

S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 26, 1856.

Mominees of the Philadelphia Convention.

FOR PRESIDENT MILLARD FILLMORE.

VICE PRESIDENT. ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON.

"FREEDOM OF SPEECH."

In an article under this caption, "our neighbor" of the Republican makes use of the following language :--

"The great achievement of those 'primitive days' was the guarantee of 'freedom of speech' to every citizen. We would maintain that guamuch? Would not be and his party deny to the naturalized citizen, and to the citizen of a

the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill!" Is that "maintaining that guarantee" inviodiscern in what way .-

Americanism has been so much discussed tendencies of foreign influences caused the do not envy them their occupation, but shall bill, and would have made it a weak, inefdays of his career, impressed with the same and anti-republican tendencies, which, if car-Lancaster on the 4th July, 1815, which we find | institutions and destructive to our liberties.

"We ought to use every honest exertion to who have abandoned the political path marked out for this country by Washington, and whose tested by experience and found wanting. Above all, we ought to drive from our shores foreign influence, and cherish exclusively American feeling. Foreign influence has been in every age influence. Already has she involved us in a war, which had nearly cost us our existence.

forever banish this fiend from our society."

There is what James Buchanan, the choice of the Democracy of this State for President. said relative to foreign influence. At the time it was spoken, it was regarded as being orthodox. Why is it not now? Why is it that at the present time, when our elections are being controlled by foreign votes, the principle is it not for the self-evident reason, that their political success in a great measure depends upon securing the foreign vote? That is the said that "men change, principles never!"

In the few lines quoted at the beginning of this article, the question is asked whether the American party would not "deny to the naturaffzed citizen, and to the citizen of a certain religious belief," which means a Roman Cathlie, "the right to hold office." What "right" has any foreign catholic to hold our offices? Where did he acquire it? And by what authority was he invested with it? Does a blind obedience to a foreign spiritual head, confer it upon him? Does his adherence to the peculiar dogmas, superstitions and prejudices of the Church of Rome, or even an abandoning of his adherence to a temporal prince of Europe or any other section of the world, bestow upon him such a "right?" Has he any right at all to hold office? Certain privileges are granted upon certain conditions; but to talk of the right of a foreigner to hold office, is an absurdity. The constitution forbids a finaturalized citizen" from holding the office of President of the United States, and, we believe, the same rule applies to the office of Vice President. How dreadfully proscriptive the Constitution and the American party are! The Catholics, so far as their religious privileges are concerned are not persecuted in the United States, nor does the American party wish to persecute them. They have their priests and churches, and are allowed the full enjoyment of these. With their religion no party wishes to interfere. Politically they are distrusted, and for this they have themselves to blame. Their subserviency to a foreign priesthood and foreign spiritual head, superinduced this distrust. To a free use of the ballot-box, after a comwhen they were found, as a church, in obedito liberal institutions and a free use of the Bi- them suffer from high winds or frosts.

stand for one of the great political parties of this country, and thus controling our elections, a spirit of jealousy was engendered that can never be subdued. It is in their character as a politico-ecclesiastical body that they are opposed. Had they contented themselves with for gaining an ascendancy, they would have

met no opposition from any party. imposes upon us, the Irish hierarchy, as the Temperance, to advocate such measures as I most subservient tool of its power. For this thought best calculated to remedy existing rantee inviolate. Can our neighbor say as purpose, this Irish Roman hierarchy turn all evils," &c. "Consistent friends of Temperthe Irish Catholic masses one way, into one ance!" Let'us see. You and your Demo certain religious belief, the right to hold of. ballot, the better thus to overawe and to con- cratic colleagues, pending the election last -It is a singular way, of a verity, that our For this purpose, we have Church Property tent friends of Temperance." If the dear down-street "neighbor" has of "maintaining Bills' to concentrate on the one man power of people would only elect you, you would give inviolate" the guarantee of freedom of speech, Rome, the new immense Roman Catholic es- them a better law than the act to "restrain the when in the very next paragraph to the one in tates of this country. For this purpose our sale of intoxicating liquors." And what did which he asks the above questions, he would School System has been attacked, and a por- you do? A bill was introduced to repeal, not have ministers speaking "after the im- tion of our School money demanded from us unconditionally, the act of last year. Messrs. pious manner of the three thousand New Eng- at the ballot-box and in the State Legislatures. Morris and Dock objected to that, and insisted land elergymen in their remonstrance against It is upon such Roman Catholicism that Amer-

late? If it is, we acknowledge our mability to lic presses, which so much "honor the minister of the gospel" for manfully expressing his act of last year, opening the flood-gates of insentiments, should direct their denunciations within the two last years, that it was thought against Protestant clergymen for so doing, but no misapprehension of the principles upon never say a word when a Roman Catholic bishwhich it is based, could exist. But, it seems, op or priest does the same thing! Who ever at the time, the indignant rebuke of an injurthere still are some, who, whether wilfully or heard of a Democratic newspaper say aught od and insulted constituency. not, we will not say, have difficulty in arriving | against a Catholic church dignitary for expresat a correct understanding of the same. The sing his opinions, either in the pulpit, or thro' evil which would result from an exercise of the medium of the press, on matters pertainforeign influence in our governmental affairs, | ing to the political condition of our country? attracted the attention of the statesmen of our It would almost seem as if they were the specountry long ago, and induced them to utter cial guardians of the "mother church." If their condemnation of it. Washington him- they are, we congratulate them upon the hapself set the example in this respect. The evil py circumstance. For our part, however, we great apostle of modern Democracy, General consider it our daty, so long as the head of ficient, wishy washy thing, almost worthless Jackson, to declare that "we must become that church endeavors to exert an influence in more Americanised." "Pennsylvania's favor- the affairs of our government, to hold it up in ite son," James Buchanan, was in the earlier lifs true colors, by exposing its insidious policy idea, and contended, in a speech delivered at | ried into effect, would prove subversive of our

THE "ALGERINE LAW."-We are indebted tars out of power those weak and wicked men to the attentive and energetic Senator from this district, Henry Souther, Esq., for a copy wild and visionary theories have been at length | of the Bill repealing the supplement to the act of May 8, 1812, known here as the "Algerine Law," which he read in place on the 13th inst. In order that Mr. Souther may be endy our Infant Republics. Already has the influence. Already has the influence of Republic has felt her withering tions asking for the control of t act should be immediately forwarded, well signed, from the various townships of this Let us then learn wisdom from experience, and county which are most directly interested in it. The repeal of the supplement is of high importance to the lumbermen of the Susquequehanna, and it is to be hoped that they will make the necessary exertions to secure it. A little activity is all that is required. Petitions have already been forwarded from our borough, and other steps have also been taken here .regarded as erroneous by the Democracy? Is But Clearfield borough can't do all-the test of the county must lend their assistance. .

correct solution of the problem. It was truly the recent election in New Hampshire shows ces, in consequence of the maddening effects routed. The opposition have carried both riot and fighting, is constantly occurring. Governor having been made by the people, were sent there, and money was used in liberal profusion, to secure a victory. But it was all useless—they are signally defeated.

> The Trenton State Gazette publishes an appeal signed by all the members of the New Jersey Legislature opposed to the present National Administration, calling upon all the voters of the State of similar inclination to assemble in their respective wards and townships and elect delegates to a State Convention to be held in Trenton on Wednesday, the 4th of June, whereat a candidate shall be nominated for the office of Governor, to be supported at the ensuing election.

SENATORS FROM KANSAS .- The St. Louis Democrat has a letter from Topeka, dated the 8th inst., stating that the Free State Legislature of Kansas has in joint convention elected Hon. A. H. Reeder and Hon. James H. Lane United States Senators. Mr. Reeder was elected on the first, and Mr. Lane on the second ballot. Each received 38 votes out of 56 mem- tion of the earth, in that part of the big tun-

THE FRUIT CROP OF NEW JERSEY .- The Newpliance with the requirements of the constitu- ark Daily Advertiser states that the prospects, tion and laws, no one presumed to object; but in New Jersey, of a large yield of fruit, were never better than at the present time. The once to the instructions of their priests, who buds are generally uninjured, and the lingerare bound, by solemn oath, to obey the Pope ing cold weather will prevent them swelling of Rome, who is, and has always been opposed until the season is too far advanced to have

Childrens' Mushin, at 5 cents pt., [June 13, 55. Natural Control of the do do J. F. Coder, and Shouldersat Jacob Smith.

ble by the people at large, taking a united | ANOTHER LETTER FROM Rev. J. CHAMBERS. PHILADELPHIA, March 15th, 1856.

Your letter addressed to me through the columns of the Pennsylvanian of to-day, received my respectful consideration, as I trust this the privileges extended to other citizens, and will secure yours. First, as to the caustic employed no suspicious and insidious means biting part of it. "Time serving politician"-"billings gate notoriety"-"moral desperado" -"uncharitable ravings"-"statements which Thus it will be seen, that it is not the reli- have no foundation in truth," &c. Now, Mr. gion of Catholics that Americans contend a- Speaker, if you can afford to employ such epgainst. They war with Rome; for, as a cotem- ithets, I can afford to have them heaped upon porary remarks: "Rome is the enemy of A- me. They do not disturb my equanimity or merica, and America is the enemy of Rome. ruffle my temper in the slightest degree. It We war against the imposition by Rome of a is always unfortunate for a man to fly into a Priesthood upon us, alien to civil Laws, our passion, but it is peculiarly so when he is wri-Customs, our Schools, and ever seeking indi- ting for the eye of the public and the scrutiny rectly or directly, the subversion of them all. of intelligent men. Any body can call hard We war against a hierarchy, Roman-made, that names. Our women in the fish market can robs its own people of their own property, to beat you all hollow in multiplying opprobriconcentrate it all (in church form) upon itself, ous epithets, so that no honor or capital can utterly subject to Rome. We war against a be gained on that score. You will Mr. Speakhierarchy that rushes into our elections, and er, please bear this in mind when you write turns huge masses of votes in solid bodies into your next letter for the public papers. Keep our American ballot-boxes to create American | your temper at any cost. Don't be so anxious demagogues to obey its will. Rome has been, to call hard names that you lose your self conand is attempting, through her powerful hie. trol. Secondly, let us look at one or two more rarchy, to rule the civil power of the United important matters. You say, "I was constrain-States. For this purpose she exports here and ed by a sense of duty, as a consistent friend of trol American demagogues and politicians. October, proclaimed yourselves the consisthat a will should be introduced to take the place of that act before it was repealed." And -To us it seems strange that the Democrat- what did you and your Democratic colleagues do? Voted for the unconditional repeal of the temperance and ruin upon the community. Your names stand upon the record, and you cannot gainsay it. Every one of you deserved,

But thanks to N. B. Browne and a majority of the Senate, the flagrant wrongs of the House were checked. A stringent license bill was introduced and passed that body. When it was sent to the House for concurrence, what did you then do? You advocated those amendments which would have destroyed the vitality and the beneficial effects of Mr. Browne,s as to all practical purposes. This you did as a "consistent friend of Temperance!" Do you not think the Liquor League would give a heap of money to have just such "friends of Temperance" sent every year to the Legislature?

It will not do, Mr. Speaker, to throw dust and try to hoodwink the people in this way. I say it openly and publicly, that you and your Democratic brethern from Philadelphia have misrepresented the people, and abused the confidence reposed in you. You are good representatives of the Liquor League, and I commend you all to their special regard. They ought to take good care of you for you have been faithful to their interests. Do you say this is a hard allegation ? Look at your recorded votes, and judge. It is no use to be mealy mouthed about this matter. It is true, and every body knows it, that every Democratic member from this city in the House and the Senate, (excepting N. B. Browne, Esq., noble specimen of humanity,) have bowed down and worshipped at the shrine of the Liquor League.

I want the PEOPLE distinctly to understand that you left the Speaker's chair and earnestly advocated the granting of licenses to our restaurants and eating houses, to sell ardent spirits. You and your Democratic colleagues from this city voted for this measure, while NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.-The result of you and they know full well that in these plathat the Pierce Democracy have been sadly of rum, a vast amount of disorder, wrangling, branches of the Legislature. No choice for You and they know equally well, that a vast majority of the people of Philadelphia are that duty devolves upon the Legislature, and most decidedly opposed to granting licenses as the anti-administration party has a decided to these places to sell alcoholic drinks. Why majority, their candidate will be elected. This did you do it? To gratify the Liquor League is a serious loss to the Pierce party, which and the rummies? That was the reason, and made every exertion to carry the State, know- you cannot deny it. Let the Liquor League ing that if they lost New Hampshire their case | take care of you and your Democratic brethwas desperate. Several prominent speakers | ren, for it is quite certain you have forfeited the respect and confidence of sober, virtuous, intelligent, temperate citizens. After all this you speak of yourself in your letter as a "consistent friend of Temperance!" Fudge, Mr. Speaker, all fudge. We are not to be fooled JOHN CHAMBERS.

DEATH OF DR. BOND .- The venerable and talented Dr. T. E. Bond, editor in chief of the Christian Advocate and Journal, the leading paper of the Methodist Exiscopal Church, and a local preacher of that denomination, died at his residence in New York city, on Saturday last. Dr. Bond was a native of Harford county, Maryland; he was a successful practitioner of medicine in Baltimore city for many years. and as a clergyman, was eminent for his piety, self-sacrificing devotion and learning. Beloved and lamented by all who knew him, personally and by report, he has passed to his final account at the advanced age of 76 years.

CAVING IN .-- The Pittsburg Union learns by passengers that on Thursday night last a pernel which yet remains unfinished, fell in, and for a couple of hours obstructed the passage of the train. The rubbish was removed as speedily as a large force of hands, who were promptly set to work, could do it.

On Monday, Flour was selling in Philadelphia at from \$7 to \$8,50; wheat \$1,65a\$1,75;

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Richardson L. Wright, Esq., Speaker of the Minority of the Committee on Territories, the House of Representatives-My Dear Sir : to whom was referred the President's Message ritory and the Fugitive Slave law; and that on Affairs in Kansas, made a report, from which any person offering to vote shall be presumed we extract the following paragraphs :

"A succinct statement of the course and proress of the material events in Kansas is this: After the passage of this law, establishing the Territory of Kansas, a large body of settlers rapidly entered into said Territory with the view of permanent inhabitancy therein. Most of these were from the Free States of the West and North, who probably intended by their votes and influence to establish there a Free State, agreeably to the law which invited them. Some part of these from the Northern Emigrant Aid Society, formed in Massachusetts, which put forth some exertion in this laudable object by open and public measures, in providing facilities for transportation to all peaceable citizens who desired to become permanent settlers in said Territory, and providing therein hotels, mills, and so forth for the public accommodation of that new country.

The Governor of Kansas having, in pursuance of law, divided the Territory into districts and procured a census thereof, issued his proclamation for the election of a Legislative Assembly therein, to take place on the 30th day of March, 1855, and directed how the same should be conducted and the returns made to him, agreeably to the law establishing said Territory. On the day of election, large bodies of armed men from the State of Missouri appeared at the polls in most of the districts and by most violent and tumultuous carriage and demeanor, overawed the defenseless in habitants, and by their own votes, elected a large majority of the members of both Houses of said Assembly. On the returns of said elections being made to the Governor, protests and objections being made to him in relation to a part of said districts, and, as to them, he set aside such, and such only, as, by the returns, appeared to be bad. In relation to others, overing a majority of the two Houses, equally vicious in fact, but apparently good by formal returns, the inhabitants thereof, borne down by said violence, and intimidated, scattered and discouraged, and laboring under apprehensions of personal violence, refrained and desisted from presenting any protest to the Governor in relation thereto, and he, then uninformed in relation thereto, issued certificates to the members who appeared by said formal returns to have been elected.

In relation to those districts which the Governor so set aside, orders were by him issued or new elections. In one of these districts the same proceedings were repeated by men from Missouri, and in others not, and certificates were issued to the persons elected.

This Legislative Assembly so elected assembled at Pawnee on the 2d day of July, 1855, that being the time and place for holding said meeting, as fixed by the Governor by authority of law. On assembling, the said houses proceeded to set aside and reject those memers so elected on said second election, except in the districts where the men from Missouri had, at said election, chosen the same persons they had elected at the said first election, and admitted all of the said first-elected members.

A Legislative Assembly, so created by military force, by a foreign invasion, in violation of the organic law, was but a usurpation. No act of its own-no act or neglect of the Governer, could legalize or spactify it. Its own decisions as to its own legality are, like its laws, but the fruits of its own usurpation, which no Governor could legitimate.

They pessed an Act altering the place of the emporary seat of Government to the Shawnee Mission on the border, and in near proximity to Missouri. This Act the Government regarded as a violation of the organic law establishing the Territory, which fixed the temporary seat of Government and prohibited the Legislative Assembly from doing anything inco tent with said Act. He therefore, and for that cause, vetoed said bill, but said Assembly repassed the same by two-third majority, notwithstanding said veto, and removed to said Shawnee Mission. They then proceeded to pass laws, and the Governor in writing, declined further to recognize them as a legitimate Assembly sitting at that place. They continned passing laws there from the 16th day of July to the 31st day of August, 1855.

On the 15th day of August last the Governor of said Territory was dismissed from office, and the duties devolved upon the Secretary of the Territory; and how many of the laws passed with his official approbation does not appear-the laws, as now presented, being without date or authenticated.

As by the law of Congress organizing said Territory it was expressly provided that the people of the Territory were to be sleft perfeetly free to form and regulate their domestie institutions in their own way," and among these institutions Slavery is included, it was of course implied that that subject was to be open and free to public and private discussion in all its bearings, rights and relationships. Among these must, of course, be the questions of what was the state of the existing laws, and the modifications that might be required on that subject. The law had declared that its "true intent and meaning was not to legislate Slavery into the Territory or exelude it therefrom." This would, of course, leave to that people the inquiry, What then, are the existing rights under the Constitution? Can slaves be holden in the absence of any law on the subject ? This question, about which so much difference of opinion exists, and which longress and the Courts have never settled, was thus turned over to the people there to discuss and settle for themselves.

This Territorial Legislature, so created, by force from Missouri, utterly refused to permit discussion on the subject, but assuming that Slavery already existed there, and that neither Congress nor the people in the Territory under the authority of Congress, had or could prohibit it, passed a law which, if enforced, atterly prohibits all discussion of the question. The 11th and 12th sections of that act are as

follows: SEC. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, magazine. handbill or circular, containing any statements, their masters, or to resist their authority, he by imprisonment and hard labor for a term of not less than five years.

Sec. 12. If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons tory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be ed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guitty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than two years.

This act further provides that no person

In Senate, March 12, Mr. Collamer, from tornies shall be sworn not only to support the mediately fill up with a numerous and success. Constitution of the United States, but also to ful population. At any rate, it seems impossupport and sustain the organic law of the Ter- | sible to believe that Congress is to leave that to be entitled to vote until the contrary is shown; and it any one, when required, shall refuse to take the oath to sustain the Fugitive Slave law, he shall not be permitted to vote."2 Although they passed a law that smone but an inhabitant, who had paid a tax, should vote," yet they required no time of residence necessary, and provided for the "immediate" payment | however complicated or ingenious may be the of a poli-tax, so providing in effect, that on the statement, or however special the pleasage eve of an election the people of a neighboring for that purpose. The case requires some qui-State could come in in unlimited numbers, and eting, kind and prudent treatment by the half. by taking up a residence of a day or an hour, pay a poll-tax, and thus become legal voters, tion. and then, after voting, return to their own State. They thus, in practical effect, provi- relying on Congress to provide for competent ded for the people of Missouri to control elections at their pleasure, and permitted such on-ly of the real inhabitants of the Territory to General, in the case of Arkansas, says: "Convote as are friendly to the holding of slaves.

They permitted no election of any of the officers in the Territory to be made by the people thereof, but created the offices and filled em, or appointed officers to fill them for long riods, and provided that the next annual eection should be holden in October, 1856, and the Assembly to meet in January, 1857, so that none of these laws could be changed until the lower House might be changed in 1856; but the Council, which is elected for 2 years, could not be changed, so as to allow a change of the laws or officers until the session of 1858, however much the inhabitants of the Territomight desire it.

These laws, made by an Assembly created by a foreign force, are but a manifestation of the spirit of oppression which was the parent of the whole transaction. No excuse can be and for it in the pretense that the inhabitants had carried with them into said Territory a quantity of Sharp's rifles. First: Because that, if true, formed no excuse. Secondly: It is untrue, as their Sharp's rifles were only obtained afterward and entirely for the purpose of self-defense, the necessity for which this invasion and other acts of violence and threats clearly demonstrated.

These laws were obviously made to oppress ad drive out all who were inclined to the exclusion of Slavery, and, if they remained, to silence them on this subject, and subject them to the will and control of the people of Missouri. These are the laws which the President says must be enforced by the laws and be found in the hands of every man. It is a whole power of this nation.

The people of Kansas thus invaded, subverted into an engine to crush them in the dust, and to defeat and destroy the professed object of their organic law by depriving them ty of the United States Constitution, "peaceably to assemble to petition the Government for the redress of [their] grievances." formation of a State Government by the people, and the acce; tance and ratification thereby Congress.

Kansas, irrespective of party, to meet at Lawence, in said Territory, on the 15th of said August, to take into consideration the proprithe whole Territory to consider the subject .--That meeting was holden on the 15th day of August last, and proceeded to call such Con-Constitution, but to consider the propriety of calling formally a Convention for that purpose. The proceedings of this meeting of the 15th the official report of proceedings as published at the time.]

Agreeably to these proceedings, the people of the different districts did, as therein recommeeting at Topeka, to be holden on the said 19th day of September, 1855. The Delegates so appointed did assemble at Topeka, on said and they took the following proceedings .-The official report of proceedings at the Conrention is here set forth.]

Delegates were elected agreeably to the proclamation so issued, and they met at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday in October, 1855, and formed a Constitution, which was submitted to in the districts. An election of State officers and members of the State Legislature had been had, and a Representative to Congress elected, and it is intended to proceed to the election of Schators, with the view to present for admission into the Union.

Whatever view individuals may at times, or tained, in the result of being spurned by Congress and refused redress, is now entirely immaterial. That cannot condemn or give character to the proceedings thus far pursued.

well justified in forming a law for themselves ; but it is not now necessary to consider that matter, as it is to be hoped that Congress will not leave them to such a necessity.

Thus far, this effort of the people for redress peaceful, constitutional and right. Whether it will succeed, rests with Congress to determine; but clear it is, that it should not be met and denounced as revolutionary, rebellious, insurrectionary, or unlawful-nor does it call for or justify the exercise of any force, by any department of this Government, to check or control it. It now became proper to inquire what should

President, in substance that he has the power to correct usurpations, and that the laws even though made by usurped authority, must be, circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in by him, enforced and executed, even with military force. The measures of redress should the next in line, by raising his voice a little be applied to the true cause of the difficulty. This obviously lies in the repeal of the clause arguments, opinions, sentiments, doctrine, ad- for Freedom in the act of 1820, and therefore vice or inuendo, calculated to promote a dis- the true remedy lies in the entire repeal of the orderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection act of 1854, which effected it. Let this be fleet, and England would not fare better with done with frankness and magnanimity, and duce such slaves to escape from the service of Kansas be organized anew as a Free Territory, and all will be put right. But if Congress inshall be guilty of a felony, and be punished sists on proceeding with the experiment, then declare all the actions by this spurious foreign legislative assembly utterly inoperative and void, and direct a re-organization providing safeguards for legal voting and against foreign have not the right to hold slaves in this Terri- force. There is another way, however, to put away all this trouble there and in the nation, tions, and 2 articles-in all above 40,000 words. without retracing steps or committing viointroduced into this Territory, written, print- lence, or by force compelling obedience to tyrannical laws, made by foreign force, and that is, by admitting that Territory as a State with her Free Constitution. Then, indeed, her numbers are not such as gives her a right to demand admission, being, as the President informs us, probably only about twenty-five thou- to pass the bill for the incorporation of the sand. The Constitution fixes no number as necessary, and the importance of never sifting conscientiously opposed to holding slaves" this question will justify Congress in admit-

act further provided "that all officers and at- , as a State, and controversy ended, it will impeople without redress, to have enforced upon them, by the Army of the nation, those measures and laws of violence and oppression .-Are they to be degraded into submission !-Is that a pleasant experiment to execute on our own free people? The true character of this transaction is matter of extensive notoric.

ty. Its essential features are too obvious to allow of any successful disguise or pulliation, of Congress to do justice and satisfy the pa-

The people of this country are peacefully measures of redress which they have the un-General, in the case of Arkansas, says: "Con-" gress may, at pleasure, repeal or modif-" the laws passed by the Territorial Legisieor ture, and may at any time abrogate and re-" model the Legislature itself, and all the other departments of the Territorial Govern-" ment.

Treating this grievance in Kansas with ingenious excuses, with neglect or contempt, or riding over the oppressed with an army and dragooning them into submission, will make no satisfactory termination.

Party success may at times be outwardly secured, by adroit devices, plausible pretenses, and partisan address; but the permanent preervation of this Union can be maintained on

ly by frankness and integrity.

Justice may be denied where it ought to be granted ; power may perpetuate that vassalage which violence and usurpation have produced; the subjugation of white Freemen may be nocessary, that African Slavery may succeed; but such a course must not be expected to produce peace and satisfaction in our country, so long as the people retain any proper sentiment of Justice, Liberty, and Law."

REPUBLICAN LANDMARKS.; or the Views and Opinions of American Statesmen on Foreign Im-By John P. Sanderson, Phila-DELPRIA : J. B. Lippencott & Co., No. 20, N. Fourth St. Price \$1,50.

The above work is largely commended by the leading Journals of the country, and should review of the views and opinions of American dued, oppressed and insulted, seeing their Ter- Statesmen on Foreign Immigration, the Natritorial Government (such only in form) per- uralization of Aliens, their tendencies and influences, and the legislative action thereon, with a critical examination into the character of the "perfect fraction" therein provided, and of the United States Government, and its poliinding no ground to hope for rights in that or- ey on these subjects. It contains forty-one ganization, they proceeded, under the guaran- chapters, embracing one on the White and Free Colored Population of the country-two on Foreign Immigration and its advantages-They saw no earthly source of relief but in the one on Pauperism-Crime-Intemperance-Juvenile Vagrancy-Education-two on Pauper and Convict Immigration-Internal Po-In this view of the subject, in the first part lice Power of Congress-Colonial Naturalizaof August, 1855, a call was published in the public papers for a meeting of the citizens of zation Laws, and the efforts to amend themone on Naturalization Frauds in the Cities Qualifications of Electors in Territories-Preety of calling a Convention of the people of | Emption Rights to Public Lands-Homestead Bill-Causes of Opposition to Foreigners-Mistaken Views of the United States Governvention of Delegates, to be elected and to as- ment-three on the Executive and Legislative semble at Topeka, in said Territory, on the branches of Government-one on the condi-19th day of September, 1855, not to form a tions of Eligibility to Office-Term and Tenure of Office Qualifications of Electors-Bas's of Representation-Negative Power of the of August were as follows: [Here is inserted | Executive-Mode of Amending Constitutions -Other Safe guards-Nonintervention-America for American Nationality-Cultivation of American Feelings and Sentiment. The mended, proceed to appoint Delegates to this scope of the work is very comprehensive, and it embodies a vast mass of practical discussion on all the subjects which are discussed. It day, and proceeded to consider the subject, will prove an invaluable text book which will become a necessity to every public man, and which, we predict, will have a wide-spread circulation. A work like it has long been

The well-informed correspondent of the the people, and was ratifled by them by vote | Philadelphia North American, writes from Washington as follows :- "The result of the election in New Hampshire is by no means acceptable in the Court circles. This inauspicious beginning damages prospects which the same, with the Constitution, to Congress, were cheered by a different anticipation. There is now practically demonstrated, what in meetings, have expressed, and whatever ul- was somewhat doubtful before, that the prestimate determination may have been enter- ence and exertations of Mr. Orr and M. Cobb, did not materially help to enlighten Northern opinion, or to recall the errant Democracy, who, in the former contest, deserted their old Many may have honestly believed that usur- allegiance. Such an indication from that pation could make no law, and that if Con- quarter is ominous, and gives some sanction gress made no further provisions, they were to the singular belief, so often verified, that the political complexion of the Speakership preceding a Presidential election, was but the certain precursor of an equally certain result. This is a saw of the Washington soothsayers, who, surpassing the Roman divines, draw their auguries without the flight of birds."

THE WORLD SURROUNDED BY THE STARS AND STRIPES .- The American tonnage of this country now figures up 5,400,000 tons, and will make up the very respectable ficet of 5,400 be done by Congress. For it is asserted by the ships of 1,000 tons each. And if the tonnage of the fleet be figured out in Yankee clippers of 200 tons each, and placed on the equatorial line around this globe, each skipper may speak above the ordinary pitch on ship board, round the whole circumferance of the globe. War would be a terrible calamity to this immense ber commercial marine of 5,200,000 tons; but little less than our own.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE .- There are in the English language 20,500 nouns, 40 pronouns, 9,200 adjectives, 8,000 verbs, 2,600 adverbs, 69 prepositions, 19 conjunctions, 68 interjec-According to Webster's Dictionary there are 100,000 words.

THEOTELED .- Although the Democracy of the lower House of our State Legislature did so far yield to the demands of the Jesuits as "Franciscan Brothers" in Cambria county, the rye is dull at \$1; corn 58a59c; cloverseed shall sit as a juror in the trial of any case foun-\$8,87a\$8,50; timothy \$6,50; flax \$1,90a\$2. ded on a breach of the foregoing law. The we have a great reason to believe, if admitted reported it with a negative recommendation.