

ing of geographical parties, no sane man means to say or ever has said, that the mere fact of the candidates for President and Vice President on a ticket, being from one section of the country, makes a party sectional or geographical. Our political history shows this is not so, and it may admit of some question. (Mr. Fremont's residence being rather amiable,) whether his is, in this sense a sectional party now. No one yet knows exactly where the Vice President is to hail from. But that which makes a party sectional and geographical, is the principle which underlies it, the influence that controls it—the aggregate man that composes it, the flag that are flying over it; and looking at them now, when was there a party more intensely and malignantly sectional, more offensively geographical than that which in the last coarseness of counterfeits, dares to call itself Republican? I have no time, nor is the work congenial to my taste, to point to the proof of this so far as individuals are concerned. There is not a leading Abolition agitator in Pennsylvania who is not enrolled in the Republican ranks. You know it in your neighborhood. I see it in mine. The campaign is conducted on purely Abolition principles, and those principles are avowed to be in open hostility to southern interests and insult to southern feelings. Nay, further; so confessed is this sectionalism, that this Republican party does not pretend to ask a single electoral vote, or venture to circulate on an electoral ticket south of Pennsylvania. It is meant to be an absolute triumph of the North over the South. Nothing less will satisfy those who control it.

Now when it is said or foretold that to this the South cannot submit, and that in this refusal, the Union breaks asunder, I appeal to candid and conservative men in the North, is there not reason in it? If the converse of the proposition could be stated, would the North submit to a party that would which is called disunion, rebellion and treason now, would be honorable resistance then. It is painful to write or talk about such things, but we cannot shut our eyes to them. An Executive administration elected on the principles of the Republican party, and influenced by its spirit, could not organize itself—and when the hour of distraction and division comes, it will require a war and calmer intelligence than fanaticism can furnish to compose the storm—a hand stronger than that of an adventurer to hold the helm.

The danger is before us and around us. Hea citizen of the North, I have sought to conceal it from myself, but I will not down at my bidding. I do not draw this inference from the language of extremists; but when I hear a Senator from Kentucky—a Whig Senator—a moderate man, within this month, in his place in Senate, say, "I have never paid much attention to the talk about a dissolution of the Union; but I have often thought on the subject, and my conviction is that the election of Fremont, or any man of that party, is the knell of the Union." (Speech of Thompson, National Intelligencer, July 17.) When such words as these are uttered, not by heated South, but by the temperate and loyal West, we have a right to say there is danger, and very great danger too. The South on this subject of the Presidency, is not violent or loud, but its silence is very ominous and most impressive.

Mr. Buchanan stands before the nation—and this is the ground over which conservative men should come to his support—as the representative of the principles which alone can avert their ruin, of repression and exaltation of all agitation on this subject, of slavery let it come from what quarter it may. He has said in simple and earnest language that this will be his aim. "It must, for the good of the nation, be so. It can be no other. A national man can exercise, and at a time when the relations of the Union are not disturbed but harmonized and reconciled by the expression of the popular will, rebuking decisively fanaticism of any sort;—and this rebuke the Northern and Middle States are bound to give. Without this co-operation, Mr. Buchanan may strive and struggle successfully to stay this rotting current of political agitation. Write it, his success is easy; and the peace of the nation is secured. It is the conviction of this—as a whole—altogether from personal regard that has brought me and thousands like me to his support.

For a Pennsylvania man—for one whose earliest lesson was reverence for the great principle which William Penn. enunciated, and whose habits of thought and education make him adverse to secret or intolerant political organization, there was no other path open. That into which some inconsiderate people are now seduced, of what is known as the "American" organization, can have no attraction for me or any conservative man. Believing, as I do, that Mr. Fillmore took more than one invidious oath in a Kansas Nothing Lodge, by which he bound himself to proscribe politically his fellow citizens who professed one form of Christian faith, and those who happened to have been born abroad, and to conform his opinions and regulate his political action by the decision of a secret, oath-bound, political club, I cannot vote for him. My antipathy to this secret and unconstitutional organization, is no new feeling; I spoke it out long ago; I shall never change it. As one of the leaders of this party of intolerance, as one who gave to it the authority of his name and past position, I hold Mr. Fillmore responsible for a deep wound to the cause of political morality. If there is one thing about which the people of this country are and ought to be sensitive, it is their right to worship God in their own way. They claim to worship God under such forms of ecclesiastical discipline as they choose to enforce upon themselves—with such ceremonial, simple or elaborate, as they please, on such days and in such places as they choose for themselves, and this great privilege of religious duty the Constitution guards and protects. It is equally the privilege of all. There is not a Protestant who is not as much interested in guarding this constitutional right as the Catholic Christians whom Mr. Fillmore, and his secret confederates have sworn to proscribe. It was, I repeat, the worst wound ever inflicted on political morality in this country when these secret oath-bound associations of religious intolerance were created. It was a sad spectacle when a statesman like Mr. Fillmore joined them.

Regretting once more, that I am unable to be with you, and to say what I have thus written.

I am very respectfully, your friend,  
WILLIAM B. REED.

To Messrs. Brewster, Reil, Nill, McClintock, Sinsin, Democratic Executive Committee, Chambersburg.

WHIPPING WHITE MEN.—Dayton, the Free Soil Know-Nothing candidate for Vice President, while in the United States Senate voted against abolishing the use of the cat-o-nine-tails in the navy. If the sailors had not been white men, his sympathy could have been easily enlisted in their behalf.

SIXTEEN STARKED FLAG.—The Black Republicans of Norway, in this State, have boldly thrown to the breeze the banner of disunion. They have raised a flag bearing upon its front but sixteen stars, to designate the thirteen free states, thus striking out from the glorious galaxy of the confederate, the fifteen Southern States.—Portland (Maine) Argus.

## Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN.

J. B. McCOLLUM,  
J. A. GERRITSON,  
EDITORS.

Montrose, Thursday Aug. 21 1856.



### Democratic National Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
of Kentucky.

### Democratic State Nominations.

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

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

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,  
**JOHN ROWE,**  
of Franklin County.

All Communications, Advertisements, and Notices of any kind, must, to receive insertion, be handed in on Wednesdays by 8 o'clock A. M.

Blank Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Bonds, Mortgages, &c., constantly on hand at this office. We also give notice that we will fill any of the above instruments at charges so moderate as to prove a saving to those having that kind of business to be done.

### HUMANITY AND FREEDOM.

The enemies of democracy "shriek" lustily for freedom. They claim to vindicate liberty in its broadest sense, and to sympathize with the oppressed everywhere. They talk flippantly about the sin of slavery, and would make us believe they lament and strive to improve the condition of the blacks. They write on their banners the inharmonious phrase "Fremont and Freedom," and stigmatize their opponents as "tools of the slave power," "dough-faces," &c. Now, what is their practice, and how does it correspond with their professions? They are endeavoring to make a man Chief Magistrate of this Republic, who, while in the Senate, voted habitually with "the prince of border ruffians," David R. Atchinson, and against a proposition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. And for these acts he is chosen to bear the banner of an organization, claiming to be based on a strong and noble sentiment. He is the candidate of men who are continually crying out against "outrage and disorder in Kansas, but who will not consent to an honorable and equitable adjustment of the difficulties there. Professing to believe the negro naturally equal with the white man, they insist that Kansas shall have a constitution proscribing the former, and forbidding him to set foot on her soil. The negro, whether bond or free, is out-lawed by the very terms of the Topeka constitution. Is this proscription and out-lawry of the African, humane, benevolent and just? Certainly not, if the black and white possess the same abilities and the same rights. The Black Republicans, insisting that Kansas shall come into the Union with the constitution framed by the Topeka fanatics, practically repudiate the idea that the African and Anglo Saxon races are equal. African slavery in the northern States declares the inferiority of the negro no more plainly than the Topeka Constitution. In the former case he is regarded as a chattel, in the latter, he is denied the privileges of a man; in both his inferiority is distinctly recognized. In the Southern States he is subjected to the will of another; by the Topeka constitution he is forbidden to tread the soil, or breathe the air of Kansas. The men who scoff at "popular sovereignty" and think Congress vested with exclusive power over the inhabitants of the Territories, ought to revise this Topeka Constitution, provided they believe negroes and white men equal. If they really believe that legislation which assigns to the African a position of inferiority inhuman and wrong, they ought not to fasten a constitution on Kansas, denying to him the right of settling in that Territory. They profess to vindicate humanity and freedom, and they rail perpetually against the southern States, because in those States the negro is not allowed the privileges of a white man. To be consistent they should oppose the admission of Kansas with a constitution outlawing and proscribing this "oppressed race." But, with their consistency seems to be a matter of no account. Their professions are in open conflict with their acts. Claiming to be liberators, they act like despots. Denouncing the "slave power" for refusing to liberate those already in bondage, they urge the inauguration of a power in Kansas, which would partially enslave the free blacks of the North. In the face of these facts how can Black Republicanism persist in affecting devotion to principles benevolent and just? It not only practices what it condemns with reference to the negro, but supports for the Vice Presidency a man committed on the record in favor of that barbarous practice, of "hogging in the navy." If a negro happens to be whipped on a southern plantation for some act of disobedience, Black Republicanism in the fulness of its righteous indignation cries, "is there no North?" When Congress acknowledges its faith in the capacity of the people for self-government, Black Republicanism says, Congress does wrong, because the people may make bad laws. In fact, this mongrel organization professes to be the product of bun-

and generous impulses—the right arm of justice—the enemy of despotism with its inhumanities and grievous burdens. Its proposition to exclude the negro from the fair and fertile fields of Kansas, together with its support of a man, who with the "cat o' nine tails," would encourage the American sailor to maintain the honor of his country's flag, and to pour out his blood in its defense, show pretty plainly the hypocrisy of Black Republican professions. Let no supporter of Fremont and Dayton accuse the democratic party of inhumanity, or of having despotic tendencies—Democracy contrasted with Black Republicanism, is generous, just and pure. For self-government and the government devised by the wisdom of our fathers, the democratic party goes forth to battle. With a patriotic purpose and a just cause, it must triumph. Its hopes of success are based on its faith in the intelligence and integrity of the people. It seems to deceive, for confident of the correctness of its position and the justice of its cause, it looks to victory as a certainty and the legitimate result of an open, manly discussion of the issues between the parties.

### THE N. Y. HERALD.

The N. Y. Herald, a recent convert to Black Republicanism, places a higher value on the Union, than the Tribune, Post Times and other leading Fremont journals. In its issue of the 13th inst. it says, "let the South have Kansas, or an equivalent in one or two other new Slave States; but Kansas or no Kansas, the interest of the North and the safety of the South are in the Union." This proposition of the Herald looks a little singular when we reflect that "Freedom and Fremont" is its battle cry. The Abolitionists support the "Pathfinder" on the plea that his election would cripple Slavery and prevent the admission of any more Slave States. The N. Y. Herald supports him because it pays, and he would be instrumental in giving Kansas to Slavery, "or an equivalent in one or two new Slave States." What a fine thing thing it is to have such an accommodating candidate as John Charles Fremont! Pro-slavery and anti-slavery, Protestant and Catholic, foreign born and native, are all invited to swing their hats and shout for Kit Carson's pupil, and the pleasant part of the play is "none of them are required to sacrifice their principles." Solomon lived in stagnant times, for in this prolific age he could not say "there is nothing new under the sun." Greeley and Raymond and Bryant for freedom, Bennett for Slavery, and all for Fremont. Funny spectacle, isn't it!

### TWENTY YEARS AGO.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the great Democratic Mass Meeting held in this place on Monday last, that the Committee copied the resolutions of a large meeting held upwards of twenty years since in this borough. At this meeting JAMES C. BIDDLE presided, assisted by ALMON, H. READ, Charles Tingley, Charles Chandler Jr., and Dr. Leet. Henry Drinker and S. W. Gartley, were the Secretaries. The resolutions were drawn by C. L. Ward chairman of the committee, amongst whom we find Thos. Nicholson, and M. C. Tyler. They are drawn with more than Mr. Ward's usual ability and force, and it is said were unanimously adopted at the time. As an interesting part of the political history of that period we copy a presentment made by the Grand Jury of the County in regard to the abolition movement, which were then going on in the country, headed by the same men now "shrieking for freedom in Kansas," and leading on the Fremont and abolition forces in this vicinity. There are one or two honorable exceptions who have united with the democratic party, but the ruling spirits are the same. The following is the presentment:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, sitting and enquiring for the body of the County of Susquehanna, respectively do present, That on the Eighteenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, at Montrose in said County, a number of persons denominating themselves "Abolitionists," convened for the purpose, formed themselves into an "Anti-Slavery and Free Discussion Society" with the avowed object of aiding to carry into effect the dangerous project of an "immediate and entire abolition of the system of slavery" in the United States. That the "Anti-Slavery and Free Discussion Society" aforesaid, does materially, discreetly, molest, and disturb the peace and common tranquility of the good people in this part of the Commonwealth, being calculated to move and excite them to hatred and dislike of the Constitution of the United States which has "reserved to the States respectively the power of regulating Slavery within their own confines, create and encourage a ruthless spirit of civil discord and political dissension by unnecessarily interfering with the Constitutional rights of our brethren in sister States secured to them by the terms of a compact inviolable as our National Faith and hallowed by the deliberate sanction of our patriotic sires. Entertaining these views of the tendency and consequent effects of said "Anti-Slavery Society" and with all due deference to the good intentions of the individuals who compose it, we are constrained to make this presentment.

THOMAS NICHOLSON,  
AMOS WILLIAMS,  
JUDSON STONE,  
LEWIS McNAMARA,  
VOLNEY AVERY,  
ANDREW GIDDINGS,  
DAVID KENT,  
DUEL POTTER,  
ROSEWELL BARNES,  
MANLY BLACKINGTON,  
JESSE COON,  
JOSHUA PHINNEY,  
WM. HILBOINE.

If this extreme measure was justifiable twenty years since, how much more proper would it be now, when time has strengthened their hands and political treachery and apostasy swelled their ranks, until our glorious national compact trembles in the balance! The South weaned with the assaults of these men, and seeing them actually combining a majority in many of the Northern States, for a sectional, one-sided candidate—and such a candidate—have at last become careless of a continuance of a union that brings them more burdens than benefits. The leaders of the abolition party, mock at the idea of a dissolution of the Union, and the poor tools whom they have infuriated on

the subject of slavery by their wretched dogmas are offered into a belief there is no danger in this respect. No danger! Why, many of these very leaders here in the North, would themselves rejoice secretly at any separation of the States that would insure to them official power and plunder, and there are amongst men of the South, who would unite in their joy, hoping the same results in their own favor. So that between the two a dissolution of the Union was never more imminent than at this moment. These fanatics and factionists may break down the fairest fabric of human government the world ever saw, in a senseless brawl about negroes, and yet not free a single slave!

There is another feature of this historical reference which deserves attention. We find that political priests were jabbering in the "troubled waters twenty years ago, the same as at present. But we must say we do not believe there were any Elders in those days, who would so utterly sink their high position and holy calling as to exhibit themselves in political gatherings, and attempt to palm off stale anecdotes and off-refuted political twaddle as sound reasoning and statesman-like doctrines. We find in the same paper too, from which we call our items of the past, evidence of infidel aid, like that which our political persons are compelled to join hands with at present. At that time Fanny Wright was in all her glory, and acted that portion of the drama now filled by the free-love brethren—shall we say the New York Tribune philosophers, Pearl Andrews, and so on. Fanny, like these men, used to declare that Abraham, father of the faithful, thought he might be "let having" servants bought with money, was a great sinner, and the bible a palpable humbug! There is one new phase in the present extreme of priestly interference and agitation which we can find no parallel for in the past; and that is, they never took up in churches solemnly dedicated to the worship of the Prince of Peace, subscriptions for rifles to be used in a bloody strife between men belonging to a common government, and bound by a common compact.

### MASS MEETING OF THE SUSQUEHANNA DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Susquehanna County assembled in mass, at Montrose on Monday evening of this week. At an early hour the people began to pour in from all directions, and by noon the streets were thronged with earnest and intelligent Democrats. A large and enthusiastic delegation from Susquehanna Depot, Great Bend, New Milford, Franklin, and other north-eastern towns, came in about half past twelve o'clock, bearing flags and banners with appropriate inscriptions, and headed by two bands of music. At half past one the crowd convened in front of the Academy building, where a speaker's stand had been erected. The meeting was called to order by AZOR LATHROP, Chairman of the Co. Committee, Isaac Beck how, Esq., of Great Bend chosen President, and Wm. Hartly, Esq., of Montrose, Vice President. Among the speakers were: Latham, Josiah Maine, Calvin Leet, Levi Westfall, M. Wood, Reuben Wells, D. O. Turrell, Peter Hays, Richard Collops, E. G. Williams, Leander Griffin, E. Barker, T. P. Phinney, Seth Bishop, D. Thomas, and J. B. Stuart Vice President. On motion J. B. McCollum, I. B. Lathrop, and S. W. Tewksbury were chosen Secretaries; and the following named persons appointed a committee on resolutions—viz. Amherst Carpenter, E. B. Chase, George Denison, James McMillan, C. M. Gere, Ariel Carr, J. L. Merriman, David Thomas, Oliver Lathrop, and H. Beech.

Mon. D. S. Dickinson, the venerable ex-Senator from New York, was then introduced to the meeting and spoke about an hour in vindication of the position occupied by the Democracy of this nation. The speech of Senator D. was lucid and patriotic and received with hearty applause. Hon. E. B. Schnabell of Pennsylvania was next introduced, and riveted the attention of the assembled thousands for nearly two hours. He was followed by Hon. C. B. Buckalew of Columbia county in a brief speech, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the court house in the evening.

At half past seven, P. M., the court-house was thronged, and the meeting having been called to order by the President, Hon. Alexander C. Morton of Georgia, was introduced and in a calm, statesmanlike manner, stated the issues between the parties, exposing the hypocrisy and inconsistencies of the self-styled Republicanism, and vindicating the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in States and Territories. Hon. C. B. Buckalew being called to the stand, reviewed the history of the Slavery agitation, showing that it had been the parent of bitter sectional animosity, and productive of no good to the country—that the policy of the democratic party is to leave the question of slavery where the constitution left it—with the people of each separate political community. R. R. Little, Esq., of Wyoming, also addressed the meeting. Mr. L. spoke of the qualifications of the respective candidates, urging the importance of selecting for chief Magistrate a man of experience, ability and firmness. C. L. Ward, Esq., of Bradford addressed the meeting for nearly an hour, in a happy manner; after which the Committee on Resolutions made the following report:

TWENTY YEARS AGO, the Democracy of Susquehanna County, in Convention assembled, took open issue with political traitors, and the mad schemes of a designing political priesthood. TWENTY YEARS AGO, that democracy with entire unanimity and a noble firmness, breasted the storm of fanaticism, which had been raised by a band of reckless and misguided men, who had even then began to put in peril the continuance and harmony of our glorious union.

Principles are immutable; To day, animated by the same spirit—cherishing the same principles, and coming together in the same continuing struggle, we now re-affirm and again resolve in the identical words we here employed twenty years ago:

1. That we regard it as a breach of our

highest political contract—a violation of good faith and common honesty—for the citizens of the North, to interfere with, or disturb the internal regulations and policy of the Southern States, so far as concerns their system of domestic slavery, or any other peculiar institution of those states, recognized by our common political character.

2. That so far as regards this question, either in a moral or political point of view, we are content to leave it where our fathers left it at the time of the organization of our glorious Union—in the hands of the States or the people where it existed or exists;—deeming any attempt on our part, to evade the compromise solemnly entered into at that period upon this subject, not only dishonest in itself, but also as heaping reproach and shame upon the memory of the Statesmen and Patriots of the Revolution.

3. We believe there may be, especially among our free institutions, treason, without overt crime; which, though not obnoxious to any penalty of our laws, is yet in the light of truth and justice, and before God and man, morally, treason. To evade the provisions of any contract, stipulation or agreement, is as morally wrong, as an open violation of it;—and an attempt, no matter under what pretext, or in what guise it may be made—by the citizens of one state to this confederacy, is in a state state should be regarded as a crime of the most dangerous and guilty character. He who stabs at the honor, or the peace of this common country, in the garb of piety, or from behind a legal quibble, is as guilty as an open traitor, who strikes unequivocally, and in the face and in defiance of the law.

4. That we sincerely deprecate the interference of Ministers of the Gospel in matters of such deep and vital importance, and of so exciting a character, as the question of Slavery in the southern states; holding with that enlightened statesman, Edward Burke, that "no sound should be heard in the church but the healing voice of christian charity; that those who quit their proper sphere and character to assume what does not belong to them, are for the most part, ignorant of the character they assume, and of the character they leave off; and wholly unacquainted with the world in which they are so fond of meddling, and inexperienced in all its affairs, on which they pronounce with so much confidence, they have nothing of politics but the passions they excite. Surely, the church is a place, where one day's truth ought to be allowed to the dissensions and animosities of mankind."

In relation to questions which have more recently arisen, growing out of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act of Congress, and the present position of parties—Resolved.

5. That we are not in any degree, or in any sense (as charged by the Black Republicans) the "advocates of slavery extension." We seek to maintain simply, the principle of self-government in regard to the people of the states and territories; it is a principle as old as the rights of man; a principle contended for by our fathers of the revolution, and as sacred and enduring as any other eternal truth.

6. That the riot and disturbance in Kansas, spring not from the act of Congress establishing that territory, but are a violation of that and other laws, and are incited by certain political zealots of both parties—the one class noting through their emigrant aid societies, the other, through the excited fears of the rude border population of Missouri. We fellowship neither; and condemn the interference of both.

7. That he must be a dull democrat indeed, as well as a stupid statesman, who at such a juncture, would be misled by the wiles of political turncoats and traitors, or by the heartless clamors of those old federalists who have crawled into the Kansas men to cheat and betray the democratic pliancy, and obtain power and place.

8. That we accept with pleasure the patriotic aid voluntarily rendered us by enlightened members of the old whig party, whose devotion to national principles, and whose desire to maintain the integrity of the union, leads them to oppose with us the profligate amalgamation of "items" and "isms" (but mostly abolitionism,) which has lately styled itself the Republican party.

9. That no efforts of ours shall be wanting to swell the proud triumph which awaits us at both the coming elections; and that we will greet in a proper spirit and with a proper degree of state pride, the compliment which our sister states have paid to Pennsylvania in the selection of her favorite son, as the standard-bearer in the present struggle.

10. That we hail the nomination of John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, as one eminently proper, and every way worthy our cordial and united support; and that we will as well as for our own sake, the state ticket, every Democratic Pennsylvanian will rally, equally proud of our candidates and the principles they so worthily represent.

The Resolutions were unanimously adopted. On Motion, Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Montrose Democrat.

On motion adjourned.

### BLACK REPUBLICAN FIZZLE.

The Black Republicans met at the old Court House, Tuesday evening, and were entertained by the model of Judicial propriety and integrity (?) David Wilmot. He seemed exasperated because the Democracy of this District has the independence and patriotism to stand up in defence of the constitution and the principles of self-government and to condemn fanaticism in all its horrid developments. The Judge asserted that the "Fremont party is the purest kind of a Jeffersonian democratic party," and the old Montrose Whigs applauded the declaration. It was amusing to look upon Wilmot's old enemies as they cheered him for his apostasy. Wilmot slandering the men who lifted him into consequence, is applauded by the fanatics, who hissed and unaligned Wilmot, vindicating the just ideas of Democracy. Will the Judge ever learn that the declaration against the South, and violent abuse of that "awful slave power" which exists mainly in his own distorted imagination are not satisfactory to the intelligent freemen of this county? They want the issues between the two great parties of the country calmly and fairly discussed. They distinguish between argument and denunciation, and the sooner the Judge argues more, and vilifies less, the better it will be for him.

Mr. Grow arrived from Washington about 8 o'clock in the evening, and after Wilmot had finished his abortive attempt to justify his treason, Mr. A. addressed the meeting. We did not hear him through, but are informed that "bleeding Kansas," and "gutter-percha canes" were the burden of his song. If he wanted to heal the wounds of Kansas why did he not go in for Toombs's pacification bill, the most effectual and just remedy

yet proposed? We have neither time, nor space to notice further the antics of these apostates. The calm judgment of the people is already engaged in sifting their motives, and that judgment, intelligent and impartial, will condemn them.

### EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

1. Hon. G. A. Grow will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

2. Mr. George Oakley informs us that he has on his farm in Brooklyn, a calf 120 days old weighing 456 pounds.

3. The Democracy of Rush were addressed last evening by Messrs. SCHNABELL and WARD. The talk of the enemy about the democratic spirit being extinct in that Township is all humbug.

4. On the 18th inst. Granger of New York, and McMullen of Virginia, while in an omnibus on their way to the capital, got into a violent dispute, which ended in blows. McMullen, says the dispatch, striking first. No serious injury was inflicted on either party as fists were the only weapons used. Our pugacious Representatives would do themselves more credit, by permitting Tom Hyer, as a pugilist, to "bear the palm alone."

5. We have not time to review in this week's issue of our paper, the proceedings of the Fusion meeting held in this place yesterday. Next week we will endeavor to give a fair and full report. It is apparent, however that the person's "stump" effort lessened the value of Fremont stock in this county. He served his country without intending to do so. The designs of Providence are inscrutable.

6. Hon. E. B. Schnabell, whose eloquent and philosophical address to the Democracy on Monday last, was so warmly applauded and commended by the candid of all parties, will speak at Susquehanna Depot, Saturday evening the 30th inst. Mr. Schnabell will remain in this district some time, and speak in every precinct.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY IN FRIENDSVILLE.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy was held in Friendsville on the evening of Tuesday the 10th. After some preliminary remarks by Dr. Leet, a short address was delivered by A. J. Gerritson. Hon. E. B. Schnabell was then introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to discuss the questions at issue in the canvass, in an eloquent and masterly manner. The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for Buchanan, and three for the Constitution and the Union. Democracy still lives.

### THE KANSAS FUND—A CONFESION.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Philadelphia over the signature of "W. H. F." after lamenting the insupportable prospects of Fremont in that city, says "what is the use of a Kansas Fund in Pennsylvania if her 27 electoral votes are lost?" We can assure "W. H. F." that it will be difficult to raise a "Kansas fund" large enough to compel Pennsylvania freemen to embrace Black Republicanism and its heresies.

### VOCAL CONCERT.

We ask attention to the Concert to be given on Friday evening next, at the Academy Hall, by the celebrated Madame Wallace Bouchele, of New York, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, and a Young Lady amateur, of this place.

The programme embraces some of the genius of the Opera, and numerous popular Songs, and would in any of the large cities, draw a crowded audience, and we shall anticipate a similar result here.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY.

When the Fusion exercises were ended yesterday afternoon an over-confident fanatic asserted in our hearing that "this district belongs to Wilmot and Grow." We have no doubt this victim of a baseless and unholy prejudice meant and believed what he said. He had no idea that the people are sovereign and competent to think and act for themselves. Russia is the property of a Czar, but this district is not the property of any one man, or clique, and our fusion friend will be convinced of his error when the ballot boxes are opened in November next. This district belongs to the people and the people though sometimes deceived, will eventually do right; therefore no mischievous agitators, have a substantial title to it.

### GOV. POLLOCK.

The Lackawanna Herald of the 15th inst. says "Gov. Pollock has declared his preference for Fillmore. The Millionaire published at his home, announces that he will speak at a mass meeting next Wednesday at Shamokin. The Herald flaunts at its mast head the names of Fillmore and Donelson, and is presumed to have good reasons for 'winking' their statements in reference to our K. N. Governor. The earnest anti-slavery men in this section, who helped elect Mr. Pollock, so that he could restore the Missouri Compromise rupture violently by the "doughface Bigler" ought to take the matter in hand. If it be true, as announced by the Herald, that "Pollock has declared his preference for Fillmore" his anti-slavery passion must have subsided somewhat. How are our Black Republican friends pleased with the Governor's "preference?"

### EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Congress adjourned on the 18th inst., without having passed the army appropriation bill. The President immediately issued his proclamation convening both Houses on the 21st. We append the proclamation which recites the reason for calling an extra session. Whereas, hostilities exist with various Indian tribes on the remote frontiers of the United States, and whilst in other respects the public peace is seriously threatened, Congress has adjourned without granting the necessary supplies of the army, depriving the Executive of the power to perform his duty in relation to the common defence and security, and as an extraordinary occasion has thus arisen for assembling the two Houses of Congress, I do, therefore, by this proclama-

tion, convene the said Houses to meet at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, Thursday, the 21st of August, instant, hereby requiring the respective Senators and Representatives then and there to assemble to consult and determine on such measures as the state of the Union may seem to require.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1856, and of the Independence of the United States the 81st.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.  
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

### Communications.

#### POLITICS IN THE PULPIT.

A lawyer can be a politician, and yet make as powerful a speech in favor of his client, and one too, that will weigh equally as great, with both judge and jury. A physician can be a politician; and yet make as judicious a prescription, and one too, that will have an equal bearing upon disease; or, in other words, the medicinal properties of his prescription are not effected by his political views, in their relations and bearing, on the morbid pathology of his patient. The same is true in respect to the merchant, tradesman, mechanic, &c.; the only risk is, they may lose the custom of a few, which is their lookout. The above reasonings are from deductions, and on the principle that like causes, under like circumstances, produce like effect. But the clergyman's work is altogether a moral one; and to accomplish its ends must be adapted to the cause for which he labors, or, in other words, he must have the confidence of his charge, and by clerical example, show the sincerity of his calling, and he can be of spiritual service; and as it is one of the grand features in the constitution of our cherished republic, that Church and State shall be entirely separate, it can but be regarded by every candid mind as a breach of good faith and consistency, when a preacher descends from the sacred desk, and pollutes his sacred robes, by putting himself on a level with the political rabble, and spending his time in a cause that only rewards him with enemies on one side, and in a majority of instances, secret contempt, and ridicule on the other. Does it not remind one of the Quaker, who laid off his coat, and told religion to lay there with it, until he had whipped his enemy. Like a Benedictine, he is distracted by one party and despised by the other. And as in every church there are two parties, who, in proportion to number, and measure, contribute to his support, when he takes up in political matters, or in the pulpit publicly, for either party, of course his moral influence will be lost on the opposite party; and we verily believe that all the good there can be done in a protracted meeting of sixty successive evenings, may be kicked over in five minutes by giving out from the sacred desk, and on Sunday too, notices of political meetings and political speakers on the following evening. And it leads one to ask the difference in this and giving appointments for theatrical performances, horse races and gymnastic performances &c., in southern pulpits. And besides if a party wish for men of influence to carry on their cause, are there not minds enough, outside the ordained pale of the church, as religion and politics are as widely separated as Church and State should be. We believe that a minister should be independent regarding political and secular questions, that he should vote openly, and with the frankness of an American citizen, that he should talk with candor, concerning his views, to individuals, when the occasion requires; but when he carries politics with him into the pulpit, when he runs after political gatherings, with the zeal of a candidate, in short, when he leaves religion for politics, and takes the stump, it is then, that a death chill freezes the balmy atmosphere of piety, and the devil utters a loud halloo as he stamps his cloven-foot in fenshish gloom.

E. F. WILSON.

Great Bend, Aug. 6th.

#### COL. FREMONT—IS HE HONEST?

THE JEFFERSONIAN CAPABLE of qualification for office—honesty and capacity—should never be overlooked by the American people in selecting an occupant for the exalted position of the Presidency. So far as capacity is concerned we defy Col. Fremont's friends to point to a single proof of his possession of it. He has won no laurels in the field of politics. He has made no speeches, written no letters, advocated no measures of importance. He was never looked to for advice or counsel by any considerable body of the American people in any political question. He has shown no talent as a statesman—no courage as a soldier—no administrative ability as a governor—given no proof of skill as a legislator. Up to the period of his nomination he was of no possible account in American politics.

No man should be entrusted with an important public duty without having first given in subordinate spheres proof of his qualifications. The idea of placing a man at the head of our army, who had given no more proof of capacity for that post than Fremont had given of his capacity to properly discharge the duties of the Presidency, would be regarded as absurd by every one. Who would trust his health, or life in the hands of a pretended physician, who had never regularly studied medicine and received the diplomas of some Medical College? For what reason is an important trust so lavishly bestowed on a man who was not learned in the law? Who would hire a mechanic that had not learned his business? No one. And shall we adopt the idea, that long training experience and study, shall be deemed necessary to qualify men for the discharge of all the ordinary duties of life—but that for the highest station on the earth no previous training or experience or no legitimate qualification shall be necessary?

But there is another question connected with Col. Fremont that should be inquired into. Is he honest? For the benefit of the country we wish this question may be answered affirmatively. The idea of any considerable body of the American people being so lost to all sense of propriety and decency as to nominate for the Presidency a man of doubtful pecuniary integrity, is indeed humiliating. We turn to the subject with feelings of sadness and mortification. But when it is considered that the Chief Magistrate of this Union controls in a great measure a treasury which requires many millions of the public money—that he appoints the agents who receive and disburse the public funds—surely there can be few topics of greater im-