J.B. McCOLLUM,

A.J. GERRITSON. MONTROSE, PA.,

Thursday, September 24, 1857. DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR, WM. F. PACKER, Lycoming. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIM. STRICKLAND, Chester.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT, WILLIAM STRONG, Berks.
JAMES THOMPSON, Eric.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE, C. S. GILBERT, Great Bend.

FOR SHERIFF. O. M. CRANE, Montrose. FOR PROTHONOTARY, G. M. DENISON, Dimock.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER.
REUBEN TUTTLE, Gibson.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
JUDSON STONE, Middletown FOR TREASURER, DAN'L BREWSTER, Montrose

FOR AUDITOR. J. E. BIRCHARD, Jessup. FOR CORONER. JOHN BOLTON, Clifford.

Election, Tuesday, October 13th

Hon. H. C. Hickok, State Superintendent people are invited to attend.

The "American Republican" party in Berks county made an attempt recently to hold a convention to nominate a Wilmot county ticket, but as only ten of the townships were represented by delegates, a resolution was unanimously adopted to not nominate a ticket, as "there was nothing to be gained" by so doing. Sensible conclusion.

We are indebted to Mr. E. B. Beardslee for a report of the Susquehanna County Teachers' Association held at the M. E. Church in Little Meadows on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 28th and 29th, 1857., Proffessors G. M. Guernsey, A. B. Wiggins, D M. Pitcher, John F. Stoddard, and Superintendent Tewksbury were present, and in- with which he makes the government constructing and, prefitable discussions are re: tion and our Common School system. The Olice, 1131 1 the Central America.

Of all disconnail Steamship, Central America, composing the Union the power of deterbound for New York, with the Pacific mails, mining under certain restrictions the characpassengers and crew to the number of six ter of the government under which they are the highest judicial tribunal in the land. foundered in a hurricane of Cape tratterns of and the relation which he sustains to slave foundered in a hurricane of Cape tratterns of and the authority and the authority in connealy five hundred were lost. We have not space to print the details of this appalling and corrupt politician. If he, instead of atcalamity.

selow Twelfth, Philatte

"After them with a Sharp Stick." Mr. H. B. Swope, Chairman of the American State Committee has fulfilled his promise to publish a list of the papers in Pennsylvania that were purchased for Fremont last fall. with the money raised in New York and placed in the hands of Ford of Ohio, for disbursement. A trifle over \$6000 was expended in this manner; \$1000 being the largest amount paid for any one paper. These purchased tools of abolitionism have ranted loudly against corruption and denounced the "Straight out Americans," as secretly in the interest of the Demogratic party for mercenary purposes. Their flippant talk about "side door arrangements" is equivalent to the criminal's cry of "stop thief." To hide their own infamy they abuse their more honorable neighbors. This "decency party," boasting of its morality and intelligence had to hire journalists to defend its cause and shrick for the "Path-finder." Freemen, remember this fact when you hear some self-conceited agitator lauding black Republicanism for its purity and the knowledge of its adherents.

Kansas Constitutional Convention. The Convention to frame a Constitution for Kansas preparatory to its admission into the ple the right to petition Congress on that Union, convened at Lecompson on the 7th subject. He declared himself uncompromisinst., and organized by electing Gen. John ingly opposed to the admission of any more Calboun, a conservative, and friend of the slave States, and voted to receive Texas and Buchanan Kansas policy, President. Mr four slave States when the inhabitants of the CALHOUN, on taking the chair, addressed the "lone Star" requested the creation of that Convention in a speech of considerable length; number out of their territory. In '48 he as we suppose, a faithful index of public 52 he voted for Pierce and Popular Sove- so frequently, to look over their files and plead opinion in the Territory, a ha monious and reignity. On the tariff question he has ex- guilty to the charge of "doughfaceism" in the satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties hibited the same flexibility; or rather destitu- first degree. Their journal is the feebie represenheretofore existing, will speedily be had. No tion of principle. He made speeches to the tative of a party that has been on all sides of Brown, hence he was not in attendance at sane man now believes the Kamas will be a people of the district represented by him in all questions—a party famous for its willing. Lecompton at any time during the month of its organic law will inevitably dedicate it to freedom, That the agitators who lead the the measure denominated by the Whigs "the sional office seekers who carry its sec- in regard to said Brown." cord in the Territory, as capital for the next Presidential campaign, their conduct suffi- influence of the iron manufacturers of Penn- forcibly illustrate their insincerity, voted for part of Kaness. The proprietors applied for a ished the villainous design of fomenting strife their interests. Having deserted to the eneeign and Catholic vote; in another it asserts ded the name of it was changed to Walker 1: 10 and "bleeding" Kansas for partisan-purposes, we have the authority of the Bay State a Journal published at Worcester, Mass., for asserting that Senator Wilson, while in Kansas, addressed the following language to Messrs. Robinson and Lane, free State leadere. " Do not rote at the October election. Let them form a Slave State. Aid them to against Liberty." Now he assaults the Cath- rupt and pro-slavery, and calls his election to to anything else, at that time, they drew were butchered in the streets, or burned in do so, if you can without suspicion. That is olic church, slanders the naturalized citizen the United States Senate a # triumph of freedo so, if you can without suspicion. That is olic church, slanders the naturalized citizen the United States Senate a triumph of free-all the capital we ask for the next Presiden and repeats with great flippancy and unction dom." It accuses the Democracy of truck-office there to be called Walker. Without tial election." The action of the whole black the pet phrases of the lodges and the con- ling to the foreign power," and it nominates waiting for an answer to the first petition, or Republican party is in harmony with the temptible sophistry employed by "Sam" to O'Neal, the foreigner, for a county office.— without knowing whether it was ever received at the county of the county above infamous advice to the "free State" bide his deformity. And this man, having Its disciples preach one doctrine to-day and ed at Washington, the second memorial was ruffians, known as "Plug Uglies," and im-

Facts to remember and profit by. of his fellow-citizens, because he says he is a Political gamblers like Wilmot, in their martyr to principle, and the Democracy have struggles for power, usually profess to be in- out-lawed him because of the strength of his fluenced by the most generous and philan- "back bone." His record falsifies his pre- the Chicago Times, containing the following referred to t throphic motives. They are adepts in the tensions and publishes him as an unscrupu. political clasification of the vote in Congress set of deceiving; by their pathetic appeals ous demagogue-a place hunter without one on the proposition of Humphrey Marshall of and apparently honest homilies in behalf of unselfish trait-an agitator and a fanatic desthe oppressed and unfortunate they mislead titule of that earnestness and truthfulness the voter and plunder him of his property and of nurpose which sometimes renders that inrights while he is dreaming of their devotion cendiary tolerable. We trust that the facts to liberty and their sacrifices pro bono pub- we have enumerated will be seriously weighlico. Our present State government is the ed by every voter before he deposits his balfruit of the foulest deception, inasmuch as it lot on the second Tuesday of October next. owes its existence to the industrious propa- Let every man remember that while Wilmot gation of an incorrect theory respecting the is agitating a question that is not involved in relation of the States to the National lawthe choice of a State administration, his remaking power. In 1854 men were appointed cord demolishes his claim to honesty of purto make the laws and preside over the desti- pose and stamps him as a hypocrite,—an unnies of the Commonwealth, for the vehemence grateful, unreliable and selfish spoils-hunter. and ferocity with which they assailed the Federal Executive and denounced an enactment of Congress; their fitness for the sta-

posed to the Knusas-Nebraska law!" was sub-

very which now engages his attention to the

exclusion of questions of State policy. As a

legislator he established a character for in-

consistency, by making flaming speeches

against slavery and voting to deny the peo-

Our political opponents hereabouts are very fond of disentombing the proceedtions to which they were called was not duly ings of democratic caucuses, conferences and considered an! the inquiry "are they opconventions, held years ago in this and adjoining Counties. Unable to answer the arstituted for the Jeffersonian test query " are guments advanced in support of the princithey honest and capable?" We have often ples promulged and advocated by the only adverted to the injustice and folly of the National party in the Republic, they try to course then pursued, but the conviction that show that men who now defend just and con its fatal tendencies cannot be too forcibly imservative doctrines, were formerly identified pressed upon the mind of the voter induces | with the free-soil heresy. Thus the Republius to enumerate once more its bad results can of last week was embellished with a long as arguments against the part Mr. Wilmot dissertation on slavery and the previous action is now playing, and as proof that the policy of some of our fellow citizens in relation to of the party which he represents, is both un- that subject; and a spasmodic, unsuccessful reasonable and unwise. We appeal to those effort was made to show that Massrs. Gree -who struck down WM. Digler with the false and Brown and Brewster and Bullard and allegation that his sympathies and official Little are now acting in defiance of their acts were for slavery, to designate the good former professions. That these gentlemen effects of their triumph; to show in what supported Mr. Grow for Congress in 1850, is of Common Schools, will Lecture in the Hall respect the "slave power" has been crippled, a fact; and it is also a fact that the majority of the Academy Building in Montrose, on or the interests of humanity advanced by the of those who now support him, opposed him Wednesday evening, Sept. 30th, 1857. The action of the present executive of this Com- then. Now this statement, which does not monwealth. He has not influenced or abol admit of successful denial, plainly indicates Broom, Harrison, Haven, Valk, Whitney, ished the system of domestic servitude pe that Mr. Grow has changed his politics, or culiar to fifteen States of this Union, for the that both his old friends and old enemies very plain and conclusive reason that he pos- have changed theirs. The rational presump- Vermont-Merrill, Hodges, 2 sesses no greater control over that system tion is that Grow is the guilty party; that Massachusetts-Buffington, Burlingame, than does the humblest inhabitant of Susone as he found it both pleasant and profitable to Chaffe, Comius, Daurell, Davis, Dewitt, than does the humblest inhabitant of Susque- as he found it both pleasant and profitable to hanna County. The institutions of Virginia occupy a sent in Congress, he went over to are beyond the reach of the Penusylvania the enemy so soon as he discovered that the elector; the right to make a government for Democracy, on the principle of rutation, had Kansas does not belong to him. In this view determined to let him rusticate at Glenwood it is quite clear that questions relating ex- for a time. In 1852 Grow and the gentleclusively to the Territories, should have no men who are accused by the Republican of weight with the voter when he chooses an nconsistency, voted for Pierce and the Baladministration for the State in which he retimore Platform. The doctrine of that platsides. The ballot correctly and abstractly form touching slavery, was non-intervention. viewed is the index of the elector's will; it is Grow advocated the democratic cause in the the instrument under our democratic system, canvass preceding Pierce's election; and employed all his rhetoric and ingenuity to conform to his convictions. But as his views viuce the people of the justice and propriety ported to have taken place on a variety of upon questions out of his jurisdiction can have of the compromise measures of '50, including subjects connected with the cause of educa- nothing to do with the adjustment of those the Fugitive Slave Law. The basis of those questions, it is uscless for him to cast his vote measures was non-intervention; the very ing the length of the report precludes its publication. with reference to them. Our national Consti- doctrine represented and defended by curtution as judicially interpreted wisely reposes party in the last canvass. Now Grow the 12th inst, the United in the people of each political community Congressional sovereignty-a doctrine in defiance of the Constitution, as interpreted by the right of the bong ride inhabitants, of the

> damental law and the power created to detempting to influence the public mind on a fine it. subject foreign to a Gubernatorial canvass. We also find resolutions paraded in the would intelligently discuss matters of State columns of the Republican, purporting to policy and interest, he would merit the re- have been passed at an impromptu gathering spect if not the approbation of all. But his of our citizens, to denounce the Fugitive peeches overflow with professions of sympa Slave Law. With reference to this law we hy for the bondman and exaggerated pictures have only to say that it was enacted in purof the evils of the slave system without sugsuance of unmistakable constitutional regesting a remedy for the state of things comquirements; it is substantially the same as plained of; he proposes no plan for the an enactment which received the signature of Not a Democrat has diagraced himself by amelioration of the tace whose condition he Washington in 1793; that black Republi- placing his name in the list. laments; he does not show us how to cripple can judge, John M'Lean, of Ohio, has proand demolish the "slave power" without subnounced it constitutional; it was endorsed verting the government. While he is forced by the Whig and Democratic platforms in to admit that the decisions of the United 1852, and every State in the Union sanctionnsincerity in relation to this subject of sla- exert your reason to prove them so.

response to the arguments we advance in vin- edited by G. W. Brown formerly of this State. dication of our party and its principles. If "doughface" means a capacity to turn polited editor of the Herald of Freedom, was a witness cal summersets; to denounce to-day the for the prosecution, but his evidence was not measures we eulogized yesterday, we decline produced." accepting the epithet as descriptive of the character of our paper; and recommend and if the sentiments expressed by him are, supported Van Buren and the Proviso; in those who fling their stale billingagate at us the St. Louis Democrat. If 'Mr. G. W. Congress, in vindication of the rights of labor ness to fuse with any faction, and commit against the demands of capital; he voted for any fraud for the advancement of the profesloco-foco free trade and anti-American sys- tional flag. Its orators denounced slavetem." Now, for the purpose of securing the ry and the Fugitive Slave law; and to my he finds it necessary to conform to their that "Americans must rule America." In a notions, though by so doing he blurs his re- temperance community it believes in total cord with inconsistencies. In 1844 he de- abstinence and prohibition; where beer clared political Native Americanism to be "a drinkers are the majority. it brands Maine

Kentucky to amend the Naturalization Laws so as to require the man of foreign birth to reside in the United States twenty-one years publish the classification with pleasure and recommend our patrons to preserve it for fu-

Southern Democrats,....none Northern Democrats,....none Southern Know-Nothings,..... 21

Thus it will be seen, that of the eighty-nine members voting for the reneal of the naturalization laws, sixty eight were northern abolitionists, shriekers for freedom.

We give the names of all those who voted

Delaware, Cullen,.... Marvland-Davis, Harris, Ricaud, Hoffman, Virginia-Carlista..... North Carolina—Payne, Puryear,..... Georgia—Trippe, Foster,.... Alabama-noce,..... Florida-none..... Louisiana—none............ Texas—Evans,..... Tennessee-Snead, Ready, Etheridge, Ri-

NORTHERN KNOW NOTHINGS.

Underwood,....

Missouri-Porter,....

NORTHERN REPUBLICANS. New Hamshire-Cragan, Pike, Tappan, ...

Hall, Knapp, Trafton,.... Connecticut-Clark, Dean, Welch,.... Rhode I-land-Durfee, Thurston, 2 New York-Stranahan, Pelton, Wakeman, Sage, Simmons, Gilbert, Granger, Oliver,

Pennington,..... Pennsylvania - Allison, Campbell, Covode,

Bradshaw, Millward, Roberts, Kunkle, Pearce, Todd, Edie, Knight, Purviance,12 hio-Harlan, Stanton, Moore, Horton, Galloway, Sapp, Ball, Leiter,.... Indiana-IIolloway, Cumback, Scott, Barbour, Petit,.... Illinois--Jesse O. Norton,.... Iowa-James Phorington.....

Our readers will see that South Carolina Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire, give an unanimous vote to reduce the "Dutch and Irish" to the hundred and twenty five persons, and treasure to live. Let every citizen correctly under. The centlemen assaulted by the Republican political condition of the negro. Brooks, manfully to defend and vote for the rights Territories to make their own government. and privileges of the foreign born emigrant, rescue of one hundred and fifty passengers; tion harangues of David Wilnot appear in They act in obedience to law and refuse to while Burlingame cast his vote to take away their true light, as the ravings of an aspiring resist the authorities. Grow attacks the funthose rights. Builingame is loud and valorous in behalf of the negro, but he thinks a man born in a foreign land unworthy of the ordinary political privileges of a freeman. We call the especial attention of those naturalized citizens who voted for Fremont to this record Here are sixty-eight northern abolitionists vo ting to require a residence of twenty-one years on the part of all emigrants before admission to citizenship, and of that sixty-eight sixty-three were firm supporters of Fremont

Falsehood Systematized.

The Kansas letter writers, seem to have no regard for truth whatever. They manufac-States Supreme Court are of binding effect, ed it by a popular vote. The present black ture falsehoods regardless of consequences he cannot deny that one of those decisions Republican party does not demand its re- If they are caught in one, they pay no regard expressly declares the doctrine of the Proviso, peal and it is not therefore an issue in any of to it, but add another, still more glaring and about which he prates so loudly and so often, our political struggles. It does not look absurd, for well they know that those papers unconstitutional and a proposed aggression well Mr. Republican, to condemn men for susthat give currency to their yagas, will not upon the rights of fifteen sovereign States. A taining measures your party does not pro- tetract them. We have previously shown brief recurrence to Mr. Wilmot's career as a pose to abolish. If the Fugitive Slave Law the character of Phillips the **special" corpolitician affords abundant evidence of his is wrong and popular sovereignty a heresy, respondent of the N. Y. Tribune, and we notice that one James Redpath who writes his nativity for the sole purpose of reclaiming for the St. Louis Democrat (from which many The editors of the Republican call of the telegraphic despatches for the East is mistaken. The liberality of the American and thus will absorb far less power in hauling the Democrat the "dough-face organ"—the are taken) is equally regardless of truth. We advocate of a "Shamocratic, pro-slavery or- give two instances of his falsehoods, as we ganization," and other opprobrious names, in | find them in the Kansas Herald of Freedom,

Mr. Brown says in his paper: "The above Brown was a witness' in the prosecution against Robinson, he should have been legalmade acquainted with the fact. No such the Court for the trial of Chas, Robinson was in progress; hence, he was not a witness, and said Redpath stated that which was not true

IMAGINATION ACTIVE .- There is a little place

are there: "A petition was sent from Greeley, asking libel upon the character of our country," Laws as "sumptuary," and legislation to re- After forwarding it, some of the people "anti-Republican, anti American, anti-Chris. strain appetite as tyrannical. It teaches its thought the name would be offensive at tian, and a most foul and treasonable plot followers to regard Simon Cameron as cor- Washington, and as they prefered a post office leaders. We are of the opinion that the conmade this infamous record presumes to boast practice its opposite to-morrow. They are a sent on, and in due time came the commisprictite on the opinion that the conmade this intamous record presumes to boast prictice its opposite to-morrow. They are a sion appointing a postmaster at Walker.

The letter writer drew largely upon his im-

Repent of the Naturalization Laws. We clim the following from the Re-A friend has kindly furnished us with an publican of last week as a correct reflection extract from that sterling Democratic paper, of our knowledge and opinion of the work

Mr. Charles Sibley, agent, is canvasing Sus quelianna county to procure the names of aubscribers for Maunder's History of the World, which is a work of two volumes and over 1500 pages, giving general history, both ancient and modern, of all the principal before acquiring any rights of citizenship. We nations of the globe. Price, four dollars and seventy-five cents, payable on delivery. The work is highly recommended by literary men, and, from a hasty examination we should think it valuable.

Terrible Split.

An awful "split" has occurred in the free State party in Kansas, in consequence of the resolution to vote at the October election. The free people of Kunsas are on one side, the letter writers on the other! The effect of this 'split' in Kansas remains to be seen, the effect in the States has been to disappoint the long-cherished hopes of those would-be-dicto degrade the foreign-born white man to the tators, who desire to use Kansas as a chesscondition of the negro, with their geograpical | board upon which to play a false game. It will be remembered that those Fremont papers, that dared advocate the voting policy, liave heretofore been road out of the party, and denounced as being hostile to the cause of freedom, by the Greeley class. It is well that the free State party has thrown off the galling yoke of Greelevism, it has worn it too

> I saw a letter addressed to the Know Nothins State Council, over the signature of D. Wilmot. I was surprised at the position taken and the language employed with reference to the naturalized citizen, and the man who. in pursuance of his convictions of duty, adopts the Catholic form of worship. The writer of the letter in question asserts in substance that naturalized citizens cannot complain if they are excluded from holding any official stations in this Commonwealth. .] differ with the judge in this respect, materially. The constitution recognizes the naturalized and native born citizen as political equals; to that instrument they yield a common obedieoee; it affords them equal protection and holds the right of the naturalized in as high estimation, and as sacred as the right of him been on the soil. The place of a man's birth is not regarded by the Constitution as affecting his qualifications for a

MESSES. EDITORS: -- In your paper of July 3d

For the Democrat.

and spirit of the fundamental law of the land to withhold from the naturalized citizen any happened to be born in Ireland or Germany. Who is this man that Mr. Wilmot denounces absence of higher and more patriotic impulses, prompts him to maiutain it inviolate; his security against the machinations of the

provisions.

As Lafayette, Montgomery, Sullivan, De Kalb, Barry, and their compeers heartily cooperated with Washington, and shed their blood and expended their treasure in the successful effort to give to America liberty and place among the nations, so, to-dar, the natiralized citizen would vie with his brother reeman of native birth, in defending the inerest and honor of the Republic. "Worth makes the man;" let that remain the only passport to public confidence and official staion as the Constitution contemplated, and we are content. This wholesale denunciation of men born in a foreign country, when they have solemuly sworn to uphold the established institutions and authorities of the land of other, in such a manner that the springs at their adoption, and renounced all allegiance to every foreign prince and potentate, is as unreasonable as it is ungenerous, unmanly, and unjust. It would be as sensible to gers in collisions, &c., arises from the dispobrand all Americans as treacherous, because of Arnold's perfidy, as it is to recommend the proscription of all persons of foreign birth. because of the ignorance or evil purposes of one of that class. If Mr. Wilmot supposes more substantial floors, and are precipitated last in over double that time. At the signal that the naturalized citizen left the land of forward with the passengers. Neither of which signified the termination of the 1000th the Swamps and Mountains of America, he government attracts the oppressed quite as it. The car is constructed of strips, so conmuch as the cheapness and fertility of the nected as to be practically without joints,-American acres. We ask not to rule, or to enjoy that which your fundamental laws does not promise us.; but we protest against that illib. eral spirit which would practically enslave operation. us by denying to us the exercise of the American freeman's dearest privilege. Place no

obstruction in the road to preferment, Mr. Wilmot, and then the naturalize I citizen will not complain whether he tread it or not. Judge Wilmot says, "doubtless our naturalization laws could be so amended as to weeks, that they would rather Kansas would pounds of flesh, and now weighs about 11 come into the Union as a slave State than points.—Boston Post, Stp. 8. aid in securing purity and fairness in our come into the Union as a slave State than elections." Here is an intimation that the naturalized citizens of our country are guilty in this respect is from others, but the follow-rag interesting document of older time. It of perpetrating all the frauds which have dis- ing extract from Charles Robinson's Messager shows plainly what our forefathers thought. graced, at times in the large cities, our popu- to the Topeka Legislature has a pretty strong of negro citizenship: lar elections. The Judge cowardly insing. squinting in the same direction. He says ates the falsehood, because he lacks the courage to utter it boldly. Don't he know that self government, (the Topeka Constitution) sylvania, he claims to have always defended Fillmore. In one locality it courts the for- post office. The application was granted provithe intolerant party whose favor he courts in its brief, but dishonorable career, by the most wanton outrages upon the ballot-box, The Heruld of Freedom says that the facts and a reckless disregard of the freeman's constitutional privileges! Where was this defender of the " purity of elections," when the press teemed with the bloody details of a riot incited and presided over by a Know Noth-

their own houses, that "Americans might rule America," and corrupt place-hunters might administer a city government. More

mot! He was so absorbed in contemplating the " hideous slave power," that he could not utter a word in vindication of the purity of the ballot box; when assailed by the conspiroath.

When the naturalized citizens of this district contributed to send Mr. Wilmot to Congress, he did not think the ballot-box contaminated by their votes: neither did he refuse their aid when he was an aspirant for Indicial hohors. But when they could not be induced to join him in his desertion of democratic principles and he found them unwilling to overlook his political inconsitencies and intrigues, he united with the midnight cabal and liallooed lustily for their proscription. If these facts do not prove him an ungrateful and selfish demagogue, I ment which also indicates amoung the memam at a loss to know what would be sufficient evidence to establish such a character. With reference to Mr. Wilmot's abuse of

the Catholic Church, it is enough to say that

his charges are all false, and evince on the

part of the author, gross ignorance of the

subject he attempts to discuss, or a malicious

and criminal spirit. The allegation that the friends of Catholicism are controlled politically by their religious instructors, has been disproved frequently heretofore; and had Mr. Wilmot read the speech made in Congress, a few years since, by Hon. Joseph R. Chandler, of Philadelphia, he would not have revived the stale imputation. As a Catholic; assert with all sincerity, that in political natters, the Church has no control or influence over me; neither does the Church claim to possess, or attempt to exercise the power of deciding for whom or for what measures I shall vote. I challenge Judge Wilmot to name one minister of Catholicism who ever addressed a political meeting or instructed his flock to act with a particular party. He cannot do it. But the inquiry is made, game of the nigger driving and nigger worwhence this unity in political action among Catholics, when all other denominations are divided?" The answer is both plain and easy. Can be point to a time during the political struggles of our country, when the Catholics voted in a body, without exception, until the election of James Bushanan to the Presidency! In self-defence they voted for Mr. Buchanan, for he was the only candidate who represented the Constitutional doctrine of Religious Toleration. Let a political party arise and avow its determination to disfranpublic trust, and it is not only the grossest chise every Methodist in the country for his intolerance, but a direct assault on the letter adhesion to that organization as a religious Kansus of both parties, are thus put upon institution, and I ask if its members would not all vote against the representative of such of the incidents of citizenship, because he a party? They would do so, to vindicate by the Kansas people of the great issue of the Constitution and their rights under it,-So with the Catholics: their ceremonials are and is willing to pro-crite for the purpose of ridiculed in the lodge rooms, and at the pubsecuring the support of the Know Nothing lie gatherings of the party represented by party? What has he done to forfeit the Mr. Wilmot; the natural and constitutional rights guaranteed to him by the American right of man to worship his Maker according healed, and the bleeds no more; but, full of port that Constitution; his interest, in t'e The Catholic, to maintain that right, votes paring, like a young maiden, for her formal with the political party that recognizes and defends it. The Catholics are the same to- A Thousand Hiles in a Thousand day, that they were when they supported intolerant place weker, lies in the enforce-Judge Wilmot. He has changed, and de-

A-NATURALIZED CITIZEN.

against him next October.

Silver Lake, Sept. 16, 1857. WROUGHT IRON CARS. - We learn from the officers of the Hudson River Railroad, that ron cars referred to, are got up on the modeach end cannot absorb the shock, the car itself will spring, collapse, twist, or crumple up but cannot break and crush its contents with its fragments. One of the greatest dansition of ordinary cars to penetrate each other with their timbers, or to shut together like the parts of a telescope, and ano her rises from the facility with which the tops and sides, the seats &c., separate from the these, nor many other minor evils, could mile the pedestrain was warmly cheered arise from violence to this style of car, which and the company followed his example by

Should the iron car prove successful on the Hudson River road, and we do not see how it can do otherwise, we may expect to see other first class roads, going into the same

Freedom" a Secondary Consider. he should seep forever. His physician The Kansas Herald of Freedom, has the three hors' rest, and by a strict adher

It has been repeatedly stated by professedly free State men, during the last few to come into the Union with any other than the Topeka Constitution. Our information mouth (N. H.) Guzette publishes the follows "While the great principle for which we have to contend is to maintain our right of

the secondary consideration of preserving The making of " Kansas a free a " secondary consideration" with grat school of politicians, is it ! The making of Kansas a free State was declared to be a primary consideration with those who we instrumental in organizing the party, and we are so fossilized as to desire the accomplishment of

that end as much now as eve GREAT WHEAT CROP. The St. Paul Minnesotion says, on sixty acres of land in Wash actually weighing for or five pounds more to

From Sturday's Horald. Highly Important from Kansas---Good News.

We publish this morning the proceedings of the first three days of the Constitutional ators with whom he is allied by an impious Convention of Kansas (pro-slevery), including the opening address of the Desident of the body Hon. John Calboun. To the liberal nd suggestive tones of this address, and the views of our correspondent touthing the slaory question, we invite the special attention of our readers.

Nothing could be more consentive or coniliatory than this address of Mr. Calboun. and we have no doubt it is the twe index to he predominant sentiment of the territoryto wit, a penceable and satisfactor settlement of the slavery question, through a hir submission to the popular vote, according to the letter and the spirit of the Kansas Nebraska Bill The Convention has adjourned over untill af ter the October Territorial election - a movebers of the body a prevailing disposition to pacify, rather than to inflame, the agitation of he nigger issue in the election of the mem-

bers of the new Legislature. We are also assured that the violent and war threatening agitators in Kausas proslavery and no slavery-constitute but an insignficant faction here and there of noisy demagogues and desperate political adventurers, possessed of no flixed habitation or solid interest in the Territory, and that a decided mapority of the substantial bona fide settlers, who have practically identified themselves with the destiny of Kansas, are of free State tendencies, and from the simple fact that Kansas will prosper more rapidly than a slave State .--Climate, products, and the superior pressure of a Norbern emigration, are thus quietly but irresistibly working out the manifest destiny

of Kansas. It thus appears that many, even of the nost violent original pro slavery leaders of the Territory, give it up and are really satisfied, in view of the inclinibility of Kansas for African slave labor, that the exblusion of slavery is the best thing for all parties having an interest in the material prosperity of the State .-With this concession from these late ultra. proslavery leaders, it is very evident that the shiping agitators in Kansas, for outside party and Presidential purposes' is blocked, and that Kansas, in a regular and orderly mauner, will pass through the official forms, required to seeme her admission amoving the glorious sisterhood of the sovereign States of this mag-

nificent confederacy. With this cheering news from Kausas, we congratulate our con-ervative fellow-citizens. of all parties, in this State and in other States. upon the success of the Kansas policy of Mr. Buchanan's administration. It has restored o der out of confusion, and has established the principles of place, conciliation and common sense upon the ruins of ruffian sm and bloody violence. The ferocious ngit itors-inside of their good behavior, and law and order are predominant. Thus, from step to step, we may confidently anticipate a peaceful solution slavery or no s'avery. At the same time, the political capital of "bleceing Kansas" will no longer be of any practical service to our out-·ide agitators, for there is nothing in it—there is nothing any longer to swear, curse how or shrick apont in Kansas; for her wounds are vigorous beauty, health and hope, she is preadmission into society.

Hours.

At 2 1 2 o'clock this morning James Lambert accomplished his task of walking 1,000 ment of all its eminently mount and just nounces them because they refuse to follow miles in 1000 consecutive hours at Boylston him. They will hain will the majority Hall, and thereby completed one of the most remarkable feats in pedestrainism upon record. Such a contempt for the demands of nature as he has evinced during his trial. axing his energies to the utmost in the endeavors to perform a deel which all reasonable people would justly consider impossible. the directors have ordered four wrought iron has excited more than usual interest for his pas-enger cars, for the use of the road. The undertaking. He commenced at 10 a. m. on Tuesday, July 28, and, as stated, bired sive lel patented by Dr. J. B. La Moutte, of New die from the ring this mo ning shortly after York. The frame work of the wrought iron 2 1 2 o'clock, having walked one mile in is in effect an extremely strong and stiff, yet overy hour for nearly forty two days. His elastic basket, each joint or intersce ion be. Litigue was so great nearly two weeks fince. ing stringthened by rivers, and the whole be. It int even his friends abandoned all hone of ing further protected, by making the entire his success; but he was "on his muscle." platform at each end, one strong spring of and, as he affirmed, "would walk untill he seel. If the car runs off the track, falls down fell upon the track." Within the last few precipice, or comes into collision with an days that weariness and stupor has greatly increased: and in walking his mile after being aroused from slumber by great exection, would stagger and exhibit other signs of extreme lassitude. He was in this state on the completion of his last mile.

The number of spectators throughout the day yesterday was very large, and at even the late (or early)hour to which the completion of the affair was brought this morning there were crowds in attendance. He made his first mile in about ten minutes and his retiring to rest. It is said that Lambert will receive about \$2,000 as the result of this affair. The parties betting against bim are New Yorkers, and they have had present here two representatives who alternated in seeing

As Lambert will now have an opportunity of answering the requirements of his exhaustgreater carrin regard to him for fear cribes a horough walking and exercise to this featment it is hoped that Lamb will reain his former strength. Since compences walking he has lost fourte

Revolutionary Document.-The Poris-

To the Selectmen and Committee of the town of Portsmouth :

COLONY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,) In Com. of Safety, April 12ht, 1776. In order to carry the underwritten resolve of the Honorable Continental Congress into execution, you are requested to desire all males above twenty-one years of age, (lunatics, idiots and negroes excepted.) to sign the decharation on this paper; and when so done, to make return thereof, together with the names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Asssembly, or Committee of safety to this Colony.

M. WEARE, Chuirman,

WARREN COUNTY BANK.—The officers of the Warren County Bank have issued a cirington, Minnesota, there was raised this sea-son the enormous yield of three thousand bushels of wheat, or the bushels to the nere. \$15,000, which constitutes its entire liabilirecently at our National Capital a band of The grain is of the fifest and heaviest quality ty. The Bank has not sustained the loss of one hundred dollars, and its assets are ample the bushel than the standard weight. The beyond any possible contingency, and entireported from Baltimore, interfered to prevent crop was raised from seed which has long ly subject to the control of the management, or mis consistency and to charge the Demodesign, will be submitted to the people for cratic party with having abandoned the
design, and inconsistencies. Don't agination of the charge of
leftersonian faith! He solicits the suffrages you think so, reader?

The letter writer drew largely upon his imdesign, and inconsistencies. Don't agination, in explanation of the charge of
name."

The letter writer drew largely upon his imdesignation, in explanation of the charge of
name."

The letter writer drew largely upon his imacclimated. White's cold has no effect on
be made available greatly in advance of any
demand that can be made upon them.