, Hon, J. Glancy Jones on the Kan- How a Church was Cared of Fre-

sas Queition. vania, has, with commendable prudence and Congregational church in a neighboring State, As the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of Pennsylmoderation, refrained from interfering, official- got so completely in the presidential conly, (in the Committee of the Whole on the test for Fremont and Jessie, that little attenstate of the Union,) in the interminable Kan- tion was given to religious questions. The esa squabble, we publish below his speech minister was constantly, praying and exhortupon it, delivered on Saturday evening upon political issues, and his deacons and last to the happy throng that serenaded laymen followed suit at the prayer and conhim, among others, on the occasion of the ference meetings. Finally, a worthy old settlement of the imbroglio in both Houses farmer, one of the staunchest and best memon the day before. It will be found full of bers of the church, and a firm, undeviating good sense, and characterized throughout by Democrat, was called upon to offer a prayer. the manifestation of a conciliatory and statesmulike spirit. His position of Chairman of party, which has received thy support ever of the Ways and means Committee proper since the great Jeffersonian struggle. Continuo ly precluded him from participating in the to bless that party which has, under thy prolate Kansas debate. So he has had no oppor- tection and providence, brought great blesstunity of making known his views officially ings upon this republic. If it be thy pleason the subject, and we therefore depart from ure, and I believe it will be, O, carry that our usual rule of publishing no Congression party through this struggle to a competent al speeches, to bring them before the public:

"GENTLEMEN: I am deeply sensible of the and honest statesman, and guide him safely honor you have done me in this mark of to the Presidential chain Bless John C. by the representatives of the true patriotism the welfare of the common brotherhood.

both out of time and place. But I have al- his mind from these things and direct his ready remarked that the passage of the Kansas attention to his legitimate religious duties or bill was one of a series of measures which have turn him over directly into the hands of the nt various points in our country's history tested severely the stability of the Union.

"The Missouri Compromise of 1820 inaugurated a peace policy with the purest mo-tives of its authors, the evils of which thirty I shall claim one half of the time in behalf years of prudential counsels and energetic la-bors have scarcely overcome. The compromise measures of 1850 ignored that restrictive line—the enactments of that Congress rendering it null and void by construction. The Nebraska act of 1854 simply proclaimed this construction, and boldly asserted the doc-trine of popular sovereignty—that the people of the Territories should be left free to half an hour and the meeting then adjourned. form and regulate their domestic institutions construction of the Nebraska bill—that popu- the society prospered, and there was a betnumerous to constitute a sovereign State in man's earnest prayer was answered in more the Confederacy, and not till then, to form and regulate their domestic institutions. A construction also sanctioned by the highest judiciary of the land.

"It has been reserved for the Thirty-finh of non-intervention by Congress. The Nes thither with the bride's sister who was one of tutions of the inchante State-the act of thought that her intended husband had vesterday determines it shall stop there, and changed his mind at the last moment, and vention shall be uniquestioned beyond that, of mind. The ceremony proceeded, and it By the Nebraska act, Congress is forbidden was not until the clergyman came to the imto touch the constitution, or even to submit it to a vote of the people, that being within the exclusive province of the State itself - by the act of vesterday, Congress does submit the land ordinance to a popular vote; thus asserting full jurisdiction over the public lands, boundaries, etc., in which, as the custodian of the States, it ever will intervene when the faithful execution of the trust requires it.

"I regard this, my fellow-citizens, as the consumation of our policy in relation to the whole subject of Territorial rights and Conpressional jurisdiction. Our country may now repose in peace, in its final settlement of our domestic policy, and every man in the land may rejoice in the assurance of the security its principles annually as a horse sheds his of life, political equality, and the safety of his property.

"It is a peculiar honor to the aiministration of James Buchanan that this vexed and dangerous question should be settled under his anspices. I have but to aild, that after the admission of Oregon, the population of which may be short, I hope to see the policy settled, at least by the Democratic party, that hereafter without a population sufficient to entitle it at least to one representative in the House of Representatives, as fixed by the last preceding apportionment. I have been longer than I intended when I began, and again tendering you my thanks, I bid you clock pedlar and the impudence of a drunken good night .- Washington Star.

THE BODY FOUND IN A BARREL-A MYS-TERY CLEARED UP .- The Chicago papers publish a full revelation of the mystery of the body found in a barrel at the Hudson River Railroad Depot in New York, in March last: "It was the body of Sophie Werner, a German woman, who was murderel, or possibly committed suicde in Chicago. Sophie was husband deserted her, running off with anoth er woman, about a year ago. Shortly after she became acquainted with a journeyman barber, named Henry Jumpertz, who formerly worked in Spring street, New York. They lived together as man and wife, and she loved him devotedly; but he got tired of her, and tried to get away. They went to Milwaukee; he came back to Chicago, and she followed him. A few days after her arrival, as he asserts, he found her hanging by the neck in their room. He cut her flesh to see if she the decision. - Boston Post. was dead, and upon ascertaining she was so, he became much perplexed how to dispose of the body. Some portions he cut away and buried on the prairie beyond the city, and, finally, with a dull knife and saw, hacked her to pieces, stowed her in a barrel, and got the barrel shipped to New York. This story is one of unmitigated depravity, and more horrible in its details than that of the murder of Adams, to which the leading circumstances bear a close resemblance.'

THE PLEA OF INSANITY .- A negro in Louisville broke upon a box belonging to a comrade, containing three silver dollars, and stole one of the pieces. Having been arwas argued, the counsel declaring that no

The Harford Times relates the following:

"O, Lord," said he, "uphold the Democratic triumph. Bless James Buchanan, the tried

your appreciation of my efforts to aid in se Breckinridge, the young and zealous Democuring the passage of the bill for the admist crat, and open to him the path of duty as sion of Kansas into the Union. It has cost well as that which leads straight to the Vice our friends a good deal of intense labor, but Presidency. Give them victory. O, bless labor is well spent in so good a cause; but the opponents of Democracy personally, but why has the country, from one extreme to the utterly destoy their fanatical and injurious other, been so intensely interested in this great schemes, if it be thy will to do so, as I verily measure? Was it because the admission of believe it is. Be on the side of the Democa new State into the Union was such an ex- racy, O, Lord, as theu hast been for the last traordinary event as to agitate the popular fifty-six years, and on the 4th of March next mind like the upheavings of the ocean? Cer- we shall witness the mauguration of Pennsyl tainly not. The admission of Kansas into vania's favorite son, and the people of this the Union, under the Lecompton Constitution, country settle down in their peaceful pursuits was one of a series of those measures which instead of warning wickedly section against test the devotion of the American people to section, interest against interest, and man the Constitution and the Union. It was the against his brother. And O, I beseech thee. sublime spectacle, after months of painful especially to free Christian churches from the auspense, exhibited in the Halls of Congress political strife and bitterness which are rending them-asunder, destroying their usefulof our common glorious country, in yielding ness, and turning them unhappily into mere up their personal and peculiar views, but not political associations. Let us hear something principles, to offer on the common altar of of thy word on the Sabbath. We have al their country, their devotion to that Union ready been piled to fullness with political which the patriotic sires had founded in this fanaticism, and our minister has turned stump heaven born spirit of mutual concession for orator against the good old party which ilrou in thy wisdom has upheld so long, and so "You do not expect from me on the pres- repeatedly guided to sictory, and sustained in ent occasion a lengthy speech; it would be the establishment of sound measures. O, turn

of the Democratic party, so that there may fair discussion within these walls. Amen." This was a stumper. It was the first prayer ever offered in that church for the success of the Democratic party and its nominees, though hundred of prayers and exhortations had been made against that party. When the old man finished there was a silence for And thus ended the political preaching in in their own way to the exclusion of Congres- that church. From that time forward the sional intervention. To the able and patriotic minister attended to his gospel duties, and inaugural of our Chief Magistrate we owe the left all the political questions to be settled bold and manly political arowal of the true by the people outside of the church. Again lar sovereignty means the recognized right ter feeling among its members-more Chrisof the people of a Territory, when sufficiently tian charity, more brotherly love. The old

Federal or Abolition party, and let them take

care of him, and provide us a true minister

of the gospel. At any rate the present state

responts than one. A few days ago, says an English paer, a couple residing in the neighborhood of the supremacy of Congress by direct inter- she retired into a pew in a very dejected state of mind. The ceremony proceeded, and it portant question, "Wilt thou have this wo." man to be thy welded wife?" that the bridegroom was conscious of his mistake. He then looked round the church, with astonishment. and exclaimed, "This is the wrong maid, sir!" The right maid was soon found; the ceremony was again commenced, and the right maid was married to the right man, much to the satisfaction of all parties.

A Queer Concern!

Black Republicanism is a queer sort of concern, take it in any shape. It is a regular "little joker" institution -- a kind of you see it and now you don't" affair ! It sheds coat. Like Micawber it is always "waiting it comes at it, but when repelled it scampers middle name. away with all the agility of the same animals it has as many names as Quien Victoria's eldest daughter, or the hopeful heir of Washington Muggins, who named his son in 1856, no State shall be admitted into the Union J. B. J. C. F. M. F. Muggins, on the principle would be elected, and little Muggins thus bear the cognomen of the victorious champion! Whether talking for freedom or voting for slavery it has the assurance of a Yankee Border Ruffian. Like the ghost of Hamlet it has "speculation in its eyes" and is ready to trade or sell, so that it may be of the ins Take it horizontally or perpendicularly or any other way, the republican party is a sin-

> Col. FREMONT BEATEN.-The Supreme Court of California has decided the case of Biddle Boggs in the Merced Mining Company. reversing the judgment of the Court below. The question involves the title of Fremont to the mineral wealth of his Mariposa claim .-The Court decides against Fremont, and that a fee simple to land does not carry with it the title to the gold extracted therefrom. This is considered a great triumph for the miners. George N. Shaw, formerly of Boston, is President of the Merced Mining Company, which has contested the case at great expense, and, it is supposed, will reap great advantage from

The election of City officers took place at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 4th inst., and resulted in the choice of Hon. Norman W. Kittston, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor, by a majority of 243 votes over that their admission depends upon the adonthe combined forces of the Black Republicans and irregular Democrats. As the opposition in their desperation are heralding every local election-even that of a constable-as an indication of the people's views on the Kansas question, we commend to their notice this voice from the Northwest.

ROBBERS IN KANSAS.—Advices from Kanas to a late date, give further details of the arigned for the theft, the usual plea of insanity depredations committed upon residents of Kansas, by the banditti under the command sane man take one and leave two dollars be- of Jim Lane. On a fate occasion, Lane and hind. Whereupon the Cuffee who was rob- his company, after committing a series of debed, exclaimed with great emphasis: "Massa, predations in open day-light, was pursued to I tell you that nigger ain't crazy; he broke the woods, and under cover of an ambuscade my box open and took de dollar out. Now, commenced firing upon his pursuers killing if he had broke de box open and put a dollar one and wounding others. Over a thousand 'ep l'd say he was crazy." His argument dollars worth of the stolen property was repects to gain position by the aid of the Frepects to gain position by the

Montrose Pemocrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor. MONTROSE, PA.,

Thursday, May 20, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE: WILLIAM A. PORTER,

PHILADELPHIA. .

CANAL COMMISSIONER: WESTLEY FROST, FAYETTE.

Special Notice. LL persons indebted to the late firm A McCollum & Gerritson for subscription to the Montrose Democrat are hereby furbid len settling with J. B. McCollum, or any person in whose bands he may place the accounts. Said accounts have not yet been assigned to him, in consequence of his having refused to render value for them as agreed upon before the firm was dissolved; any collections which he may make will be fraudulent, and his receipts void, until further notice a given. A. J. GERRITSON.
Montrose, April 1st, 1858.

Blank Notes.

We shall print, in a few days, a quantity of Blank Notes of the most approved style. All those who order one or more quires, can have their names inserted without additional charge, also their place of business, and with or without seals. All orders should be sent in on or before

See change of time for D. L. & W. R. 3., on fourth page.

We learn that a difficulty occurred in Springville a few days since, between George Wilson, and one Julius Bullard, which resulted in the former receiving a very serious injury. It seems that the parties were not on good terms, and on this occasion a quarrel arose, when Bullard threw a pair of blacksmith's tongs at Wilson, hitting him on the side of the head. At last accounts his recovery was considered doubtful. Bullard was committed to answer.

"How much are Spanish 'quarters' worth?" seems to be a very difficult question for the people of Montrose to settle just now. We have no opinion to offer on the subject, but would give notice that during the next 30 days, six "quarters" of any kind-not even excepting American-will pay for the Democrat for one year in advance. We have contracts by which we can dispose of a ton of them during that time, to a pretty good adrantage. So bring 'em along in any quantity, March. 1863. lest you lose money by keeping them, as eventually they must come down to the Gov ernment rates or cease to circulate, for what Uncle Sam orders must be done.

The students of the Normal School beld a meeting in Academy Hall, May 6th Bridestowe, Devon, went to the parish church and adopted a pre-imble and resolutions ex Congress to consumate this series of measures; to be married. The bridegroom, instead of pressing thanks for the efforts of their in hand and search our vessels, in American tion to become citizens of the United States, able message of the President to fix the limits and accompaning her to the altar, walked of non-intercention by Congress. The Non-thicker with the limits and accompaning her to the altar, walked of non-intervention by Congress. The free time and the brides asset and was one of the brides and they time rests; also approving Mr. Stoddard's mode Government), are determine to suppress this

A resolution of publication was also adopted, but for some reason the proceedings were not handed us until this week, although they appeared in the Republican a week ago. Those wishing us to publish "news" for in such cases it is very apt to go under the table sine die.

Hou. S. A. Douglas.

While this gentleman was laboring in the ranks of the National Democracy, the Black course for our Government to pursue in the Republicans were fond of calling him "Stephen Arnold Douglas." Since he has taken his position with these gentry, listened to their maises, voted with them, and allowed them to boldly avow that he was a "confor something to turn up," it waited for the them to boldly avow that he was a "con-Quakers to vote, and it waits with cat-like vert," we are inclined to think that he is instinct to catch the Democracy asleep; then fairly entitled to the significant accent upon

He based his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution upon the ground that the framers failed to do the same thing that the framfor it is well known that he helped to strike the course of the debate he admitted, that no precedent had been established for the subwission of constitutions, and that in fact, if the instrument embodied the will of the people. His opposition was finally narrowed down to the single point, that the people of openly avoying that if he believed they did, he would waive their present want of sufficient population, and admit them without delay.

By the provisions of the English Bill it is "proposition accepted," they are to be admit- lowing ted under the Lecompton Constitution; if they vote 'proposition rejected," the whole question falls back to an enabling act, requiring a new constitution to be framed. Certainly no bill could be framed that would more entirely cover his objection, and had he been at all consistent in his professions, he would have given it his support, as it provides tion of the Lecompton Constitution.

It will not do for him to urge that he coniders the land grant a "bribe" to the people, for it is copied verbatim from bis enabling whom, he was quite sure, he had administered act of 1836, nor can he consistently claim the rite before. As she approached, he asked that he opposes it on the ground that in case her if she had never been confirmed: "Oh they refuse this proposition, they are to stay out of the Union until the population numbers the ratio for one Representative, for his enabling act of '56, before refered to, provides that they should not be admitted until that time. So that we find him now opposing what he has advocated but a short time since. The fact is, he opposes the Administration for

The Latest News.

UTAH.-Reports state that the Mormons are fleeing from Salt Lake City, and that Governor Cumming had entered it by invitation. This indicates that the Mormons will finally submit to the laws of the United

KANSAS.-One of Jim Lane's "free State" uffians, known as Capt. Montgomery, at the head of 250 mounted bandits is engaged in robbing the settlers, about 150 families having been stripped and driven from their homes. This Montgomery is the notorious fanatic who destroyed the ballot-boxes at Mound city, Linn county some time ago. These outin Kansas, to prevent the carrying out of the provisions of the English Bill. A few doses of hemp would benefit them very much.

mand redress. Upwards of twenty ve-sels have been fired into, b arded and searched. within the last two weeks without a shadow war of 1812 will have to be fought over again.

THE INTEREST BILL-Much interest has been manifested in regard to the act repealing the Usury Laws. It has not yet been signed by Gov. Packer, and according to the doctrine advanced in his Inaugural Address, it will certainly be velocd. We refer to the following passage:

The propriety of signing bills by the Govconfined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting the next meet ing of the General Assembly to be returned The Black Republicans and the Yet the Black Republicans are determined to with the Executive disapproval.

We have received a copy of the Le compton (K. T.) Demograt, printed since hearin the course of a long article says :

"There is nothing in the proposition made Kansas, desirous of securing its peace and people the pretext for denying them admisprosperity, may honorably accept; and we venture to perdict, that a large majority of our settlers will do so, by a vote of acceptance. when the proposition is placed before them." This opinion is a significant one, coming as it does from a paper that bitterly opposed the Lecompton Constitution.

The Minnesota Sepators have drawn lots. General Shields drew the term expiring in March, 1859, and Mr. Rice that ending

Correspondence of the Daily Pennsylvanian. Washington, May 16, 1858.

ence for sutrages to be committed on Amerision of the slave trade.-They fire into, overgiving as an excuse, for this high-hand-d and factory reasons to justify their course before of Normal instruction, and inviting him to trade in slaves. What right have they to too late in the day for them to recognize it that journal says:

These recent outrages, I understand, will be made the subject of Cabinet consultation, should not keep it back until it gets "old," and, unless I am greatly mistaken in the man who is at the head of the Government, these in-ults to the American flag, and to the American citizens, in American waters, will be rigidly inquired into, and speedily too. These outrages must be stopped. The proper future under the circumstances, is to augment and increase our squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and on all other points where our commerce, or our morchant vessel- are interfered with, and that they, the officer-, be instructed to protect our commerce from the indignities and insults offered them by these eruiseis.

Lord Napier, the British minister, not long since stated in his communication to General Cass, that the English Government contemplated augmenting their fleet on the West India station. They had already done so before his letter was addressed to the Secretary. ers of the Constitution of the United States And he desired—or pretended so at least that one of the three candidates for President failed to go, viz; surffifit their work, entire, to that the United States would increase their popular vote, for ratification or rejection. flees in those waters, which would, in his This objection, coming from him, has no merit, judgment, have a tendency to suppress the African slave trade, but which, in fact, would Southern party voting for the admission of public has any idea of. only increase their business of boarding. from the "Toombs' Bill" the clause requiting searching, and confiscating American vessels the popular ratification of a constitution. In -in other words to plunder American com-

It is rumored in shipping circles in New York that the Sombrero Islands are about to Constitution of the United States. They guiar institution and very bad coin.—Seneca a non submission was not a valid objection, he sold to England for a very hand-some sum.

Advertiser. which a good many cargoes have recently been taken to Baltimore. England and New York. The price is about \$10 per ton cheaper ascertained they vote for the admission of the Kansas did not approve the constitution; he than the Peruvian article, owing more to the cheaper rate of transportation, however, than and precedent in its favor. But the opposite the original cost.

> A Chicago paper, alluding to the two rival Democratic Conventions that have reproposed to settle this fact. If they vote cently been held in Illinois, parrates the fol-

> > A little weazle-faced, pipe voiced Donglas man came up to Jake Newsome, a comparative giant in weight and height, and inquired of Jake-"Sir, which wing do you belong

"Wing ?" replied Jake, in a voice of thun-"Yes, which wing of the unterrified Democ-

racy ?" asked the little fellow. "Wing, h-ll; we belong to no wing. The whole bird is ours."

Bishop Potter held a confirmation recently in New York, (says a paper of that city,) at which a lady presented herself, to law yes, Doctor," she replied, "you have con firmed me twice, and I want you to confirm me again-it is so good for my rheuma-

on the committee on darning and patching,

Laue's Men Turned Robbers in Kansas. The following is an extract from a letter to mercantile house in St. Louis:

Fort Scott, April 28, '58."

they have been. On the 21st, a party of Laue's men commenced robbing the citizens our town, taking their horses and guns, and plundering their houses of everything of value, in daylight. One of them came to town, and, upon affidavit, a writ was obtained from Judge Williams against the thieves. This was placed in the hands of United States Deputy Marshal Little, who, with Captain Anderson and twenty men of his company as of new States would be attended with the such arrangement of the district as was proa posse, proceeded to arrest them. They came in sight of them about eight miles from rages explain what the "influences" were that this place, on the high prairie, and pursued the "Republicans" boasted they would use them about one and a half miles, to timber. They then took their position in a place which it was dangerous to approach. They waited At Washington.—Steps are about being said, they fired upon the advancing party, and taken to investigate the outrages upon the American Flag by British Cruisers, and demand redress. Upwards of twenty vessels of authority. If these things continue the A charge could not be made upon them, 'as establishment of a good government, the efshot before this.

In consequence of these difficulties business is at a stand still in this county; most of the good men have been run out by this party, and our town is threatened. Two companies ernor between the sessions of the Legislature, and our town is threatened. Two companies has been questioned. It does not accord United States cavalry are here, but they say with the old practice, and is certainly hable they do not fear these troops, as they can to abuse. During my term it will be strictly whip them out. An appeal has been made to the Governor to declare martial law in this part of the Territory.

Admission of new States.

The admission or rejection of new States, with the Democratic party, depends upon the single point, the Republican character of the ing of the passage of the English Bill, which Constitution each may present, when application for admission is made. The Black Republicans, however, set up different tests. They make the democratic institutions of a rine was plainly promulgated by Senator Unle during the discussion of the application of Minnesons, who declared that he would not take Minnesota now, or at any other time, so long as the Constitution of that State contained a provision on the subject of colored people which did not suit his peculiar notions as to the equality of the races. This same position was assumed by other Black Republican Senators, though the reasons given may not be exactly similar. All, however agree, in ignoring the one requisite point ed out in the Constitution, and each set up some standard by which to try each case that may be presented. With one, the objection colored men are not allowed all the rights and privileges of white citizens; ancan mercuant vessels by British cruisers; and other objects to the admission of any more the ridiculous plea or excuse set up, on the Slave States into the Union; a third repudi part of the British Government, is the suppres ares a State because her Constitution admits those foreigners to vote who declare an inten-

The inconsistent and ridiculous position, it which such contrary reasons for doing the re'urn and re open a school in this place next to scarch our vessels, even supposing t at same thing, places the opposition party bether are engaged in the slave trade? The fore the nation, has not escaped the attention right of search we have always denied. The of the New York Times. In alluding to the United States has always denied it, and it is debate on the bill for admitting Minnesons,

There is a feature in the current debates worty of attention. While the Kansas question was pending, it was constantly asserted that the Southern party would resist the admission of any free State, until Kansas should come in as a slave State. The question of admitting Kansas has been referred to the people; and now the principal opposition to the admission of two new free States comes from the free State members, or those, who acted with them on the Kansas question. In the Senate the opposition comes mainly from the Republicans, and in the House it is said a strong effort is making to unite the South Americans and Republicans against Minnesota. The party bearings of the question

would probably explain this singular fact. The Times has fairly stated a portion o the truth, but not all. It is true that the Black Republicans asserted in the most positive manner "that the Southern party would resist the admission of any free States until Kansas should come in as a slave State," bu: that is not all they asserted on the same subject. The same men also stated that it was

into the Union, without reference stall to the

terminate. Yet, what are the facts! Be-Minnesota as a free State, and contending against the Black Republicans, who opposed it on all kinds of pretexts, but really because the Democratic party are in the ascendant and have control of a new State. The Southern party base their action upon the limit their inquiries to the point stated in that instrument, is the Constitution presented by the State applying republican in its character and provisions, and when that fact is State. This rule is a rafe one. It has law course pursued by the Black Republicans is dangerous in all its aspects. It tramples on the clear meaning of the Constitution of the

United States; substitutes the changing and uncertain notions of a sectional political party, for the sure, logical and patriotic action of a body controlled by law and reason, and if carried out would make the admission of each State depend alone upon the political complexion of the National Legi-lature and that of the Congress by which the case shall-be determined. Such a plan is calculated to alienate the different sections of the Union, and hence the party that adopts it is justly chargeable with all the evil consequences flowing from its being put in execution. But look at the other fact in connection with the action of the Black Republican party in their recent attempt to prevent the ad-

nission of Minnesota. It is well known that the leaders of that party object to all State Constitutions which do not allow the colored race full equality with the whites, and that the latest Constitution for Karsas, adopted by the Anti-Slavery agitators at Leaven worth admits the black men to vote by the side of the white freemen of that State or Territory. But while the Black Republicans are thus willing that negroes shall vote, in PRETTY WELE "PATCHED."—We notice the face of the fact that the Supreme Court that the trustees of the Agricultural Society of the United States has decided that they of Hillsborough county, N. H., have placed are not, and cannot become citizens of the United States, they object to the admission of John H. Patch, Joseph Patch, Timothy Minnesota because, they say the Constitution the same reason that Giddings does he ex- Patch, and Edward Patch, all of different of that State admits those foreigners to vote

vote in open defiance of the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court, but if he be white, and did not happen to be born on jubilant over what they term a "victory" The difficulties here are far worse than Laue's men commenced robbing the citizens on the Marmilton river, only eight miles above tions of the Union. This is Black Republi-

white laborers in the West, which they pro-claim with so much vehemence in all their what have his friends to brag about? election barangues. It is evident that the application of either stitutions of a people, to say what character of institutions shall entitle a State to admis-

sion into the Union, what exclude it, then a mere political majority will at all times overuntil the Marshal's party reached within a ride the Constitution, and perpetuate its powbout forty yards, when, without a word being er by refusing admission to States whose rephorse, and wounding a third horse. The barred from that privilege though he may troops were only armed with pistols and own and cultivate hundreds of acres of the sympathies and the pity of men whose hands sabres, but they wounded three of the banditti. soil, and thus have the deepest interest in the there was a creek with high banks between fect will be to hinder emigration, and throw the parties. The Marshal's party then fell the rule of the Territories into the hands of back, and send a messenger after more men worthless white men and vagabond negroes, and guns, but before they arrived, the rob- who have no reasons to wish that law and bers had fled through the brush. The Mar- order shall rule instead of riot and turbulence. shal captured about \$1,000 worth of propers While such would be the inevitable results ty that had been stolen from the citizens, in flowing from the adoption of the two promihorses, buggies, &c. Eight men have been nent ideas of the Black Republican party with reference to the admission of new States, still they have been pressed by that party during the whole struggle on the Kansas and Minnesota questions, and therefore they may justly be said to constitute an essential portion of the Black Republican platform, for the future That such a position is clearly in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, none will deny, while its pernicious tendency in fostering and keeping slive bitter sectional feeling, cannot be questioned.

> approve or reject it .- Pennsylvanian. THE COOLIE TRADE-NAMES AND THINGS. -Nothing appears more strange than the

BASE with which simple minded people may be imposed upon by the names of things Slavery, as it exists in the Uinted States, has been denounced as a most disgraceful institution, and foul blot upon the escutcheon of our country; and yet it is probable that no milder form of slavery has ever existed in any part of the world. The Coolie system, or the other hand, is the most inhuman form of servitude. The Coolie slave is of but little value, and consequently is not an object of much care. His master has but little interest in preserving his health or life, for he can own him but a few years, and consequently work him with far greater severity than he would one who was a slave for life, and of much

The English people paid a hundred million dollars, and sacrificed the property of the people of Jamaica to get rid of the name of slavery, because it was odious to them. They now permit people of their own race to be held in the most cruel bondage, ind to be worked to death in a few years, becau e they are not named slaves.

The true Sentiment.

The Philadelphia Evening Argus, of a late date, in noticing the general approval of the pity, oh, pity, save me and give me quarter, democratic press of Pennsylvania, of the pasage of the Kansas bill, savs :-

There is but one hitherto professedly Democratic paper in this State, out of the city of Philadelphia, so far as our knowledge extends, but what now cordially unites upon the conciliation bill offered by Mr. English. for the settlement of the Kansas brawl, and that is an obscure weakly sheet, published somewhere in Chester or Delaware county. All the other Democratic papers, however they may have felt disposed to differ with the majority of the party, and with our noble President, now cordially and efficiently unite in sustaining the pacification bill, which so honorably settles this mischievous question,of which everybody is tired, sick, and with which the public has become thoroughy disgusted."

THE Pre-ident, it is stated, will com municate his reply to the S nate resolutions preparing an address to the country to vindias to the outrages by British cruisers on our possession only of the facts which have been to believe, however, that or lers have been already dispatched to the Home Squadrur who had supposed that the breach between which will render a repetition of the outrage-

on the part of the English unpleasant. It is under tood Lord Napier's attention ha also been directed to the subject. The result the intention of the Southern party to vote of all this will be that these British cruisers against the admission of any more free States will find American guns between them and our merchantmen. Upon no subject is thi manner in which the Kansas question should Government firmer than on the atter repudi ation of the right of search. It is believed fore even Kansas is admitted, we find the the outrages are more numerous than the

> CIGARS.—It appears from the subjoined advertisement, which we copy from an old Boston newspaper, that cigars first came into fashion about the year 1806:

"Brought from Havana, a box of cigars, very rare article! The best of tobacco ro led up to the size of a small finger, and of a bout five inches in length, for smoking. They are preferred by the Spanish dons to the pipe.

Those who may wish to enjoy such a luxury Kansas bill, whilst the "New York Times," are preferred by the Spanish dons to the pipe will please call and try them. WM. STOCKTON!

Now, the amout of money expended for cigars every twenty-four hours, in Phila delphia alone, would purchase 500 barrels of

Shaw, of Massachusetts, has decided that to reject that Constitution if they see fit. Tices for selling Miquor in violation of law are common nuisances and may be abated by anybody. He therefore expressed the judicial opinion that a mob of men and wo- 7th inst. The news indicates the speedy men who destroyed a liquor store at Salem, were justified in their action. Law in Massachusetts seems to be a strange contrivance for confusing the rights of property and imperiling the peace of society. It is easy to see the consequences of such judicial dicta as this. It will lead inevitably to repeated at Veta Cruz. not, outrage, and bloodshed.

A Gentleman of Norfolk, Va., had fine negro, to whom he gave the privilege of biring him-elf out, and keep one half of the wages. A short time since the negro come home to his master to tell him that the man for whom he been working wished to buy him and would give \$1200 for him "Well," said his master, "what of that I

don't wish to sell." "But, you see, massa," said Sam, "I'se had a cough sometime, and 'specs I'm goin' into the decumption. I don't 'spec I shall last mor'n two or three years, and I'd like to port, of paralysis. take that man in !"

Two hundred barrels of eggs are shipped daily from Pittsburg to the east.

Congress will adjourn on the 7th day of this Republic. If a man be black he should of June.

David Wilmot.

Some of the Republican papers are quite the soil, there ultra defenders of freedom are Judge Wilmot, because a Democratic House for excluding him from all participation in of Representatives refused to make a new arthose primary proceedings which are to shape rangement of Judicial districts which would and mould the constitutions and laws of the leave him off the bench. We admit that the can consistency—this their idea of freedom— to prevent them from making a proper arthis their plan for elevating the condition of rangement of Judicial districts because it would leave Wilmot minus a Judgeship, but

Over two thousand citizens, and nearly the entire bar of his own county, testified that or both of these restrictions to the admission the due administration of Justice demanded most disastrous consequences. If Congress posed! This application was backed up has a right to interfere with the domestic incounty of his district! What a Judge!-a second Daniel!

Not only five thousand independent men. of his district, and a majority of the bar, but the entire political party opposed to him, as well as Whigs, and Republicans, and his predecessor, appointed be Gov. Pollock, certified that the due administration of Justice demanded the change proposed. Such a Judge! Wilmot was compelled to hover around he Legislature for weeks, appealing to the were raised to lash him! What s patriot!

proud, noble man! Not only does he stand condemned and spurned by five thousand men and a majority of the bar of his district, but after a deliberate hearing and full discussion, and all his conxing and begging, he was condemned by a Pennsylvania Senate, which was distinguished for its purity and its intellect, by the passage through that body of the act to repeal his district! Oh, what a generous noble hearted man David Wilmot, must be to face such a withering rebuke and continue in the position that has brought such huniliation and condemnation upon him! Such a dispenser of Justice!

Saved from removal by trick, and bargain, and lugubrious tears, and beggary, and that only by the skin of his teeth and for pity.—like a culprit who has cheated the gallows he now strues and crows like a saucy banty cock just escaped from a game! Such a act upon this system, and the country must brove man!

And yet of what has Wilmot to boast!-From his earliest manhood to the present moment be has been almost constantly in office -pampered and fed, and fattened to office -a public pauper living upon other men's labor-and what has he done to distinguish himself? How has he served his country !--He originated no public act, and, except the Tariff of '46, which he afterwards repudiated and denied, he never even supported a public measure of distinguished benefit to the people. Instead of serving his country in anything of importance, he permitted himself to be made the tool of Van Buren to offer his famous or infamous "proviso," which served only to procrastinate a war, to aid and comfort the enemy, and to distract and debanch his own country, bringing it to the verge of civil war! Oh. what a state-man!

Wallowing in the plethoric fatness incident o a life of office and ease, he ventured into the field as a candidate for Governor last fall. and after wandering about the State in hot search of congenial spirits, he failed even to unite or rally his own party, and did not receive votes enough to establish herond cavil that he was a candidate! Oh, how great is

this our David! This immaculate Judge who arrays all of the opposite political party in his district against him, and Republicans, and Whigs, and the bai! Thir blating caff crying for office-holder, who can live only by office !--This statesman who disowns the only good act of his life, and whose name stands permanent only in connection with folly, and fanaticism, and injury to the country! This Gubernatorial aspirant without votes enough to make it certain that he was a candidatethe squeaking, quaking braggart, who would heg his victor for pity, that Justice might be

staved ! Yet in the face of all this, the Republican papers have the effrontry to boast-over such a hero! Oh, Moses, what a hero!-Harrisburg Herald.

SENATOR DOUGLAS'S POSITION .-- A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia Evenind Journal. says: "The anti-Lecompton Democrats who opposed the English bill are care their course. In the meantime, however, vessels on Tuesday. The Government is in their leader, Judge Douglas evinces a disposition to return to the Administration ranks. published in the newspapers. There is reason His speech on the Oregon bill on Wednesday, opened the eves of a number of his friends the Senator and the President was irrepara-

> OUTRAGES BY BRITISH CRUMERS.—The outrages by British cruisers upon American merchant vessels continue, and almost every day we are called on to record fresh offences. From Boston we learn that the brig Robert Wing, (which arrived on that port Thusday morning) had been overlauled and her papers examined. The cruiser, in this instance, fired a blank shot, and did not, like the Siyx, first notify her intentions with bullets. It is gun-boats authoritatively reported that British were searching all vessels taking in cargoes at Sagua la Grande. They treated every flag alike, and respected none.

Which is Right! The "Owego Times" nsists that the Lecompton Constitution is a leading Republican paper, uses the following language upon the same subject :

"Now it is unquestionably true that the Kansas bill, as passed, does submit the Lacompton Constitution to the popular vote. Whatever may be the form of the bill, that is the fact. The people of Kan-as, under A Mos Law Decision.—Chief Justice that bill, have the power and the opportunity

FROM MEXICO.—The stemmship Tennasses has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the downfall of the Zuleogo Government, the forces of Gen. Vidaurii having won one of the hardest battles ever fought in the country. Gen. Zuleogo is greatly distressed for want money to carry on the government General Juarez was warmly welcomed on his arrival

To PREVENT SNEEZING .- A sneeze is instantaneously dispersed, dispelled, scouted, broken up, by pressing the finger upward & gainst the division of the nose, at the point there the upper lip, inside, joins the guur Another plan is to expire all the air possible from the lungs, the moment you perceive indication of a sneeze.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 17 .- Charles A. Wilhams, a member of the last Legislatuie, representing Carbon and Lehigh counties, died suddenly yesterday, at his residence at Rock-

JOHN W. FORNEY and Morton McMichael have been requested by the Black Republicans of Delawara county, to attend their county meeting on the 23d ult. A handsome pairs