



J. B. McCOLLUM, Editor.

Montrose, Thursday Dec. 4 1856.

All Communications, Advertisements, and notices of any kind, must be received at the office of the Editor on Wednesday 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.

The Catholics and their Slanderers.

The true patriot does not quarrel with the popular will, after it is constitutionally proclaimed. Our democratic theory of government makes it the duty of the minority to cheerfully submit to, and respect that will, while the fundamental law of the land prevents the majority from becoming a fearful despotism. Some persons, evidently the enemies of this theory, are in the habit of finding fault with the people's judgment, questioning the purity of their intentions, and doubting their capacity for self-government. Of this class are those who apply mean and scurrilous epithets to our fellow citizens of the Catholic faith, because a majority of them voted for the democratic candidates. Now the constitution of this republic makes no distinction between citizens because they happen to differ in religious belief—it contemplates Protestant and Catholic as independent freemen, endowed with equal rights and privileges. The right of each to sustain with his ballot the principles he deems most conducive to the prosperity and well-being of the country cannot be questioned. There is no earthly power that can prevent him from exercising this right of deciding for himself, for whom and for what measures he will vote. When as a freeman he has thrown his ballot box, indicated his preference, it is neither manly nor just to ridicule his decision, and impugn the motives that governed him in making it. We observe that the demagogues of the opposition in order to create a low, unjust prejudice in the public mind against those of the Catholic faith, sneer at the customs and ceremonies of the Catholic Church; charge that its members are priest-ridden, and destitute of that independence which ought to characterize American freemen. The miserable slanders having failed to flatter him into the support of an organization that would rob him of his most sacred rights, turn upon him with the ferocity of blood-hounds and with their usual inconsistency, curse and revile him for manifesting the very spirit they say he does not possess. It seems to us that the Catholics, as a man having self respect was bound to vote against Fremont and the sectional, prospective party of which he was the standard bearer. It is an unpleasing spectacle in a country boasting of its freedom, to see a citizen maligned and abused for defending in a peaceful and constitutional manner, the rights which belong to him by nature, and which are secured to him by the fundamental law of the land. This only is the offense of the Catholic, and for this a pack of intolerant, mercenary politicians assail him, seek to bring the religion he professes into contempt, and assert that the Church of which he is a member is an instrument of political power. They continually hurl the severest denunciations against Catholicism, on the plea that it prescribes the political action of its adherents. If the plea is groundless, then the denunciations are gratuitous. On this point we desire to ask a few plain questions. Is there any reason to suppose that the Catholic population of this country voted in obedience to instructions from their clergy? At any time during this canvass has a Catholic clergyman been known to instruct from the pulpit, his congregation in political duties? Has he taken the "stump" and addressed excited crowds in favor of either the presidential aspirants? Our observation compels us to reply that he has not. With what justice or reason then, is he assailed as a political meddler, and those to whose spiritual wants he ministers, branded as priest-ridden? Indeed if the Catholic clergy had interfered in politics, we apprehend that the noisy sectionalists would have no right to complain. The men who took a Presidential Elder out of a quarterly meeting, and placed him on the "stump" to excite the passions of a Fremont rabble ought not to find fault with those foolish enough to follow his wicked example. Many Protestant pulpits have been desecrated by the efforts of their insane occupants to instruct their congregations in their political duties and make Fremont votes; but no sensible man ever thought of cudgeling Protestantism, because of the folly and stupidity of some of its disciples. So if those who delight in slandering Catholicism, should be able to find one Catholic minister who, regardless of the proprieties attaching to his position, attempted from the pulpit, to make votes for a political party, they ought to have sense enough not to condemn the whole Catholic Church, in consequence. Nothing can be more absurd than to crucify a political party, or a religious denomination, because some of its adherents are guilty of error. The charge that Catholicism is a political power, is wholly unsupported; it originates in the disordered imaginations of the mortified leaders of the defeated party. It comes with bad grace from those who encouraged Protestant divines to preach Fremonism, if they would do their duty to their country, and their God. We hope that those who are dissatisfied with the people's verdict, will not longer make themselves ridiculous by senseless attacks on a religious denomination.

Reports from Washington state that the finances report will embrace a new feature—Railroad statistics. It will give the cost, length, character, revenues and expenditures, of about three-fourths of the roads in the U. States. These figures will contradict the popular idea that Northern roads alone are successful. The most profitable roads in the Union, except two or three in the West, are in Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia. This will astonish the Banks school of politicians. It will also more fully expose the untenable position taken by Mr. Grow, in his last Congress speech. He asserted that the South, on account of the blighting influence of slave labor, afforded no surplus Agricultural produce, and consequently, internal improvements were not and could not be successful—that in fact they were not needed. We showed that the South from the products of Cotton and Tobacco alone furnished the greatest portion of articles for exportation, and the natural inference would be that internal improvements were needed to convey these and other products to the shipping ports.

This report will therefore completely turn the whole argument of Mr. Grow against himself, and show that he was either grossly ignorant of the facts, or that he intended to mislead the public mind, by representing the South as a useless, cumbersome portion of the Union. The people of Susquehanna County have been imposed upon by such kind of twaddle too long already. They are called together regularly for the ostensible purpose of holding a court of justice, but the first business has been for the Judge and others to discharge a volley of abuse upon the people of the Southern section of the Union, and all at the North who are not worshippers at the shrine of sectional fanaticism.

This abuse has been carried on so long that the wire pullers perhaps vainly imagine that anything they may be reckless enough to assert will be swallowed by all for truth. Perhaps it will by many of the rank and file of the fusion party, but Wilcox, Grow & Co. may as well understand distinctly that there are a few people here who dare to think for themselves, and also to expose to the public their wild, reckless perversion of facts. Of course we hold to the position that a Judge cannot, without violating the trust reposed in him, take an active part in political affairs, especially when surrounded by those between whom he is sworn to decide impartially. We intend to wage no war upon individuals, but the acts of men in public stations we have a right to deal with.

Being desirous of increasing the circulation of our paper, we make the following liberal offer:—To any one who will procure us six new subscribers, with the pay in advance, we will send the Democrat free for one year. How many of our friends will embrace this opportunity to benefit themselves and us too? Now is the time to subscribe. Congress has just assembled, and our State Legislature meets on the 1st of January, and we intend to give a synopsis of their proceedings each week, with such comments as the occasion requires.

The "Reform Party" and the Democrats.

The party that claims the intelligence, respectability and morality of the country as its exclusive property has been rather unfortunate in the selection of its chiefs. It struggled to place Fremont, the duelist, in the Presidential chair; it praised to the utmost its ability, the would-be duelist, Burlingame, and in Illinois voted to make the duelist, Bissell, Governor of the State. Hear what the Joliet, (Ill.) Signal, says of Bissell's right to occupy the gubernatorial chair under the constitution of that state.

Now that Wm. H. Bissell has been elected Governor, the question is being pretty generally discussed whether he will take the oath required by the constitution, a part of which is as follows: "I do solemnly swear that I have not fought a duel or accepted a challenge to fight a duel."

Bissell, as is well known, since this provision of the constitution has been in force, did accept a challenge to fight a duel, and consequently cannot take the oath of office without laying himself liable to be indicted and sent to the penitentiary for perjury. Some of his friends say he will take the oath and risk the consequences, while others are of the opinion that he will not. Should he refuse to swear that he has not accepted a challenge to fight a duel, then Gov. Matteson will continue in office, as the constitution provides that he shall hold the office until his successor is elected and qualified, which latter Col. Bissell cannot be.

A Journeyman Printer wishes a situation as Compositor, or would make himself generally useful about an office if desired. Enquire immediately at this office.

The News.

Kansas date: Nov. 24th says that Judge Cato has refused a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Hayes, and that the pro-slavery men were considerably excited in consequence—that thirty-nine free-State prisoners at Le-compton escaped on the night of the 22d.—The report that Judge Leconte had issued a process against Geary is not confirmed.

The amount of canal tolls collected at Oswego, N. Y., since the opening of navigation to Dec. 1st is \$406,407.31, against \$270,492.24 for the same time last year. Increase, \$135,915.07.

The United States Supreme Court met at Washington Monday last. Judges Wayne and Nelson absent.

We publish in another column an able article from the Pennsylvania on the election in California, the State where Fremont is known and appreciated.

The following banks have recently failed or are in bad repute: Farmer's Bank, Wickford. Exeter Bank, Exeter, N. H. Lancaster Bank, Lancaster, Pa. State Bank, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y. Bank of the Republic, Providence, R. I.

The following is the official vote of Iowa for President:

Fremont.....44,127 Buchanan.....36,241 Fillmore.....9,444 Majority against Fremont 1,558

The Legislature of Vermont, some time since, refused by 42 majority to appropriate \$20,000 to the Kansas fund, but just before adjourning, a bill was passed under a pressure. When will this outside interference in Kansas affairs be stopped? It has caused too much trouble already.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for January is on our table. This excellent Magazine has now reached the fifty fourth volume, and in neatness of typographical execution, as well as in the variety of its choice reading matter and other attractions, each volume is an improvement over its last. In addition to 1200 pages of reading, each volume contains 25 steel engravings, about 80 engravings on wood, besides plates printed in colors, which are not given by any other Magazine.

Each number contains a colored Fashion Plate, a variety of dress patterns, needle work, &c.—an original piece of music—instructions in drawing, poetry and other attractive features which we have not space this week to notice.

When preserved and bound at the end of the year it makes a splendid volume.

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One copy one year, \$3. Two copies one year, \$5. Three copies one year, \$8. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies, \$10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies, \$15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies, \$20.

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Godey's Lady's Book, and Arthur's Home Magazine, both one year for \$3.50.

Subscribers in the British Provinces, who send for clubs, must remit 36 cents extra on every subscriber to pay the American postage to the lines.

Address, L. A. GODEY, No. 113 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—We have made arrangements with the publishers by which we can furnish the Lady's Book and Democrat for \$3.50 a year, cash in advance. Send on your orders at any time.

For the Democrat.

Teacher's Institutes.

We propose to work for one month next spring holding Institutes in three or four different places in this County. We have already secured the services of J. F. Stoddard, of N. Y. Each Institute will continue a week; or commence on Monday at noon, and close on Friday night of the week.

The business of the Institute will be Drill exercises for Teachers during the day on subjects pertaining to their duties in the School room, and the evenings will be occupied by public Lectures on subjects of general interest, by Prof. Stoddard and others.

The exercises both day and evening will be free to all spectators who desire to attend.

The friends in some localities have already offered to board the Teachers free of charge for the privilege of enjoying the exercises of the Institute; and we are compelled by circumstances to make that a proviso in case any locality has an Institute. Also that a suitable room for the exercises day and evening, shall be furnished free of charge.

We intend to hold one in Friendsville, for the North-west; for the South-west, one either in Springville, Dimock, or Jessup; in the North-east, one either in Great Bend, New Milford, or Susquehanna Depot; and in the East, either in Herrick Center, or Uniondale. The place that takes the most and earliest interest must of course take the Institute.

We shall probably commence about the 16th of March.

We would name the following gentlemen as a committee in each place to canvass and inform us, at an early day, what can positively be done in their respective localities.

Friendsville, Messrs. Brown, Robbe, and Horton, (Directors);—Springville, D. Wakelee, Dr. Lathrop and O. Lathrop;—Dimock, L. H. Woodruff, G. W. Lewis and A. Cassey;—Jessup, W. Kuroit, Dr. Bissell and A. Sherman;—Lodersville, G. B. Trowbridge and Dr. Wilcox;—Great Bend, J. DuBois, Dr. Brooks and P. Decker;—New Milford, H. Burritt, O. Pratt, L. A. Smith, H. Baker and S. H. Morse;—Susq's Depot, Board of School Directors;—Herrick Center, Walter Lyons, B. S. Watrous and Henry Lyon;—Uniondale, Ira Nichols, E. Churchill and Mr. Miller.

Our object is to have it so that the Teachers may attend free of any charge whatever; and those who are named above will confer a favor by taking immediate steps to ascertain just what the friends in their respective localities may be able to do. And, we must add, if any adjoining locality can make a more advantageous proposition than the above mentioned it will be entertained.

Let the friends best themselves! Let the Teachers of the County take hold of it, and we will have a season blest with an abundant harvest.

One word to Teachers employed during the coming Winter. We would like to have the Teachers of every Town organize a Teachers' Mutual Improvement Association, and do it at once. Meet once or twice a week (evenings), and invite the friends in to aid you in conducting the exercises. Discuss some question relating to the interests of your schools; or have practical exercises in Orthography, Grammar, Reading and Mental Arithmetic &c.

Elect a Pres. and Sec. and keep a record of all your proceedings.

Let us see how many Towns will be heard from.

All organizing such an Association and informing us who their officers are, when their times of meeting, shall have a notice given of the same through the public Press of the County.

Northern Pennsylvania please copy.

B. F. TEWKSBURY, Co. Sup't.

Hairford, Pa., Dec. 1. 1856.

The Election in California.

The golden State of the Pacific, says the *Pennsylvanian*, has more than realized the fondest anticipations of the Democratic party, and nobly placed herself side by side with her eighteen Democratic sisters, on this side of the Rocky Mountains. Made up as she is, of citizens from all the old States of the Union, the appeal to her nationality involved in the issues of the campaign, was irresistible. Upon her soil men of every quarter of the Union had met together as brethren of a common country; the sons of the South shared their hamlets with the sons of the North; together they endured the hardships of the gold diggings—together they met in all the marts of trade, of social intercourse and association; and the sectional antagonism which formed the main feature of the contest on the Atlantic coast, therefore, was totally inefficient to enlist the sympathies of her people.

Of the three candidates, DECHAMAN, as is said by the *Bulletin* (opposition paper), has at least 8000 plurality, and the probabilities are that it is much more. FILLMORE is next, and FREMONT third on the list of candidates. The State of the latter has, therefore, condemned him by an overwhelming majority. From present indications he has received one fourth of her vote! He is entirely too well known there to command the respect or confidence of her citizens, and his nomination was always looked upon as those familiar with the politics of the State as, ensuring its vote to Mr. DECHAMAN beyond the possibility of a doubt, on account of FREMONT's well-known unpopularity.

San Francisco was the only stronghold of Black Republicanism, and even there FREMONT was beaten. In other parts of the State FILLMORE was the principal opponent of Mr. DECHAMAN. It must be recollected that the arrival of the news from Maine, accompanied as it was by the extravagant boasts of the Black Republicans of the East, had just for a short time preceded the election, and of course it raised to the highest pitch the hopes of the FREMONTISTS, and caused a corresponding depression among the friends of Mr. DECHAMAN.

All parties seem to have fought the battle with that degree of interest and excitement which characterized it throughout the Union generally, and which might, of course, naturally have been expected from so exalted a people as the Californians. Glass ballot-boxes were used, and all concede the fairness of the election, so far as a correct reception and counting of the votes is concerned. The Black Republicans, however, circulated a large number of false electoral tickets, having at their head the names of the Democratic Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, but containing the Black Republican electors, and although the public were cautioned against this deception, it was in a few instances successful. The old trick of attempting to excite a riot, by inflammatory appeals was tried in San Francisco, but thwarted by the firmness and good report of the Democratic organizations. The *Daily Sun* also says that "the Blacks," (as it styles the FREMONT men), freely spent their money, "and let no rust arise that corruption and bribery could purchase for the fight. No fabrication was too base, no means too low for their use." On glancing over our California files, too, we found that the malignant lie invented by Cummings, about Mr. DECHAMAN's intended withdrawal, finds its way into California, and was seriously urged by some of his enemies, as an objection to voting for him. However silly and absurd that story was, the sanctimonious air with which it was told, threw around it some little air of plausibility, and it has pretty well gone the rounds of the opposition press throughout the whole Union. The brilliant and unscrupulous genius who invented it, can therefore rejoice in the fact that he has been denounced as a falsifier, by the large body of the American people of all parties.

Notwithstanding all this, however, the gallant Democracy of California have achieved a glorious triumph, and although her vote was not necessary, to the election of our candidate, it is a source of great satisfaction to have the proud tones of exultation and rejoicing which on the Atlantic coast proclaimed the triumph of National candidates, of a National creed, and of a Union-loving party, echoed from the golden sands of the Pacific.

It is a satisfaction to have the verdict of the people east of the Rocky Mountains which condemned the candidate of sectionalism, overwhelmingly endorsed by the people of the State with which the whole of his meagre political record is connected. It is a proud tribute to the Nationality of the glorious old Democratic party to know that out of the thirty-one States of this Union it has carried nineteen—that of these nineteen, despite the desperate efforts to excite anti-Slavery feelings, five are non-Slaveholding States, forming quite a large portion of the population of the non-Slaveholding States—and that while we thus triumph in the North as well as the South, the far West, too, swells the loud acclaim by which the great Republic, one and indivisible, is secured to us.

Vote of Cities.

The following list shows the number of votes cast at the late Presidential election in nineteen of the principal cities in the United States. They are not all official, but are substantially correct.

New York	70,080.
Philadelphia	70,198
Brooklyn	28,910
Baltimore	20,998
Cincinnati	20,628
Boston	10,444
Chicago	11,334
Buffalo	11,302
St. Louis	11,077
Albany	9,065
Newark, N. J.	9,397
New Orleans	8,078
Milwaukee	7,563
Rochester	6,403
Louisville	5,856
Detroit	5,700
New Haven	5,607
Providence	5,481
Troy	5,362

"CHILDREN BURN TO DEATH!" The danger of leaving fireing matches within the reach of children was frightfully illustrated yesterday. In the afternoon a Mrs. Mulcahey, living on the north side of Filbert street, near Twenty-third, went out to work, leaving her two small children, named Margaret and Mary Ann, alone in the room she occupied. During the absence of the mother the children got hold of some matches, and while playing with them, set the bed on fire. Before the fire was discovered both children were past the reach of human aid. One was much burned, and the other was suffocated. Both were quite dead when the door was broken open.

During the evening a similar calamity occurred in Loxley's court, Christian street, between Fifth and Sixth. A child three years of age was left alone in a room, and during the absence of her mother the little innocent set fire to her clothes by some means, and died in an hour, from the injuries she received. The name of the mother is Graham. —*Philadelphia Bulletin*, Nov. 11.

From the Daily Pennsylvanian.

Kansas and its People.

It is pretty near time that the people of the States-East, West, North, South—should be made to understand that a material difference exists between the Free State settlers of Kansas and the Black Republican or Fremont men of that Territory, and that the true condition of affairs is not precisely what interested parties have represented.

The hired letter writers, (and they are numerous) of the last named disunion faction, have labored unceasingly, and without intermission, to convey the idea that they have the sympathies and encouragement of all the Free State citizens of Kansas, than which nothing is further from the truth. The majority of the latter are opposed to Fremont and his Black Republican party, and their unlawful and outrageous acts; and always regarded the election of Fremont to the Presidency as the greatest calamity that could have befallen themselves, Kansas, and the Union. They are as good Democrats as any that can be found in any section of the country, and will hail with unbounded enthusiasm the news of the defeat of the disunion candidate.

No portion of the inhabitants of Kansas rejoiced more sincerely than the actual Free State settlers, at the disbandment of the Fremont "army of the North," and the driving from the Territory of such agitators and disorganizers as the paid agents of the Black Republican faction. These men were properly considered by all honest citizens as enemies to the Territory, whose sole object was their own advancement to the United States Senate, and other important positions, for which they were neither morally nor educationally fitted. They came into the Territory without having or feeling any interest in its prosperity, to subvert their own ambitious purposes and personal interests, and were supported and enriched whilst there by funds raised by "Emigrant Aid Societies," much of which was contributed by honest men, with good motives, and for worthy objects. Carriages and horses for the leading spirits, and cannon, rifles, muskets, swords, flags, drums, and all the munitions and paraphernalia of war, were supplied with money subscribed by "Friends," and other "Peace men," to provide food, clothing, and shelter for destitute and suffering Free State settlers. Never were honest men more foolish, humbugged, imposed upon, than have they been by Fremont political demagogues, who have made Kansas the field of their operations in their aspirations for fame and office. Not a few have been made the innocent means of sending into Kansas, with guns in their hands, to plunder, destroy, and murder its peaceable settlers, hundreds of the abandoned wretches who prowled about the grog shops, in the purloins of all our large cities, and who, having run their course of crime, deserted by their leaders, the fear of retribution knowing at their hearts, and driven to destitution and want, are now calling aloud for further aid. The highway no longer affords them profitable employment, and the prison is not so comfortable as the dram shop. These miserable creatures need aid and support. Let them have it. They should not be left to suffer. Those who sent them into Kansas should take care of them whilst there. But let it be clearly understood that they are not the peaceable, honest, and working settlers of the Territory.

The most of them have claims upon the Black Republican party for a livelihood. That party brought them into trouble, and it certainly behooves it to do for them what circumstances require. But in sending substantial aid, for these sufferers, it will be well to select agents who will disburse it more profitably and charitably than some who have heretofore been chosen for such purposes. No more of it to be expended for those new fashioned agricultural implements and mechanics' tools, that upon recent trials have proved so valueless. All the cannon, rifles, muskets, powder, balls, drums and fifes, actually necessary for use in the Territory the general Government seems quite willing to furnish at its own expense, so that private contributions for such an object are entirely useless. Nor is it necessary any longer for the people of the States to provide funds for the indulgence, in ease and idleness, of a host of agitators whose absence from the Territory is

much more desirable than their presence there. These are not free State settlers; but free-soil, free-love, freedom to rob, and Fremont intruders!

The free State settlers of Kansas are composed of all political parties. Among them are Whigs, Americans, Republicans and Democrats. The same is true of the pro-Slavery inhabitants. All these live together in peace and harmony. They are neighbors and friends, and enjoy the same pleasurable social intercourse as persons differing in political faith in Philadelphia or elsewhere. And they unite in repudiating and condemning the conduct of invading agitators from abroad, no matter what their motives or their political views. Indeed, they are willing to take up arms, and march shoulder to shoulder, to drive all such intruders from the Territory, be they Pro-Slavery men from the South, or Northern or Eastern Free-Soilers. They feel and know that they are fully capable of managing their own local affairs, and neither ask nor desire interference or assistance from abroad.

Even one thoroughly acquainted with Kansas affairs can scarcely imagine it possible that such an immense amount of moral turpitude could exist as is constantly being manifested by the hired Republican letter-writers, who date from Lawrence, the head quarters of Free soil and Fremonism. They seem incapable of uttering the truth in regard to any circumstance that occurs. In gratitude to Governor Geary, for having saved their property and their lives on the 14th September, when an army of twenty-seven hundred men were marching against them to retaliate actual wrongs they had received, and who were determined to sweep them from existence, they have taken special pains to impinge his motives and pervert his acts. They have visited his office, pretended the utmost friendship, partaken of his hospitality, and returned to Lawrence to write filthy letters, misrepresenting and ridiculing his conversation and conduct, and even caricaturing his person.

No man was ever more foully abused than has been Governor Geary by the Republican letter-writers of Lawrence. The falsehoods they have published can only be compared to the blackness of their own corrupted hearts. They have insulted, they have misrepresented the very parties who have employed their services. The charge of partiality, so frequently reiterated against the Governor by these miscreants, is without the shadow of foundation in truth, as will appear to their shame and the satisfaction of every honest citizen of whatever political faith, when the "Executive minutes," to which these letter-writers have daily access, are published, and the facts, which publication, Congress will in due time, doubtless reveal.

The first act of Governor Geary, before he was six hours in Kansas, was to cause the arrest of the pro-slavery militia Captain, Emory, and his whole company, for an alleged outrage against Free-State men. His next was to disband and disperse, at the risk of his life, acting-Governor Woodson's army of twenty-seven hundred men, just as they were about to attack and destroy Lawrence and murder its inhabitants. His next, it is true, was to arrest a detachment of Law-Soil rangers, who had desecrated the Sabbath, by warring the entire day with cannon, rifles, and musketry, against a settlement of Free-State and pro-slavery men, not as has been falsely said, "at the suggestion of Governor Geary's aid, Mr. Adams," but against the warning of Governor Geary himself, made in as strong terms as a man can use, to several of the very men now held as prisoners and convicted of manslaughter. The writer of this article was present, when these men arrested Governor Geary of their intention to attack Hickory Point, supposing him to be as inefficient as other officials with whom they had previously dealt. He promptly assented to their plan, and he was receiving the punishment their crime deserved. This Hickory Point assailing party, that has received, so much sympathy with the Republicans, is about as desperate a company of marauders as were ever congregated together. They actually boasted when arrested, of the outrages they had committed. Their appearance alone would condemn them before a Philadelphia jury. Were they displayed in Chesnut street, as first arrested, children would run away from them, and women would scream with fright. They were emphatically a band of lawless and reckless brigands.

The first murder that came to the especial notice of the Governor was that of Bullum, of which so much has lately been said. The murder in this case was a Law-Soil man, and so determined was the Governor to bring him to punishment, that after having exhausted every other means, he offered from his own private purse a reward of five hundred dollars for his apprehension. That Judge Leconte, Sheriff Jones, Marshal Donaldson and others subsequently connived at his escape, is no fault of the Governor's and it is the grossest injustice to hold him responsible for the acts of officials whose cooperation he has never had in the prosecution of his Executive duty.

But, it is asked, why has not Governor Geary arrested more of the Pro-Slavery men who have committed outrages upon the persons and property of Free Soilers? Simply because those alleged outrages were committed before he entered the Territory, and he has no authority whatever to take any action concerning them. He has no right to make arrests except by legal process, and no accusations of a lawful character, have ever been made against the parties accused. Were they arrested, no witnesses would appear to charge them with crime. Not one of the Free Soil accusers is willing to make affidavit under oath to obtain a warrant for the arrest of the parties whom they allege to have been guilty of the greatest atrocities. They come to the Governor with their complaints; but when asked to substantiate them under oath, they decline invariably upon the most trivial pretences. One was unwilling to prosecute until Fremont should be elected, and another by swearing to an affidavit, would acknowledge the right of the present officials to the positions they occupy! Another would not recognize the authority of the Kansas laws! Whilst still another would have the arrogance to declare that the Free Soil party had a Governor and Judges of their own, to whom alone they owed allegiance! Whilst all refused to swear to the truth of their own accusations!

Outrages in Kansas have, in all conscience, been sufficiently abundant and atrocious. Many reasons, requiring too much space at present, could be given for their perpetration. But to charge them solely upon pro-slavery men, or the "border ruffians," as they are familiarly called, evidences gross ignorance or wilful perversion of facts. The "border ruffians" of Kansas, as a general thing, are as good, peaceable, and useful

as any that have immigrated from the East or North. A man is not necessarily corrupt for having been born south of Mason and Dixon's line, or in a State where slavery is one of its authorized institutions. As perfect specimens of moral depravity may be found in Boston as in New Orleans; and it is a fact that cannot be successfully controverted, that some of the first and greatest outrages that have yet been committed in Kansas were by New England men. These have done their full share at stealing horses, destroying crops, burning houses, violating women, turning children homeless upon the prairies, and murdering offending men upon the public highways. The "border ruffians," at this sort of business, have scarcely been their equals; at preparing false statements for the papers they are unworthy of comparison.

So far as Governor Geary is concerned, whatever may be said by interested letter-writers, he entered upon his duties, and has thus far prosecuted them with the strictest impartiality. He has manifested no preference for north or south, east or west. No man ever occupied a position with so many difficulties against which to contend. When he arrived in Kansas a condition of things existed so deplorable and terrible, that it was generally supposed impossible to remedy it. A civil war was actually raging between two powerful parties, the tools were filled with brigands of the worst description, and the government officials were powerless to restore peace. Yet by his efficient courage, energetic and honest action, in an incredibly short time, all discordant elements were dispersed, and order and quiet prevailed in every portion of the Territory. Disappointed parties may withhold from him the meed of praise; but his own conscience will approve his action, and ere long, will receive the unqualified admiration of every true friend to the American Union.

G.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Kansas Aid Societies.—A Shriek from Worcester.

In November, 1854, a society was established in Worcester, Massachusetts, for the ostensible purpose of assisting emigration to Kansas. From this society sprung nearly all the difficulties which have made the very name of Kansas a byword and a reproach. Armed men were sent from the North to regulate the affairs of the Territory, and the South retaliated. The matter was aggravated by the blunders and the weakness of poor Peoria, and the peace of the country was jeopardized. But after an intensely exciting Presidential contest, in which the Kansas question was one of the principal issues, and in which the party in power received a most severe rebuke, we had supposed that the matter would have been allowed to rest, for the present, at least. It seems, however, that we were mistaken. The agitation has already been commenced at the old point. Mr. Eli Thayer, the President of the Society, organized at Worcester to aid Emigration to Kansas, having been elected to Congress, has been banished, roasted and complimented up to the highest point of adulation. The event took place on Tuesday, and from the report of our correspondent it appears that the most strenuous efforts were made by Mr. Thayer and the other speakers to stir up the fires of sectionalism, which should have been long since extinguished. Mr. Thayer has made a nice thing of it; the plains of Kansas are saturated with the blood of the men he has recruited in according to their deaths; through the efforts of his Aid Society the domestic tranquility of the republic was disturbed and its good name tarnished; but he takes his seat in the National Councils, and is lauded as a hero by his constituents.

All this would not be worth comment at this time, were it not for the fact that Mr. Thayer and his supporters do not intend to give up the war. Mr. Thayer, in a speech we published elsewhere, recommended that society should not go one step backward, but rather enlarge the sphere of its operations. He congratulated his audience upon the fact that they had established four or five sticky sectional settlements in Kansas, and that their prototypes had spilled the blood of their brethren in deadly conflict for a fantasy. Mr. Thayer further said—and we recommend this remark to the careful consideration of Governor Wise—that a society could be formed in New York to send emigrants to Virginia, so as to make the Old Dominion a free State. Numerous other amusing ideas were promulgated, and the whole affair was quite as absurd as the glorification of Preston S. Brooks by the people of Ninety-six, South Carolina. In fact, Worcester, is quite as bad on one side as Ninety-six on the other.

In regard to the Kansas matter, we believe all the emigrant Aid Societies, North and South, are shallow humbugs. The sentiment of a new territory is not a natural and natural—not forced and immediate. When you throw a large body of settlers into a new country, there are necessarily a number of wrongs, who enter the bread of others, when there is a cry of distress, and generous people put their hands in their pockets ostensibly to aid a starving community. Really, the money is more frequently used for electioneering purposes nearer home. The people in Kansas, meanwhile, have been shooting each other for lack of something better to do. The societies at the South are equally to blame; but the particular organization under consideration is especially culpable, having commenced the movement. No possible benefit accrued to the Territory from its forced occupation. Kansas, if it is to be prosperous, must be gradually filled up in the same manner as other Territories.

These facts being acknowledged, we must say that we have had quite enough of these aid societies. We have had quite enough of Reeler, Atchinson, Giringfield, Johnson, Shan-non, Buford, Pomeroy, Hamilton, Thayer, and all the agitators on either side of the question. They are simply partisans, who care not how much bloody work they may cause, provided they can make a little political capital North and South.

Mr. Buchanan will give us a fair conservative administration, as far as Kansas is concerned, and these men will find their stock in trade taken away from them. Mr. Buchanan will