which was carried by that time. Thirty-thirty was taken from under the ax of 1850, murdering slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and only cried to the action of the principles of the compromises of 1850, that the territory thus redeemed should be admitted into the Union as States with or without slavery as the people thereof might determine. These facts are claimed as a precedent for the act organizing Nebraska and Kansas. It is for those reasons, and in this sense also, claimed that the principle of non-intervention as adopted in 1850 should be regarded as a finality.

As Pennsylvanians we are not the advocates of the extension of slavery, and we deny that the principles of the Nebraska and Kansas bill produce that effect. It merely leaves it to the people to determine this question for themselves. But the soil, climate and productions of that region are not adapted to slave labor. It is our firm belief that slavery will not enter those territories. Those who are sensitive on this point should not close their eyes to the evidence that surrounds them. The indications are all opposed to its extension to that country. Such is the belief of the ablest men in the nation, those who advocated and voted for the Nebraska and Kansas bill, as well as those who voted against it.

Mr Douglas said:

"I do not believe there is a man in Congress who thinks it would be permanently a slave-holding country; I have no idea that it could."

Mr. Badger said:

"I have no more idea of seeing a slave-population in either of them (Nebraska or Kansas,) than I have of seeing it in Massachusetts."

Mr. Edward Everett said:

"I am quite sure everybody admits that it is not to be a slave-holding region."

Mr. Hunter said:

"Does any man believe that you will have a slave-holding State in Kansas or Nebraska? I confess that for a moment, I permitted such an allusion to rest on my mind."

Mr. Bell said, that as respects the South, "it was a contest for a mere abstraction."

Mr. Benton said in his first speech against the bill:

"The question of slavery in these territories, if thrown open to territorial action, will be a question of numbers—a question of the majority for or against slavery; and what chance would slave-holders have in such a contest? No chance at all. The slave emigrants will be outnumbered and compelled to play at a most unequal game, not only in point of numbers, but also in point of States."

In his second speech, Mr. Benton again said:

"I believe in the futility of this bill—its absolute futility in the slave-holding States, and that not a single slave will ever be held in Kansas or Nebraska under it, even admitting it to be passed."

Gen. Houston said:

"There was no more probability of slavery being introduced into these territories than into Illinois."

Even Mr. Seward, who is astute on this subject thus expresses himself:

"I feel quite sure that slavery at most can get nothing more that Kansas; while Nebraska the wider region will escape, for the reason that its soil and climate are uncongenial with the staples of slave culture—rice, sugar, cotton and tobacco. Moreover, since the public attention has been so well and so effectually directed towards the subject, I cherish a hope that slavery will not be able to gain a foothold even in Kansas."

But to render assurance doubly sure, we have even a stronger opinion from Judge POLLOCK himself, the Whig candidate for governor, who says in a letter dated June 19th, 1854: "Slavery can have no legal existence in these territories, either by act of Congress, or under the false pretence of popular sovereignty."

It may in fact be safely said that of all the acquisitions of territory from Mexico, there will not be a slave State added to the Union, and that the territory embraced in the Louisiana purchase not already admitted, will come in as free States.

It should also be borne in mind, that any territory that the United States may hereafter acquire must be south of 36d. 30m., and that this principle of popular sovereignty may drive the institution farther south than any positive act of Congress could do. Nor should it be forgotten that the interdiction of slavery north of 36d. 30m., is a virtual dedication of the territory south of that line for slave purposes. This has been the moral influence of such legislation, and it would no doubt continue to have that effect. It would in all probability have been a happy event for the country, had this doctrine of popular sovereignty in the territories been adopted in 1820. We should most likely have had a larger proportion of free States than we now have.

The Missouri line was never a favorite measure with the old Democratic statesmen. It suited a temporary measure, and quieted agitation for a time, but it was manifestly wrong in principle, and legislation of a dangerous character, calculated to divide the country into geographical sections, and create dissentions and divisions among the States and the people.

Thomas Jefferson once said,

"This Missouri question, by a geographical line of division, is the most portentous one that I have ever contemplated."

In 1820, he wrote to John Holmes:

"A geographical line, coinciding with a marked principle, moral and political, once conceived and held up to the angry passions of men, will never be obliterated."

James Madison said:

"I must own that I have always leaned to the belief that the restriction was not within the true scope of the Constitution."

James Monroe said:

"The proposed restriction as to the territories which are to be admitted into the Union, is not in direct violation of the Constitution, is repugnant to principles."

We might swell the list of authorities on this same point, from eminent American statesmen, living and dead.

It is difficult to infer from the mind the belief that this whole subject of slavery in the territories is greatly magnified. The right of a sovereign State to control this subject, is not disputed even by abolitionists. The right to establish or abolish the institution is admitted. The only effect that the legislation of Congress can possibly have, must be confined to the territorial probation of a State, during which time it can exercise but a limited influence upon the social or political affairs of the country. When once admitted into the Union with slavery, a State can abolish it—or admitted without, she can establish it.—Should the people north of 36d. 30m. in Nebraska, become numerous enough to be admitted as a free State, they could afterwards establish the institution, even if the Missouri line or the act of 1820 had not been disturbed. Suppose, for example, that any of the States covered by the ordinance of 1787, were at this time to establish slavery, where would be the remedy? There would be none. If the people of a territory should desire to have the institution, but perceiving that Congress might object to their admission into the Union, they could forbear to establish it until after their admission, and then do as they might deem best. Hence the wisdom of allowing that power to control in the beginning, that will most certainly control in the end, or at a subsequent period.

It is not to be denied that there is a most violent and unwarrantable spirit evoked by this slavery conflict, that should be discountenanced by the good men of all parties. It is one of the enigmas of human nature, that it can become so unreasonable in some of its manifestations. Our anti-Nebraska friends should take care lest the minds of a wild and ungovernable fanaticism should possess them as it has already possessed many others. The inflammatory and treasonable proceedings of an abolition convention in the city of New York, not long since, calls for the earnest condemnation of every lover of our national Union.

Wendell Phillips said:

"The Union sentiment is the great vortex which swallows up the great minds, and they have power enough for the time being to influence the people. The only remedy for the slave is the destruction of the government. I challenge any man to tell me what the union has done for us."

Wm. Lloyd Garrison proposed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the one grand vital issue to be made with the slave power, is the dissolution of the existing American Union."

Henry C. Wright spoke on the resolution and said:

"I like that resolution very much. This country denies God, or if it believes in God, I do not. The Christian God is the most accursed of demons. No man's rights can be ascertained by reference to a Bible, a law, or a constitution. I don't care that [snapping his fingers] for any such Book or Constitution when the question of liberty or slavery is to be considered. The only thing of importance is that the mass of the people venerate the Constitution. We should endeavor to do away with this. I thank God that I am a traitor to that Constitution. I thank God, also, that I am an infidel to the popular religion of this country and to all christendom."

The Hon. Edmund Quincy said that "the Constitution displayed the ingenuity of the very devil, and that the Union ought to be dissolved."

This was during the pendency of the Nebraska and Kansas bill before Congress. At the same time the leading abolition journals were loud in their denunciations of the bill itself, and treasonable in their opposition to the action of the government. Horace Greely, through the New York *Tribune*, said, in reference to the contemplated passage of the bill:

"Better that confusion should ensue—better that discord should reign in the national councils—better that Congress should break up in wild disorder, nay, better that the capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary, or fall and bury all its inmates beneath its crumbling ruins, than that this perfidy and wrong be finally accomplished."

There were many treasonable exhibitions, also, by the same class of men, during the recent anniversary of American Independence. At some places the bells were tolled, as if mourning for some great national calamity. At Farmingham, Massachusetts, treasonable speeches were delivered, after which Garrison above named, burned the Constitution of the United States and the fugitive slave law, amid the applause of men of as little patriotism as Benedict Arnold or himself.

Such are the incendiary and inflammatory sentiments with which despicable fanatics are endeavoring to indoctrinate the minds of the northern people. Such sentiments are the fit precursors of the recent riots and murder in Boston, trampling the Constitution and laws under the foot of violence.

Let us therefore, fellow-citizens, discard the doctrines of the abolitionists and anti-slavery agitators, and look upon the opinions which they have promulgated and are now promulgating, as the false lights thrown out by the ancient federalists, during the Missouri controversy, to mystify the people and regain lost power.

We have great confidence in the doctrine of popular sovereignty, and in the justice and wisdom of people. They have saved the country in many important crisis's in our affairs. It was the people that settled the government upon the republican platform after the Federalists of 1780 were driven from power. It was the people who sustained Jackson against the mammoth bank. It was the mass of the people who always upheld the country in time of war. It is in the people that we must look for protection against the miserable traitors and despicable wills of the enemies of the republic. The people of Pennsylvania will be true to their constitutional obligations, and their triumph in 1851 and 1852, are evidences that they are not only willing to be so, but also that they have the power to be so.—The day of wild fanaticism and sibal bigotry on the question of slavery has passed by in this State, and her Democracy and her people generally have planted themselves upon the principles of the Compromises of 1850, and there they will continue to stand, whether victory or defeat awaits them. They are willing to see the citizens of the territories determined in their primary assemblages, the question of domestic slavery for themselves, without the control or dictation of the Central Government, which may by a usurpation of power pretend to define the lines of freedom and slavery by degrees of latitude and longitude, or by geographical boundaries. The Democracy of Pennsylvania, guarding the destinies of the great central Commonwealth of this Union, will adhere faithfully to the principles of the Constitution, the sovereignty of the States and of the people, and the stability and repose of the nation.—The people of Pennsylvania are unselfish and unambitious, but they are just—they are modest and unpretending, and slow at arriving at conclusions, but they are powerful for good. The people of Pennsylvania are patriotic by instinct, and will crush to atoms all the feeble barriers to a healthy flow of public sentiment. Pennsylvania has always been a patriotic, union-loving State. She has always stood by the flag of our common country. She is the Keystone of the Federal Arch, and standing midway between the North and South, she constitutes the great breakwater, against which the waves of northern fanaticism and southern folly, have long surged and will continue to surge in vain.

J. ELLIS BONHAM, *Chairman.*
GEORGE C. WELKER, *Secretary.*

THE NEWSPAPER.—In the promotion of so desirable an object as the union of the intellectual with the useful, the newspaper is an important auxiliary. It is more.—It is typical of the community in which it circulates and is encouraged. It tells its character as well as its condition; its tastes as well as its necessities; the moral, as well as the physical, stamina of population or soil. It is the map whereon are traced our tendencies and destinies—the chart to direct the traveller and settler to safe and pleasant harborage, or to divert them from the shoals and quicksands of social degradation. At home it brings to our firesides, it imparts to our household, it impresses on our children, its sentiment of propriety or its tone of contamination.—Abroad, it is regarded as our oracle, and speaks volumes for or against us. In its business features may be discerned the indication of our prosperity or otherwise, in a worldly sense; but in its general complexion will be discovered our moral and spiritual healthfulness or disease. It is the portraiture of our imperfections, as well as the chronicler of our advancement.

National Intelligencer.

An Important Land Law.

Many of our Western readers will take interest in knowing the main features of the land Graduation Law, which was passed the late Congress. The law provides that all lands which have been in market for ten years or upwards, shall be subject to entry at one dollar per acre; fifteen years and upward at seventyfive cents; and twenty years and upwards, at twelve and a half cents per acre. Upon every reduction, the occupant and settler to have the right of pre-emption at such graduation prices until within thirty days preceding the next graduation, but not to interfere with any right which has heretofore accrued to actual settlers. Any person applying to any of the aforesaid lands, is required to make affidavit that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation' and for the use of an adjoining farm owned or occupied by him or herself, and that together with such entry, he or she has not acquired from the United States under the provisions of this act more than three hundred and twenty acres.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

CHARACTER.—A misstep may destroy life. One sin may ruin your character. Did you ever reflect on the consequences of a single indulgence in vice? The best men have fallen through the suggestion of another. How careful you should be while in the freshness of your days, lest a blight fall on you forever. If invited to places of resort, where it is difficult to decide, take the safe course, stay away and save your reputation.

This is a jewel of inestimable value, too precious to put in jeopardy. No man ever regrets that he kept aloof from temptation, and to the close of his life he expresses his joy that he was saved from the path of shame, by giving a decisive negative, when the voice of pleasure beckoned him on. Be decided, and you are safe; yield, and you may be lost. Watch with diligence, and guard well every avenue through which sin may reach you. In no other way will you be sure to overcome the world.

CALIFORNIA AN EXPORTER OF BREADSTUFFS.—This is the intelligence we get by the steamer, and it will now prove in value next to her crop of gold. The intelligence is that she can feed herself and neighbors abundantly from the products of her own soil. Truly, California is a wonderful territory—producing in the greatest abundance, not only precious dust and valuable minerals, but breadstuffs and vegetables of every description.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, SEPT. 6, 1854.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER, *of Clearfield County.*
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK, *of Somerset County.*
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY S. MOTT, *of Pike County.*

DISTRICT NOMINATION.

FOR CONGRESS,
DAVID BARCLAY, *of Jefferson County.*

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
DAVID ROSS, *of Pike Township.*
FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
GEORGE WALTERS, *of Bell Township.*

New Advertisements.

The pork trade falls flat to be high in our town, from and after the 10th inst. See borough ordinance.

EXPENSIVE SALE.—Mr. Beatty, of Bridgeport, has an extensive assortment of valuable personal property, including a lot of store goods, which he will offer at public sale on the 25th inst. See large bills, for particulars.

The Sheriff's proclamation, for holding the General Election, appears to-day. Advocates of the prohibitory law are referred to the Act of Assembly therein contained.

MILITARY.—The Regulars are again called upon to show themselves.

NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

DAVID BARCLAY, Esq., of Jefferson co., is now regularly before the people of this Congressional district, for a seat in the national legislature. Mr. B. is yet a young man, and possesses a degree of talents that will enable him, if properly directed, to be highly useful to his constituents, and to win for him a name and a character alike honorable to himself and his county. He has ever been an ardent and consistent Democrat, and is in all respects such a candidate as all true National Democrats can cordially support—untainted and unstained by either of the numerous *isms* now arrayed against the old Republican party.

Our district is composed of eight counties—each one of them polling regularly majorities for the Democratic candidates. Of course Mr. Barclay cannot, in the nature of things, fail of a triumphant election. After the miserable failure that attended the opposition to Mr. Curtis, two years ago, under much more favorable auspices than now exist, many suppose that Mr. B. will have the race all to himself. Whether such shall be the case, or whether they shall succeed in finding a victim for the sacrifice, we confidently assure our Democratic friends of this co., that, although their delegates to the district Convention failed in their efforts to secure the nomination of our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. G. R. Barrett—and whose nomination, we were well assured on every hand, would have been a tower of strength to the Democracy throughout the district—we nevertheless have a candidate in whose support we can all cordially and harmoniously unite.

Mott a Know Nothing, eh!

Our readers will remember that the Whig press, as a means of averting some of the odium that attaches to Pollock on account of his disgraceful connection with Know Nothingism, charged H. S. MOTT, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, with being a member of that intolerent order. And they will also remember that we, in noticing that charge, distinctly said, that unless Mr. Mott would deny the foul charge, we would cease to support him. Other Democratic papers pursued the same course, well assured however, that it was a mere fabrication—a shallow trick of the forlorn and desponding Whigs. But Mr. M. was not slow in meeting this charge, and as an honorable man, and a true Democrat, he replies to the letter of the Chairman of the State Central Committee, in the following manly and emphatic manner.

STROUDSBURG, Aug. 26th, 1854.

J. Ellis Bonham, Esq., Chairman State Central Committee.

DEAR SIR:—On my return home, after a considerable absence, I found awaiting my arrival yours of the 18th. In reply, I have to say that I am not connected with a secret association organized for political purposes, commonly called Know-Nothings, and that I have never made any promise, effort or request, to be admitted as a member, or given the least intimation that I would do so. The only political membership to which I confess is that of the Democratic party of the Union, bound in the bonds of the Constitution, and the glorious and liberal principles which have demonstrated the problem of self-government, which has made our country the beacon-light of freedom for a wondering and admiring world.

In the love of these principles I have always lived and expect to die.

Very respectfully,
H. S. MOTT.

☞POETRY.—*by a Poetess*, is very well done, and if the fair authoress will entrust us with the secret of her name—an indispensible requisite with publishers—we will gladly give it a place—and hope for a "few more of the same sort."

MORE FANATICISM.

We publish the proceedings of the meeting of Natives, in Bradford township, more for the purpose of calling public attention thereto, and not because we feel under any obligation to do so; and we again repeat, what we have often said heretofore, that we cannot be instrumental in any manner, in persecuting *any* religious sect, and we now give notice, once and for all, that hereafter, all such things shall be excluded from our columns.

A bold attack is here made upon one of the christian churches, and made, too, in a blundering rigmarole of nonsense, and so far as the preamble is concerned, without a single grain of either common sense or truth. We would not censure the citizens of Bradford township, who are concerned in this intolerant warfare—we are sure they are at least for the most part, the victims of a base system of deception. They are led to believe that the Catholic religion is inconsistent with republican liberty, and they are told, time and again, that every Catholic owes an allegiance to the Pope that cannot be severed by his oath of allegiance to any temporal government. If this were true, why did the present Pope, in order to save his head from the revolutionist, fly from the Vatican in 1849? If Catholics owed the head of their church such allegiance, why did they not fly to his protection? If the Pope himself had had the slightest notion of the validity of such oath, why did he not call upon his subjects to come to his rescue? But he made no call, and was suffered to share the same fortunes that any other monarch would. Many of his predecessors have shared similar fates, and yet the history of the world does not furnish any evidence that at such times the Catholic subjects of other governments were any the less loyal to such governments on that account.

Is not these facts of themselves sufficient to convince the most skeptical that all this fuss about the temporal power of the Pope, is mere gammon? Are they not sufficient to cause all men of sound reasoning faculties, and honest seekers after truth, at least to hesitate before they unite in such wholesale denunciations? Let the Catholics, or any other denomination of christians, as a body, assume rights and privileges, contrary to our republican institutions, and not guarantied to any and all others, and we will be the first to denounce them and to enlist for their overthrow.

But again: If catholicism is antagonistic to republicanism, how comes it, that the oldest republic in the world, San Marino—now more than a thousand years old—is almost exclusively Catholic, and is surrounded by the immediate dominions of the Pope? Switzerland, the next oldest Republic, is also largely Catholic. With these facts in view, then, how superlatively ridiculous is it to talk about Catholicism being inconsistent with republican liberty.

You may oppose a division of the School fund, and we will go with you. You may talk of changing the naturalization laws, and we will reason with you. But when you lay your sacriligious hands upon the holy cause of religion—when you undertake to set up "*religious tests*" for American citizens, and deprive your fellow men of the "freedom of conscience," we must treat you as we do all other enemies of American Republicanism.

Let us be fairly understood—let us not be misrepresented. We defend no sectarian creed, and least of many, the Catholic. We only point to the unerring record of history, not in vindication of *any part* of the Catholic creed, but to remove a very erroneous opinion which prevails with regard to a recent, and a very important event in the world's history.

THE ISMS.—That Know Nothingism, or Nativism, is merely an adjunct of the Whig party, is most clearly demonstrated by the fact that in every instance where their candidates have been successful—in every city, town and district—they were not only Know Nothings or Natives, but Whigs also. If they were independent of the two old parties, is it not reasonable to suppose that they would occasionally beat the whigs and not the Democrats every time? Who can doubt, therefore, that this proscription party, is merely a cats-paw for the Whig party? They may nominate and vote for, Democrats sometimes, but if they do it is in districts where they know there is no hope of electing them.

GOV. BIGLER IN THE NORTH.—Judge Pollock having declined to accompany Gov. Bigler among the people of the State, our worthy Governor is now on a visit to the Northern counties alone. At every place he has yet visited, the sterling yeomanry of the great North have given him the most enthusiastic receptions. The Whigs built all their hopes upon the disaffection of the Democrats of that region on the Nebraska question. They now see these bright hopes vanish into the air.

☞The proceedings of the Native Convention at Curwensville last Saturday, will appear in our next.

A Sound Pollock Man.

The following is part of a political colloquy that actually came off between a citizen of our county, and a landlord not a great many miles east of Brookville:

Dr. C.—How does it come that you, a liquor seller, are so warm for Pollock, when the Maine-Law men are claiming him as their candidate?

Landlord.—Oh, that is a great mistake. Pollock is a good friend to us tavern-keepers. Bigler is a red-hot temperance man, and last Spring, when the legislature passed a prohibitory law, Gov. Bigler refused to veto it. All we liquor sellers could do with him had no effect, and we just sent it over to the Governor of New York and he vetoed it right off!

The Doctor caved in.

For the Republican.

Explosion at Centre School House.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Curiosity led me to the Centre School House on Saturday evening the 26th ult., where I undrstood some Native thunder was to explode, and I assure you I was not disappointed. I found Asahel Carr, a steadfast Bigler Democrat, acting as President, and A. Hoyt, Whig, Secretary. The meeting was first addressed by Geo. W. Rheem, Jr., Whig, who delivered himself about as follows:"

"Mr. President: I believe both Whigs and Democrats have become entirely corrupt by foreign influence. It is high time that we are at work. I believe the Native American party is the only party which we can expect to maintain our religious liberty. We exclude all foreigners from voting or holding office for the space of twenty-one years. No division of the School Fund. No union of church and State. I believe it is the object of the Roman Catholic Church to subvert our religious freedom, as fully disclosed in the *Shepherd of the Valley*. I would say like Thomas Jefferson, the idol of Democracy, I wish there was an ocean of fire between this and the old world—and without shaking the world to pieces, the speaker resumed his seat.

* * * * * *

The third champion was W. M. Dugan, another Whig, who delivered himself almost in the same strain as his predecessors, assuring his hearers that B. Rush Bradford, the Native candidate would be elected.

Mr. M. Hoyt.—I would like to know upon what grounds you can expect to elect Bradford, because in my opinion, Bigler is the strongest man of the three.

Mr. Dugan.—Gentlemen, there is an organization of Red Men, consisting of *four hundred thousand*, who will all vote for Bradford, and there is another organization the name of which he would give when called upon, consisting of *six hundred thousand*, who will also vote for Bradford, to say nothing of the Native Americans.

This explosion was so loud and terrific that reason did not resume her throne until so much of the Abolition lecture of Mr. O. Hoyt had been delivered that I failed to get the thread of his discourse, and hence its benefits are lost to your readers—and with a fervent ejaculation of "God save the Commonwealth," I went my way home, hoping that all true lovers of their country might have a similar opportunity of witnessing the doings of these advocates of the *isms* of all the isms. Yours.

CHRONICLER.

From the New York Tribune.

GREELY AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

We print in another column, for whatever it may be worth in the eyes of the readers, a communication upon the aims of the society of Know-Nothings. In our view, this exposition is precious mainly as an avowel of Know Nothing purposes and plans. Truth compels us to add that the oldest republic now existing, is that of San Marino, not only Catholic but wholly surrounded by the especial dominion of the Popes, who might have crushed it like an egg shell at any time these last thousand years—but they didn't. The only republic we ever travelled in besides our own is Switzerland, half of its cantons or States are entirely Catholic, yet never have we heard that it was unfaithful to the cause of Freedom. They were nearly all Roman Catholics, from the southern cantons of Switzerland whom Austria so ruthlessly expelled from Lombardy after the suppression of the last revolt in Milan, accounting them natural born republicans and revolutionists; and we suppose Austria is not a Know-Nothing on this point. We never heard the Catholics of Hungary accused of backwardness in the late glorious struggle of their country for freedom, though its leaders were Protestants fighting against a leading Catholic power avowedly in favor of religious as well as civil liberty. And chivalric, unhappy Poland almost wholly Catholic, has made as gallant struggles for freedom as any other nation, while of the three despotisms that has crushed her but one was Catholic.

We do not hope to stop the crusade of intolerance and violence now setting against the Catholics, calling for their disfranchisement, and threatening their temporary exclusion from all public trusts. Epidemics of this sort must have their course; and this one has some truth and a large amount of honest bigotry on which to base its operations. Quite a number whose religion never till now did them much good or harm, will ride into office on the back of their resonant Protestantism, and that will be an end of the matter. The Naturalization laws will remain essentially as they are; and Know Nothingism will give place to some new fashion in politics, perhaps equally factitious, after a few changes of the moon. We only desire to be classed, now and evermore, among those who are in favor of the infusion into our current politics of the largest possible measure of practical religion, and therefore averse to intermingling therewith the least trace of polemical Theology.