the Constitution, and all the security and guarantees of our domestic satety and tranquility, we see the evidences that benefits upon the American people in the Presidential Chair. For the first time in many years we behold in the person of James Buchanan, a statesman who combines the rare quality of having been among the most progressive view of every great question and yet of being able to preserve, in the midst of such emergencies, the bearing, and to exercise the infinence of a sagacious and wellfavorable sentiment of those classes of citizens who look for a wise and judicious Administration of the Federal Government, and and illustrious career.

blandishments. Courted and flattered during

tribute to English vanity. In all circles, and

on ail occasions, the displayed his American

classes vied with each other to do him honor;

his stay, he studiously abstained from paying

There is not now to be found a reasonable no record inconsistent, even in the slightest degree, with that which induced the southern delegates to vote for him so long and so mising enemy of their enemies; the devoted king himself a heated partizan in the party advocate of their constitutional rights. To sub northwestern orange me presents the unwith their own pioneer representatives in Court came down from the Bench and adseveral courts of this county at the last term.

Congress, in opening up our new territories in excited audience in an expiting to commerce and civilization. The northern manner, pouring out denunciation on those of Castern States know him as the champion of their rights when these were sacrificed to British rapacity. While in the Middle States extending that denanciation to members of

vance to that victory which their patriotic

During Mr. Buchanan's absence of nearly three years, while politics raged at home, he proudly abstained from interfering with the struggle for the Presidential succession. From the time he set foot on English soil, he "And now, fellow citizens, what a glorious wrote back to his friends, that in no contina candidate for the Presidency. There was looked carefully over the political past and of a military conquerer, and shouling for the peeting confidence of his heart, should now no, not one syllable, manifesting a desire for the nomination of the Democratic Conven-

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PERR'A. EDITOR.

Toutrose, Thursday, April 24, 1856

JAMES BUCHANAN. Subject to the decision of the National Con-

Democratic State Nominations. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE SCOTT. of Columbia County. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. JACOB FRY, JR.,

of Montgomery County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. TIMOTHY IVES,

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

of Potter County.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. The May number of this well conducted Magazine came to hand promptly,-filled with choice reading matter and all the necessaries for a good book. Address WM. PATTON, Bookseller, dignity and his American patriotism. Never Holloken, N. J., or HARPER & BRO., N. Y. gratuitously obtruding his country or her City.

advantages, he never hesitated to speak of Last week, in a paragraph of a few her as one speaking of his parent; nor was he ever netwated by any spirit of offensive lines, we reiterated disclaimer which we partisanship. As he came plain, untitled, made in December last, that we had not in unpretending American citizen. The highest tended, in the articles we have written, refering to the interference of Judge Wilmot in and on a threatened collision between the political contests, to charge him with corruptwo countries alarmed the people of both, tion in the discharge of his duties on the his presence among the populace of London was greeted with cheers, an evidence that, Bench,—that is, we had never intended to charge him with going on to the Bench in the discharge of his Judicial duties with corrupt intent to decide causes from political partiality or bias. This disclaimer seems to have been understood to relinquish, on our sition that a public man ever attained in this part, the principle of non-interference by the Republic. He has lived to silence the voice Judiciary in political contests, which we have of calumny, and to know that a life time of so tenaciously discussed in the past. Those devotion to the honor and interests of his who suppose this, are entirely mistaken. We country has attracted the gratitude and venpowers, not to speak of the efforts of reckles have not relinquished that principle, we eration of a great and generous people. Most have not closed our press against its discuss- of our eminent statesmen have passed away, ion, nor have we compromised our manhood while partisan bitterness was at its height,such a man would be able to confer signal or integrity in that particular at all, nor need have not lived to convince their country of anybody have the least apprehension that we their disinterested patriotism, but Mr. Bushall do so. We said little if any more last chanan, in the full tide of health and vigor, week than we have said in substance a hun- sees the fullest vindication of his fame accordred times verbally, and several times in our ded by the heart of his countrymen. He has, very first, in every emergency, to take the paper since these difficulties broke out to wit, that we had never intended to charge Judge Wilmot with wilful corruption, ip any of its forms in the discharge of his duties on the Bench. Last December, before any Grand be but a sacrifice on his par, -but another bination of elements which has awakened the Jury had taken action on the subject, we evidence of his unselfish devotion to his counused the following explicit language. "We try's good. On him are the eyes and hearts have not charged, nor have we intended to of the masses turned, as the man for the preswhich has also gathered around him the charge, Judge Wilmot with wilful corruption ent crisis. Let politicians beware how they warm and generous sympathies of the con- in the discharge of his duties on the Bench, stitituents who confide in his progressive in- for we have not seen anything to warrant stincts as illustrated through all his long that charge." We then laid down the position which we had occupied and should ocman in any part of the Union, who does not cupy for the future. We said we cared not believe that Mr. Buchanan's nomination how pure the motives and intentions of a would be succeeded by his certain and tri- Judge might be on the Bench, the evils re- fixed fact, and that we shall not therefore sufamphant election. To the South be presents anlting from improper conduct off the Bench though committed in the legitimate discharge steadily in the Democratic Convention of '52. of his Judicial duties, and, that foremost President, this State can be carried by forty we hope our friends will adopt a similar place Now, as then, he stands foth the uncompro- smong those improprieties, stood that of mat thousand majority. "Onward to victory !!

contests of the day. We said that when a

nity 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 ed. We said that when a Judge indulged in on this subject.

the spirit of the Constitution, and a similar such a majority as would recall the days such conduct, disappointed suitors in his Courts, and their friends, found reason on -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 demorralized, prostragency would be place himself in the field as tod and ruined. This is the precise ground upon which we placed ourself in reference to principles are eternal. The generations of nothing of grief in this resolve, nothing of Judge Wilmot, months ago, and we theremortals, one after the other, rise and sink, and disappointed ambition. It was the calm and fore had less reluctance in saying what we Republican Resolutions showed but 18 Re country that there existed in the hearts of did last week.

against us, more as we have no doubt, through the Convention itself a fraud. They set forth citizen, and that should determine him to go Democrat within the sound of my voice, is had passed away, at least with him, and that the influence and importunities of our friend as the basis of their platform this proposition, to work with unflaging zeal to turn back the there any Democrat throughout the broad he was determined to apply him if to other Jessup than of his own volition. We were about bringing suits against them, and suits is agreement in principle," and then set forth the peace, happiness, and liberties of the peotoo that would have developed some unpleasant transactions, for we had no disposition to hero of Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, and be published, and laid before the American stand still and be ruined without a vigorous people, there would not be found one line, effort at least to defend ourselves and overwhelm our adversaries. We foresaw, as any body could, that if this state of things was might be obtained by himself. Even since persisted in, this whole people would be invoived in the most terrible party struggle on record,-a struggle that would make the Judiciary a party to the worst passions and influences of human nature. And though the final result, personal to ourself, never gave us a moment's trouble, still we felt that the publie tranquility and interest had claims that ought not to be disregarded, and that if such a contest could be avoided without sacrificing behold her pragmatical interference upon this tending with the giants of foreign diplomacy, the right and freedom of the press, it was a duty to avoid it. We did not feel like being in any way instrumental in bringing about such a contest in this county until absolutely forced to do so. Under such circumstance which hinds us together, is apt, moreover, to triotism, and by the trophies with which he the proposition was made. We could no conceive that it compromised us personally or the rights of the press, for we had substan tially disclaimed the same thing for months in the paper and out of it. We accepted it

feeling that however men might view it for the moment, the returning cober thought would convince them of its propriety. At least, if not thus convinced they will admit that "to err is human,-to sforgive Di-As to our paper, none of its obligations to the public have been compromised, nor a

principle it has ever advocated relinquished. So far as Judge Wilmot is concerned, all we have ever asked is that, while he holds the position of Presiding Judge, he shall observe those proprieties that the public sentiment in all times and in all countries have demanded from that place. We shall conduct no personal quarrel against him through the press, nor burthen the public with our personal difficulties. We demand that the Indiciary shall, like Caesar's wife, be not only pure but above suspicion. This can only be preserved where our Judges carefully abstain from interference in those conflicts of opinion and of men, incident to a government like ours where the mass of the people, arrayed under a difference of opinion and object, periodically leading to excesses of feeling, essay to guide the destinies of the most powerful nation on the globe. And whenever Judge Wilmot, or any other Judge, refusing to regard this just and wholesome restiaint, degrades his office and sets the public good at lefiance by such a course of conduct as we have denounced in the past, we shall continue to denounce, reprove and condemn it in all ways and forms of discussion proper for

the press to employ. We have said thus much because we felt forced to do so, to allay the apprehensions of friends and disarm the abuse of our foes .-We trust it may accomplish its object.

New York this week by the Arago. The au-

Mr. B. now occupies the most enviable poindeed, reached the summit of earthly great-

ness. No accumulation of lionors can add one iota to his fame. If called soon to preside over the destinies of the Republic, it will thwart the people by arts and management.

We place at the head of our paper to-day our colors for 1856. We had thought impose upon voters with any other than feelof delaying this till the National Convention | ings of abhorrent contempt. should meet, but have finally made up our mind that Mr. Buchanan's nomination is a fixed fact, and that we shall not therefore sur-fer the mortification of taking him down. adly true, for, as the Buston Post well says, were just as dire and fatal in their effects as We honestly believe that with our present all he wants of a minister in his politics. nominees for State officers, and Buchanan for And since this is the policy of our opponents

Con motion of R. B. Little B.q., Wm.

British rapacity. While in the Middle States | British and the Bar in daily practice before him, thereby | Farmen, brighten up your plows | 10 may be proudly said of Mr. Bushanas, with the Bar in daily practice before him, thereby | Farmen, brighten up your plows |

The Bradford Reporter is severe in

On the very heals of that call this Union Con- destroy; but now we see the fell spirit of disture, met at Harrisburg, and we find Mr. tion of the government. There is not to-day right. Wilmot present, an active participant one tenth of that love of country, that frain its doings. The vote on Mr. Ingham's ternal affection—that holy reverence for our publican delegates. The platform of the the people five years ago. This is a fact that Judge Wilmot had brought two suits Convention was a recorded falsehood, and should arrest the attention of every patriotic that "the only true bond of political action tide of disaster now threatening to engulph that agreement, and put their candidates in lile. nomination. Now if the proposition of their platform was not a falsehood when applied my state of things in the agitation of the Slato that Convention, why were its members very question. Here is the root of the evil ham summarily disposed of ! And why call

> no elements of disunion! But there was a diversity of sentiment in that Conventi n on the slavery question, for the Republicans, or free soilers proper, composed, as shown by the vote on Ingham's Resolutions, just one fifth of the Convention. The balance was made up mostly of Know Nothings, with a few old line, or pro-slavery Whigs. Mr. Phelps, the candidate for Auditor General is an out and out Fillmore Know Nothing and so claimed by the 47 Fillmore resses of the State. Mr. Cochran, for Canal Commissioner is an old line national Whig, who according to the statement of Mr. Grow, when last here, was so much opposed to the

rampant Abolitionist and a Know Nothing, tion was formed, every state save one held void of ability and destitute of manhood. The slaves. The fathers of the Republic wisely pro-slavery majority of the Convention put adopted the policy of leaving the institution him on to catch free soil votes, having no to the overeignty of the states, and the sole hesitancy in doing so, because he is too feeble responsibility of municipal law. They singto give character to the ticket one way or pry conditioned for the restoration of fugithe other. This is the ticket that Mr. Will tives, on the same principle that we make mot helped fix up at Harrisburg, and which he expects his free soil friends to support. for the states were in the relation of indepen-Can they do so? Can they as conscientions | dent nations to each other. The Constitumen professing to be governed only by principle,—can they support this nomination? in this particular it studiously avoided ma-If they can and do, we never want them to king itself a party to the institution of slavery talk of principle, again to us. We would like to know how they/can support a proslavery Know Nothing, making no pretensions to free, soil, and a pro-slavery Whig who, Mr. Grow says, voted the Nebraska Democratic ticket last fall, and yet be too good, too pure, too holy to vote for a national Democrat. And we would like to know how it is that Mr. Wilmot can coalesce with pro-slavery elements like these in loving embrace, and yet be so struck with horror at supporting Democrats holding similar views on slavery, but agreeing with his professed

these orene. Again, what business had Mr. Wilmot in that Convention! He professes not to belong to the Know Nothing party,-why then this confition? He had called a Convention of his party to nominate State officers in June. Why, then, like a manly, straight forward politician did he not wait till the Mr. Buchanan is expected to arrive in time he had appointed, instead of first putting the candidates to be nominated by the thorities of the City have appropriated a June Convention through the Know Nothlarge sum of money to give him a public reling mill! Is this the conduct of a man ception, which will probably be one of the whose whole soul is burning with an intense most imposing ever accorded to a private cit- flame of principle, or is it the mere trick of a small politician, determined to carry his points regardless of the means used! Le

principles on other questions of vital import-

since to the welfare of the country. If the

Reporter can lay aside its canal-boy epithets

for once, we should like to have it answer

Suppose Mr. Wilmot 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 be be in a position just as consistent as now! Every honest-judgment will answer ves! And yet we think the free soil

ers of this District would hardly sustain such a coalition. The truth is, this whole Union Convention business is one grand game of deception. iust as was the Passmore Williamson fraud of this same party last fall: They dure not make a contest without the aid of the Know Nothings, for by doing so they would show to the world their pitiable weakness in this State. One can respect their prudence in this respect, while it is utterly impossible to look upon the fraud which they endeavor to

Hartford said: - I would not give a cent to and give nothing towns the support of a minister who carries his politics into his pul-

A Docton's Per-it is stated that Doctor Duboia who attended the Empress Eugene in her confinement required five hundred Hon JAMES CAMPRELL, Post Master thousand france-just a handred thousand General, has our thanks for valuable dock- dollars-for his services, The great Napolecapacity at the birth of that King of Rome. JAMES BUOHANAN.

ស៊ីជាស៊ី ស្នាស្រប់

There is no doubt that the country is now live, -- and to the use of such epithets as "fool, consumnation in triumph and marital glory, the purity of the Judiciary, and the Judicia- knave," &c., we proceed briefly to notice in none of their terrible forms, did they ever ry itself none the less degraded and repronch- some points passed over in our other article threaten so permanent disaster to the country as does the internal strife now waging betion of that party, in June, at Philadelphia. a contest defeat would only humiliate, not

> divided under different names! Why too and it is now bearing the bitter fruits of diswere the Republican Resolutions of Mr. Ing- | cord and fraternal hate. The man who expresses indifference and unconcern as: to the it a Union Convention, for if there was no final result of this agitation, shows himself to diversity of political opinion, there could be be indifferent to the welfare if not 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 evil war .-It is folly, nay, madness to cry " no danger, when we see daily about us the most incontrovertable evidence that the rank upas-poison of disunion 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. We 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 agitafree soil Know Nothing ticket last fall, that tion; but, that on the other hand, it has alhe voted what the free soilers called the Ne- ways resulted disastrously to every principle braska ticket, that is, for Arnold Plumer, of philanthropy, and brought the country the Democratic nomince for Canal Commission face to face with the giant of disunion, anioner! Laporte, for Surveyor General, is a barchy and despotism. When the Confedera-

We shall find the cause of the present gloo

treaties of comity with independent nations, 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 it very northern State, and had reached with ts influence the States of Maryland, Virginia. and Kentucky, when northern zealots no content to abide the sure operations of time cized the question as one of political power and demanded Congressional interference .-This came, as Thomas Jefierson said, " like a fire bell in the night," startling the whole south impelling them to a course of self defence, and they then demanded the protec-

tion and interference of the general government, in behalf of the institution. Thus has the agitation sprung up and grown in strength and fury. Both sides are wrong-both sides are without the true pale of constitutional construction, and the spirit in which the foundations of the government were laid, for there cannot be found either in the letter or spirit of the Constitution a single clause in any way a party to the institution in any shape—for or against it. We have said that no positive good has

resulted from the agitation of this question.-We appeal to history and to facts. When the people of the States were controling the question in their own way, without interference, emancipation was marching onward with a steady and advancing tread. It accomplished its work in every northern state, and was gradually working its way to the very heart of the South. Maryland was, taking steps to rid herself of slavery, Kentucky with her patriotic Clay was devoting her energies to the same work, and an Act of gradual Emancipation came within nine votes of passing the Legislature of Virgini 1! To day that very Act could not receive one vote in last few years. Intolerance has been allowed that body. Why this great change? Because reckless men took up the question as a political hobby, sought to make the general government the instrument of accomplishing considered their rights, and drove them to nor have good cause for regret. the work of fortifying the institution as a matter of self-preservation. And thus has the agitation gone on, riveting the chains of the Slave and involving the country still the argument against any course of policy is deeper in all the excesses of sectional strife; Not a single free state has been made by it: but, on the contrary, it is constantly proclaimed by those who are pushing on the ag-Station in the North, that the South has always triumphed in Congress whenever the question has been acted upon there in a political form. Why then insist on Congressgave half the summer tice father of and character will call around him the pas drave on to le

Union Convention and the course of Juage its history. True there have been times when on the subject of that gentleman's political Wilmot with reference to it. Leaving the all its energies have been assailed by foreign course. It seems from this that there are would take a clean vote in that town.

We have been used to regard the Demowhich to base charges of partiality and bias this State, and as Chairman of the State and hearts of the whole people in defense of the opposition. We are glad to be assured posed to succumb to the influence or dicta- tomb early, without any possibility of resurtion of no man. Let them show Mr. Grow vention as it is named, but really called by sension rioting in the domestic tranquility, that they are against him when wrong, just the Know Nothing members of the Legisla- thereby surely undermining the very founda- as strongly as they have been for him when

Communications.

Hou. G. A. Grow. Mr. Editor: - Will you 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. hang a hope for success against the Demo-Grow has taken in the political field. Well cratic party. But they have clamored so does she remember the great turn outs she gave him, and how she showed her zeal in great bore. There has been so much windhis behalf, and felt proud when he was/lifted work, so much blowing off of gas, so much up and took a seat at our National Capitol. empty bluster in that territory, and so many Now who can blame her for getting a little rolled up, come to see the course which her gard the Kansas affair as a very considerable beloved and cherished Grow has taken. He humbug. has left the party she admired. He has left his great " Democratic Principles" that he may be the political agitation of this counused to tell about. He has left them and gone-where has he gone! He has gone over to that party that he so eloquently warned his constituents to look out for-to be on self. their guard against, &c. Cau this be so ! Can this be the Grow who so eloquently declaimed the great cause of Democracy Yes tis the same chap. He got into the clutches of Know Nothings and Republicans (the same namely, the whig party.

Ah! Mr. Grow, now do you suppose that sons will not do this. You have warned them settlers? to beware of such doings, and they mean to stick to it. And, sir, 'twould been well wish you, if you, had only lived up to the warquestion, that he will cling to that and make that his bug-bear, and jump over to another strange how a man will do this just on ac- mob and the citizens. count of Niggers! Niggers! Well how are you going to better it by going over to the Republican Party. This nigger excitement, is got up merely for the whigs to carry the Election; and should your Republican movement be defeated, then where will you stand Mr. Grow. You will be done over with, in politics. You cannot expect that the democrats will follow you. They will not forsake the great cause of democracy and go over with you to the whig party : at least they wont in Old Lenox. Old Lenox has been watching the movements of her cherished sen for some time. Last fall, a year ago, her people wanted him to give them a speech,

to speak to them. There he was blowing Bigler because he enough on the nigger question. He thought that Gov. Bigler ought to direct the Representatives how to go in regard to the Missouri Compromise. Why dont Hollock disrect them how to go. Why didn't he direct them how to proceed in regard to electing their Speaker, and not have them spend day after day, and week after week, merely to elect one. Ah ! that was a poor sort of a | thorough identity with the democratic party game you played, when you put out a Big- on this, as on all other issues. It will be ler, and put in a Pollock. But you couldn't keen him under. The next thing you heard, We are confirmed in our impression by Bigler is elected to the United States Senate! this letter that no man, no set of men, That rejoiced all Lenox. And 'tis the wish and no newspaper, are at all warranof all Lenox, that next fall, James Buchanan, ted to speak authornively for Mr. Buwill be elected President of the United States. How that would make the democratic sons rejoice, and especially. Old Lenox.

after Election rolled round then he was ready

Fanaticism Cures Itself. Parhans it is not to be regretted that spirit at variance with the geniu of our instistitutions has been allowed to make consideable headway in this country, within the an unusually free course; contempt of authority and vested rights have come remarkably in vogue; short-sighted views of reform have sought to trample down all deferance to lessons of experience, and violence has astheir purposes, commenced its agitation there, samed to take the place of order-yet at all awakened the south to a defense of what they | this the true patriot may not be dismayed,

The most effectual way, we think, of destroying, entirely, the influence of evil principles is to allow the community for a while, to suffer under their operation. So long as onfined to supposed cases it cannot impress the public mind with much force, but once give power to the advocates of erroneouviews, and allow them to make practical il-Instrations of their opinions, and with an intelilgent people possessed of proper constitutional rights, their away will be of short du-

ration. It is but a couple of years since there suddunly sprang up, as it were by inagic, in ever the year ended June 20, 1855, the United ional interference? Why insist on feeding ry section of the country, a powerful party, States experted norn to the value of \$1.874, the flame that is burning away the very embracing within its folds men who had been 077, and imported signar valued at \$3.311, heart of the national happiness and reposed preaching for years every species of faunti- 935. The exportation of beef, tallow hides. Why insist that the country shall be constant- cism, and whose common band of union was and horn-pattle, during the same period, ly convulsed with an agitation that is sap simply opposition to the unfallsh liberality amounted to \$2,241,554, against an expendiping the foundations of the government and of the Demouratio party. They reserted to ture of \$3,241, 408 for imported brandy constantly adding to the triumphs of slave dark schemes to grue deception, and mean. While we export tabaeca to the value of institutions ! Why not place the han of ly practiced on the credulty of the people, \$11,319,318, we import tea and coffee political death on agitators North and South, without seeming to dream of the scorn, and amounting to \$24,000,000. The aggregate and bring back the government to the sim- condemnation corrain to follow on the dis- value of the cultur exported last year was ple principles upon which it was creeted !-- covery of their duplicity. Well, for a time \$109,450,000; The democratic party must do this work, and they triumphed. They carried eleptions in must commence it by placing in the Execution States, and were suddenly installed in

We publish to-day a communication them not soon again to put themselves in the its way upon us for our remarks upon the passing through the most important crisis in from "old Lenox" a neighbor of Mr. Grow's, hands of vain pretenders, who would push on fancied reforms and novel experements in legislation, utterly regardless of the lessons of wisdom and history. A brief trial sufficed Reporter to the field of argument in which foes, but in those contests, though their his- some Democrats left in Lenox, not withstand- for them. In this State these preside reformnature has so eminently fitted its Editor to tory has been written in blood, and their ing the boast of Mr. Grow's friends that he ers had attained almost absolute power. They passed laws to suit their own notions. or such as were dictated by a narrow and bigored policy. The jug law was their mascrats of Lenox as pretty independent minded ter piece. Its brief operation impressed the men, but it has been given out here that Mr. people more with a sense of the wrang and Judge Wilmot is, or assumes to be, the tween contending Sections. Those were Grow would control the whole vote there, ta- folly of such arbitary laws, and of the illibehead and front of the Republican party of times of peril, but they united the energies king them body and soul over to the arms of ral spirit that gives rise to them, than all the arguments that could be adduced by states man. The harm it worked more speedily Convention issued a call for a State Conventibeir country and her institutions. In such that the Democracy of that township are discurred the evil. It was consigned to the

> rection. The insane and unworthy cry against Catholies and foreigners, has also, in a great measure, met with its quietus from its own ex treme violence. It was entirely too veloment to lav tong. True, it will be kept upon some localities, but generally those who uttered it loudest are now most ashamed of

The doleful songs of negro slavery is what is now most harped upon. The Eansa's outrage is the most prominent theme left for fanaticism to decaut upon. Here is the last hook on which the cauting reformers can: much on this subject that the country is alread, sick of it. Kansas is becoming a very living reports sent out from it for political eftect, that men generally are disposed; to re-

However bitter and unpleasant at simes try, we may still have the consoling reflection that error and prejudice cannot longstand the test of free discussion, and that after experement faratici me always cores it-

The Kausas Proclamation of Pres ident Pierce.

No act of President Pierce escapes the "Abusive tongues and pens of the Black Republican demagognes. His Proclamation to insure t e peace of Kansas, and lie metruetplatform that Greeley and Seward see fit to lons to Gov. Shannon were assailed bitterly walk upon) and that led him where he used by the whole tribe of the abolitionists. How to warn his constituents to beware of going, could they send their rifles and bullets to-Kansas, if they admitted that the law was to be maintained there by the Executive arm? How could they keep up their outery about Old Lenox will forsake her great Democratics thurder rufflans when they admitted that the Principles, and follow you on in the path you President Pierce bad taken measures to rehave chosen. NO SIR. Her democratical press violence to maintain the rights of the

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

We published the Prochagation of Presining yourself. It is curious how a man's dent Pierce a week or two ago in regard to mind will get so wrought up by the slavery Kansas matters. We are glad of that Proclamation. It has afready prevented an invasion from Missouri, and a resort to bloodshed by citizens in self-defence. The people party, adopting its measures and forsaking of the Territory have nothing to fear from the good old party that took him from the federal troops. During the late invasion their avocations of private life, and placed him in greatest hope was that Col. Summer, at Fort Leavenworth, would march with his troops to the Halls of Congress. We say 'tis passing Lawrence, and interpose them between the

Gov. Shannon has the military of Forts 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; no more Dows, or Barbers, or Collins, or Browns will be ruthlessly murdered in cold blood; no more illegal interfering with the ballot box will be allowed. On the contrary peace and tranquility will be restored to our distracted country.

* The Proclamation of President Pierce is not so villanious 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 dare deny that an invasion out, oh, no! he couldn't attend to it then, but |. was contemplated for the first of March from Missouri. Evidence conclusive of such intentions can be produced; but the President's Proclamation disarmed them, and now atdid not come out, as he thought, quite plain tempt is being made to show that our preperation for defense was uncalled for?

Mr. Buchanan.

Some discussion having taken place upon the position of Mr. Buchanan on the Kausas Nebraska bill, we are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter addressed by Mr. Buchaman to Senator Slidell, dated London 28th of December last, when there seemed to be no difference as to Mr. B.'s seen that Mr. B. speaks of the Kansas Nebraska bill with his usual frankness and decision. chanan 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 publicattion, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed has thought it necessary, after 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 has departed The time for it has passed away. and I verily believe that the best-nay, the only-mole now 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 or appearance of wavering, and without regarding any storm which may be mised against it."

The price of land warrante ranges rom \$106 to \$120 per agre, for the different

The Chicago Tribune states that. during

i must commence it by placing in the Execu-most States, and were suddenly installed in two Chair next November, a Statesman of power, They were even amaged at their own in all but eighteen small town Manda; log-the old School, whose experience, intellect success. With the rains in their hands they ham. Democrat, 29:105; Minor, American, and the old School, whose experience, intellect success. Doctor Dubois, when he stild in the same triotism of the country such a man as ed but a short experience of their domination 1,191. Inglism leads Minor 5,618, but lacks to bring the people to their senses, and teach 1,491 of a majority over all.