

How a Church was Cared of Free- men.

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"O, Lord," said he, "uphold the Democratic party, which has received thy support ever since the great Jeffersonian struggle. Continue to bless that party which has, under thy protection and providence, brought great blessings upon this republic. If it be thy pleasure, and I believe it will be, O, carry that party through this struggle to a competent triumph. Bless James Buchanan, the tried and honest statesman, and guide him safely to the Presidential chair. Bless John C. Breckinridge, the young and zealous Democrat, and open to him the path of duty as well as that which leads straight to the Vice Presidency. Give them victory, O, bless the opponents of Democracy personally, but utterly destroy their fanatical and injurious schemes, if it be thy will to do so, as I verily believe it is. Be on the side of the Democracy, O, Lord, as thou hast been for the last fifty-six years, and on the 4th of March next we shall witness the inauguration of Pennsylvania's favorite son, and the people of this country settle down in their peaceful pursuits, instead of warring wickedly section against section, interest against interest, and man against man. And O, bless thee, especially to free Christian churches from the political strife and bitterness which are rending them asunder, destroying their usefulness, and turning them unhappily into mere political associations. Let us hear something of thy word on the Sabbath. We have already been pilled to fullness with political fanaticism, and our minister has turned stomp organ against the good old party which fills the air with its hymns of praise, and so repeatedly guided to victory, and sustained in the establishment of sound measures. O, turn his mind from these things, and direct his attention to his legitimate religious duties or turn him over directly into the hands of the 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 of things cannot last. If politics are to be introduced into the church, I shall claim one-half of the time in behalf of the Democratic party, so that there may be fair discussion within these walls. Amen."

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Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.
MONTROSE, PA.
Thursday, May 20, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
PHILADELPHIA.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
FAIRFAX.

Special Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McCollum & Gerritsen for subscription to the *Montrose Democrat* are hereby forbidden settling with J. B. McCollum, or any person in whose hands 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 be given.

A. J. GERRITSON.
Montrose, April 14, 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 Tuesday next.

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

We learn that a difficulty occurred in Springville a few days since, between George A. 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, viz "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 advantage. Solving an along in any quantity, let you lose money by keeping them, as eventually they must come down to the Government rates or cease to circulate, for what Uncle Sam orders must be done.

The students of the Normal School held a meeting in Academy Hall, May 6th, and adopted: a preamble and resolutions expressing thanks for the efforts of their instructors, Prof. Stoddard and others, to advance their moral, intellectual, and physical interests; also approving Mr. Stoddard's mode of Normal instruction, and inviting him to return and re-open a school in this place next fall.

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

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

While this gentleman was laboring in the ranks of the National Democracy, the Black Republicans were fond of calling him "St. Paul's Arnold Douglas." Since he has taken his position with these friends, listened to their praise, voted with them, and allowed them to boldly avow that he was a "convert," we are inclined to think that he is fairly entitled to the significant sobriquet upon a middle name.

He based his opposition to the Lecompton Constitution upon the ground that the framers failed to do the same thing that the framers of the Constitution of the United States failed to do, viz. to submit their work, entire, to a popular vote, for ratification or rejection. This objection, coming from him, has no merit, for it is well known that he helped to strike down the "Toombs' Bill" the clause requiring the popular ratification of a constitution. In the course of the debate he admitted, that no precedent had been established for the submission of constitutions, and that in fact, a non submission was not a valid objection, if the instrument embodied the will of the people. His opposition was finally narrowed down to the single point, that the people of Kansas did not approve the constitution; he openly avowing 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 proposed to settle this fact. If they vote "proposition accepted," they are to be admitted 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 that their admission depends upon the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution.

It will not do for him to urge that he considers the land grant a "bribe" to the people, for it is copied verbatim from his enabling act of 1856, nor can he consistently claim that he opposes it on the ground that in case 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 referred 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 same reason that Giddings does—he expects to gain position by the aid of the Fremont vote of '56.

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 States.

KANSAS.—One of Jim Lane's "free State" ruffians, 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 outrages explain what the "influences" were that the "Republicans" boasted they would use in Kansas, to prevent the carrying out of the provisions of the English Bill. A few doses of hemp would benefit them very much.

AT WASHINGTON.—Steps are about being taken to investigate the outrages upon the American flag by British Cruisers, and demand redress. Upwards of twenty vessels have been fired into, banded and searched, within the last two weeks without a shadow of authority. If these things continue the 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 vetoed. We refer to the following passage:

The propriety of signing bills by the Governor, between the sessions of the Legislature, has been questioned. It does not accord with the old practice, and is certainly liable to abuse. During my term it will be strictly confined to the first ten days after an adjournment, and all bills not then approved, may be considered as awaiting the next meeting of the General Assembly to be returned with the Executive disapproval.

We have received a copy of the Lecompton (K. T.) *Democrat*, printed since the passing of the passage of the English Bill, which in the course of a long article says:

"There is nothing in the proposition made by Congress, but what any and every man in Kansas is desirous of securing its peace and prosperity, may honorably accept; and we venture to predict, 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 Senators have drawn lots. General Shields drew the term expiring in March, 1859, and Mr. Rice that ending March, 1863.

Correspondence of the Daily Pennsylvania.

Washington, May 16, 1858.
It has now become almost a daily occurrence for outrages to be committed on American merchant vessels by British cruisers; and the ridiculous plea of excuse set up, on the part of the British Government, is the suppression of the slave trade. They fire into, overhaul and search our vessels, in American waters, at that with impunity—alleging our giving an excuse for this high-handed and outrageous conduct—that they (the English Government), are determined to suppress this trade in slaves. What right have they to search our vessels, even supposing that they are engaged in the slave trade? The right of search has always been denied. The United States has always denied it, and it is too late in the day for them to recognize it now.

These recent outrages, I understand, will be made the subject of Cabinet consultation, and unless I am greatly mistaken in the man who is at the head of the Government, these insults 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 course for our Government to pursue in the future, under the circumstances, is to acquire and maintain our equal right in the Gulf of Mexico, and on all other points where our commerce, or our merchant vessel, are interfered with, and that the officers, be instructed to protect our commerce from the indignities and insults offered them by these cruisers.

Lord Napier, the British minister, not long since stated in his communication to General Cass, that the Southern minister, in a dispatch accompanying their fleet on the West India station. They had already done so before his letter was addressed to the Secretary. And he desired—or pretended so at least—that the United States would increase their fleet in those waters, which would, in his judgment, have a tendency to suppress the African slave trade, but which, in fact, would only increase their business of boarding, searching, and confiscating American vessels—in other words to plunder American commerce.

It is rumored in shipping circles in New York that the Sombrero Islands are about to be sold to England for a very handsome sum. The Island consists of guano deposits, from which a good many cargoes have recently been taken to Baltimore, England and New York. The price is about \$10 per ton cheaper than the Peruvian article, owing more to the cheaper rate of transportation, however, than the original cost.

A Chicago paper, alluding to the two rival Democratic Conventions that have recently been held in Illinois, narrates the following:

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

"Wing?" replied Jake, in a voice of thunder. "Ye, which wing of the untried Democracy?"

"Wing, h—ll; we belong to no wing. The whole bird is ours."

Bishop Potter held a confirmation recently in New York (see paper of that city) at which a lady presented herself, to whom he was quite sure, he had administered the ring before. As she approached, he asked her if she had never been confirmed. "Oh, yes, Doctor," she replied, "you have confirmed me twice, and I want you to confirm me again—it is so good for my rheumatism!"

PRETTY WELL "PATCHED."—We notice that the trustees of the Agricultural Society of Hillsborough county, N. H., have placed on the committee on farming and patching, John H. Patch, Joseph Patch, Timothy Patch, and Edward Patch, all of different towns. If this isn't a patched-up committee, we should like to see one.

Lane's Men Turned Robbers in Kansas.

The following is an extract from a letter to a mercantile house in St. Louis:

Port Scott, April 28, '58.
The difficulties here are far worse than they have been. On the 21st, a party of Lane's men commenced robbing the citizens on the Marmion river, only eight miles above our town, taking their horses, saddles, 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 a posse, proceeded to arrest them. They came in sight of them about eight miles from this place, on the high prairie, and pursued them about a half mile, to a timber. It was dangerous to approach. They waited until the Marshal's party reached within about forty yards, when, without a word being said, they fired upon the advancing party, and kept up firing, wounding Capt. Anderson slightly, and shooting his horse in three places—killing one of the soldiers and one horse, and wounding a third horse. The troops were only armed with shotguns, and a charge could not be made upon them, as there was a creek with high banks between the parties. The Marshal's party then fell back, and send a messenger after more men and guns, but before they arrived, the robbers had fled through the brush. The Marshal captured about \$1,000 worth of property, had been stolen from the citizens, in horses, luggage, &c. Eight men have been shot 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 of United States cavalry are here, but they say they do not fear these troops, as they can whip them out. An appeal has been made to the Governor to declare martial law in this part of the Territory.

THE BLACK REPUBLICANS AND THE 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 Constitution may present, when application for admission is made. The Black Republicans, however, set up different tests. They make the democratic institutions of a people the pretext for denying them admission into the sisterhood of States. This doctrine was plainly promulgated by Senator Rice during the discussion of the application of Minnesota, 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 be exactly opposite. All, however, agree in ignoring the one requisite pointed out in the Constitution, and each set up some standard by which to try each case that may be presented. With one, the objection is that colored men are not allowed all the rights and privileges of white citizens; another objects to the admission of any more Slave States into the Union; a third repeats the old saw, that the Constitution forbids the admission of new States because the Constitution admits to become citizens of the United States, and others have equally fanciful and unsatisfactory reasons to justify their course before the country.

The inconsistent and ridiculous position, in which such contrary reasons for doing the same thing, places the opposition party before the nation, has not escaped the notice of the *New York Times*, in alluding to the debate on the bill for admitting Minnesota, that journal says:

There is a feature in the current debates worthy of attention. While the Kansas question was pending, it was constantly asserted that the Southern party would resist the admission of free States, 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 Black Republican ranks, who insist with them on the Kansas question. In the Senate the opposition comes mainly from the Republicans, and in the House from the Democrats. It is a singular fact, it is said, a strong effort is making to unite the South American and Republican against the Democrats. The party bearings of the question would probably explain this singular fact.

The Times has fairly stated a portion of 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 State until Kansas should come in as a Slave State"; but that is not all they asserted on the same subject. The same men also stated that it was the intention of the Southern party to vote against the admission of any more free States into the Union, without reference at all to the manner in which the Kansas question should be determined. Yet, what are the facts? Before even Kansas is admitted, we find the Southern party voting for the admission of Minnesota as a free State, and 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 have their action upon the Constitution of the United States. They 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 ascertained they vote for the admission of the State. This rule is a safe one. It has law and precedent in its favor. But the opposite 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 a mob of men and women elect a tyrant or a tyrant elect a mob. The completion of the National Legislature and that of the Congress by 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 admission 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 Kansas, adopted by the Anti-Slavery agitators at Leavenworth 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 the face of the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that they are not, and cannot become citizens of the United States because, they say the Constitution of that State admits those foreigners to vote who declare an intention to become citizens of this Republic. If a man be black he should

David Wilmore.

Some of the Republican papers are quite jubilant over what they term a "victory" of Judge Wilmore, because he has refused to allow Representatives refused to make a new arrangement of Judicial districts which would leave him off the bench. We admit that the soft hearts (heads) of some of the Democratic Representatives were pained upon sufficiently to prevent them from making a proper arrangement of Judicial districts because it would leave Wilmore minus a Judgeship, but what have his friends to brag about?

Over two thousand citizens, and nearly the entire bar of his own county, testified that the due administration of Justice demanded such arrangement of the district as was proposed! This application was backed up by three thousand petitioners from the other county 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 predecessors, appointed by Gov. Pollock, testified that the due administration of Justice demanded the change proposed. Such a Judge! Wilmore was compelled to bicker around the Legislature for weeks, appealing to the sympathies and the pity of men whose hands were raised to lash him! What a patriot! proud, noble man!

Not only does he stand condemned and scorned by five thousand men, and a majority of the bar of his district, consistently in refusing to hear and decide, and all his coadjutors and abettors, 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 Wilmore must be, to face such a withering rebuke and continue in the position that has brought such humiliation and condemnation upon him! Such a despotic Judge!

Spurned 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 stuns and crows like a saucy bant cock just escaped from a game! Such a brave man!

And yet of what has Wilmore to boast? From his earliest manhood to the present moment he has been a cowardly, cringing, and unprincipled man, and, attended in office as a public lawyer 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 false and infamous "promises" which served only to procrastinate a way to aid and comfort the enemy, and to distract and delude his own country, ringing it to the verge of civil war! Oh, what a statesman!

Wallowing in the phlegmatic fatness incident to a life of office, and ease, he ventured into the field as a candidate for Governor last fall, and after wangling about the State in bot search of congenial states to be failed even to unite or rally his own party, and did not receive votes enough to establish beyond cavil that he was a candidate! Oh, how great is this David!

This immauculate Judge who arrays all of the opposite political party in his district against him, and Republicans, and Whigs, and the bar! This blabbering caving for pity, oh, pity, save me and give me quarter, my enemy! This man who offers false offices, and who can live only by office! This statesman who discounts 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 candidate—the quaking, quaking braggart, who would beg his victor for pity, that Justice might be stayed!

Yet in the face of all this, the Republican papers have the effrontery to boast—over such a hero! Oh, Moses, what a hero!—*Harriburg Herald.*

SEVATOR DOUGLAS'S POSITION.—A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, says: "The anti-Lecompton Democrats who opposed the English bill are preparing an address to the country to vindicate their course. In the meantime, however, their leader, Judge Douglas evinces a disposition to return to the Administration ranks. His speech on the Oregon bill on Wednesday, opened the eyes of a number of his friends who had supposed that the bridge between the Senator and the President was irreparable."

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

WHICH IS RIGHT? The "Owago Time" insists that the Lecompton Constitution is not submitted to the people by the Conference Kansas bill, whilst the "New York Times," a leading Republican paper, uses the following language upon the same subject:

"Now it is unquestionably true that the Lecompton Constitution is the popular vote. Whatever may be the form of the bill, that is the fact. The people of Kansas, under that bill, have the power and the opportunity to reject that Constitution if they see fit."

FROM MEXICO.—The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates to the 7th inst. The news indicates the speedy march of the Division of the Gulf Government, the forces of Gen. Vidueta having won one of the hardest battles ever fought in the country. Gen. Zaragoza is greatly distressed for want of money to carry on the government. General Juarez was warmly welcomed on his arrival at Vera Cruz.

TO PREVENT SNEEZING.—A sneeze is instantaneously dispersed, dispelled, scented, broken up, by pressing the finger upward against the division of the nose, at the point where the upper lip, inside, joins the gum. Another plan is to expire all the air possible from the lungs, the moment you perceive indication of a sneeze.

MATCH CHUNK, May 17.—Charles A. Williams, a member of the last Legislature, representing Carbon and Lehigh counties, died suddenly yesterday, at his residence at Rockport, of paralysis.

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

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

Congress will adjourn on the 5th day of June.