

Position of Parties.

Is there a pro-slavery party at the North? There is a party that, instead of ignoring the slavery question, has long been and still continues the active auxiliary of the Slave Power; that act of the Nebraska bill; that, since that act has made Slavery the great issue before the people, has generally nominated and supported Nebraska men for office; and that has been met and defeated by the people on that issue, throughout the Free States. Facts, then, point out this party, the sham Democracy, as, at least in practice, the pro-slavery party of the North. Nor do they generally deny that this is their position, but openly advocate pro-slavery measures, except in a few localities where policy dictates a different course, to conciliate the Free Soilers.

To call off attention from their own position, so emphatically opposed to the principles of true Democracy, the organs of the sham Democracy are raising the cry of 'anti-slavery' against their opponents. For those who vote pro-slavery to make this charge against those who vote anti-slavery, seems remarkable enough; but a portion of the opposition are united in a secret organization, and this fact affords an opportunity to assert that that organization is pro-slavery—that pro-slaveryism is one of its secrets. If such is the fact, if the Know Nothings have placed themselves on the same ground with the sham Democracy on the slavery question, they deserve to fall and will fall; and they and the Free Soilers must part company, their proper place being with the party, they have heretofore helped to defeat. The premises from which this conclusion concerning the position of the Know Nothings, is drawn, are rather slight. They have not an organization openly declared their hostility to slavery, otherwise than by voting for Free Soil men—with one or two exceptions in the earlier stages of their existence,—in every election that has been held in the Free States. Is such evidence to be taken as conclusive?—Let those papers that make the accusation, and get have the impudence to assert that the Democratic party is Free Soil, try their own party by the same test. When did a Democratic State Convention, in any State, ever pass Free Soil Resolutions? If they do not take open anti-slavery grounds, are they not pro-slavery? But this point is more effectually settled by the vote of the people, than by other means. The voting at the recent elections, shows that the North is divided primarily into two parties, those who adhere to the national administration and disgrace the name of Democracy, and those who, placing principle above party, and believing the Slavery issue paramount to all others, have broken loose from the old organizations and enlisted for the war under the banner of freedom. It is only necessary for the Know Nothings to show to the satisfaction of all that they stand on the Free Soil platform, like those with whom they have voted, and the 'national Democracy' will be left alone in their glory—undisputedly the sole pro-slavery party of the North. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, according to the telegraphic reports, the State Councils or Conventions have within the present month taken a strong anti-slavery position. In New Hampshire the State Council adopted resolutions protesting against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and against the Nebraska bill and Fugitive Slave law, and pledging the party to resist the further extension of Slavery. In Massachusetts the State Convention met, May 2nd, and was largely attended, and its action decidedly anti-slavery. Governor Gardner and Senator Henry Wilson are among the delegates appointed to attend the Know Nothing Convention in Philadelphia in June. Strong anti-slavery resolutions were passed, and it was generally admitted that the order must take position on the anti-slavery platform.

Let the order throughout the North take the same position, and act in concert with the Republican party, and the effectual overthrow of the Slave Democracy at the next Presidential election, may be confidently anticipated.

Cummings, of the Philadelphia Bulletin, is as fine a specimen of a Northern Douglass as can be found outside the lines of the sham Democracy. To read his comments, one might doubt whether he considers the slavery party, or the Free State party, the most to blame for the acts of the wretches who lately so grossly violated the laws, that they might force upon Kansas a Missouri Legislature. Notwithstanding the settlers from the free States have comported themselves as peaceful, law-abiding citizens, guilty of no worse crime than a desire to give Freedom to Kansas by their votes, the Bulletin is base enough to place them in the same category with their outlaw conquerors, as the following extract shows: "It is unfortunate for the peace of the country that the slavery disputes should have made Kansas the theatre of a civil war of all kinds—the desperate abolitionists, the men who can recognize no medium and moderate course, but who will be satisfied with nothing less than the establishment of their own extreme views. The representatives of each party, that have assembled in Kansas, are fanatical, and they will cling to their peculiar views as if it were a sort of holy duty. To secure them they are quite willing to violate written laws, to upset an election, to tempt voters, to touch their opponents, and to threaten those of opposite views."

DESTRUCTION OF THE WORLD.—The end of Time, it appears, has at last been definitely fixed at the 19th of May inst., and not the 19th of April as some of the newspapers erroneously stated. The prophet Daniel we believe is chiefly relied on as authority for this statement, and, as the 'Second Adventists' say they have figured up carefully and cannot be mistaken this time, the public may generously give them this chance to redeem their credit, with the understanding that another postponement will be fatal to their reputation as prophets or interpreters of proph-

The Philadelphia Election.

It seems a little problematical who have the greatest cause to rejoice over the result of the recent municipal election in Philadelphia. Some of the Democratic papers have been crowding over the result, as though they had something to rejoice at. Their former arrogance seems to have been effectually whipped out of them, and they are now thankful for very small favors.

The election for City Treasurer was close, from the fact that the Democrats supported Mr. Haggert, the Whig candidate for that office, thus for the occasion uniting both the old parties against the Know Nothings. And yet, notwithstanding this fusion, Morton, the American candidate, was elected by 322 majority. At the October election, the Democrats of Philadelphia gave Judge Black 25,446 votes, and Thomas H. Baird, the American candidate, had 23,104. Now, the united Whig and Democratic vote for Treasurer, is only 22,068, while the American vote is 22,458. Which party, according to the figures, appears to be decaying? Mr. Sherry, the Democratic candidate for City Commissioner, is defeated by Hill the American candidate, by 197 majority, one hundred and seventy-seven votes cast in the Seventh Ward for G. H. Hill having been rejected by the Return Judges.

The American candidates for Assistant Surveyors were elected in most of the districts. The Democrats are also in the minority in both the City Councils, but the recent extravagance of the old Councils had aroused the citizens against them, and the American candidates were in several cases defeated, for that cause. In this election we have another exemplification of the present weakness of party ties, and the determination of the people to reform abuses by whoever committed. The North American says that the true cause of the defeat of so many of the American candidates for Councilmen, was the determination of many independent, right-minded men, not attached to either the Whig or Democratic standard, to vote for none but good and competent candidates; and that the result should be a warning to the Americans to exercise a little more care in the selection of their nominees.

Know Nothing Split in Illinois.

According to the Chicago Democrat, the Know Nothing State Council recently held in that City, after a stormy session, finally split on the Slavery question. They are divided into the 'Jonathan's' and 'Sams' of whom the former are said to be anti-slavery and anti-Catholic; and the latter anti-Catholic and anti-Foreign. The Sams are said to sympathize with Judge Douglas, and to be chiefly composed of old Hunter Whigs and old Hunter Democrats, men of pro-slavery tendencies. Douglas attended as a lobby member, and expressed all his skill in pulling the wires for the pro-slavery division, but the result was their complete discomfiture. The Free Soil division were completely victorious, and their opponents—those who did not come over and join the successful party—left in disgust.

This is another illustration of the consequences that must follow any attempt to give a pro-slavery tendency to the order at the North. No party that succumbs to the Slave Power, and either renders it active support, like the sham Democracy, or consents to yield a tacit submission to its aggressions, like one branch of the Northern Know Nothings, can ever obtain the sympathies or votes of true Republican Freemen.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY.—As far as we can learn, the project of erecting the new county of Lackawanna out of a part of Luzerne—the County Seat of which would probably be at Scranton—has been defeated in the Legislature. The question was fairly decided by the people of the county last Fall, in favor of the division, which is desirable both from the great extent of Luzerne county, (being the largest county in the State, by two hundred square miles,) and from the rapid increase of population and wealth within the limits of the proposed county. If divided as proposed, the new county would contain about 30,000 inhabitants, and the old one about 40,000, with a prospect that eventually the new would surpass the old in population, wealth, and importance.

THE CINCINNATI RIOTS.—The Coroner has completed the enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Patrick Drury, one of the victims of the election riots, and his labor on Thursday evening last. The verdict, as the Bulletin Commercially places the responsibility of the commencement of the riots upon the foreigners, who acted the polls and prevented the Americans from voting. The examination lasted two days, and over one hundred witnesses were examined before the Coroner's jury.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury, as above recorded, is in accordance with the statement that appeared in the Cincinnati papers, immediately after the riots occurred; but, though thus verified by the solemn finding of a jury, on the spot, we presume the truth of these statements will still be denied by the anti-American press, whose policy it is to deprive the foreign Catholics at the expense of our own countrymen and the truth.

Teachers' Association.

In pursuance of notice, the Susquehanna County Teachers' Association met at the large and commodious building known as the Methodist Meeting House in Herrick Centre, on Thursday, May 8th, 1855. The President not being present, the meeting was called to order by Thomas D. Reese, and on motion H. H. Ellis, Esq., was elected Chairman pro tem. The exercises were opened with prayer by Prof. Richardson. Miss Charlotte Ellis, a distinguished teacher now engaged in teaching in Wayne county, being present, was called upon to give a description of the course pursued in teaching in that county, which she did in a very clear and interesting manner, and it proved conclusively that the true friends of education were thoroughly waked up in our sister county.

Prof. Richardson made a few appropriate remarks on the deplorable condition of many of the schoolhouses in this county—that in many instances he found that appropriate seats were not provided for small scholars, and in some cases a total neglect of ventilation.

The best manner of interesting small children was then taken up and discussed at length by Julius Tyler, Prof. Richardson, Z. L. R. Case, and others; and it was the decided opinion of the teachers present that a slate and pencil, simple as it may appear to some, was the best means yet tried. It was also decided that copy-plates were indispensably necessary to make good penmen.

The present school law was next introduced, and was very ably discussed by Prof. Richardson, C. H. Ellis, Benj. Wartrous and others. On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Association were entertained with speeches from Prof. Richardson and J. Tyler, upon education in general. They showed in a very clear and logical manner that every child of the Old Keystone, rich or poor, had a claim upon the State for a liberal education. The residue of the session was spent in discussing the new law, and the members generally partook of the discussion. The principal objection raised against it was, that too much was required of the Directors without giving them any compensation for their services. It was remarked that in some places in the county the law was not enforced, and in those places it was mostly objected to. They wished to see it rigidly enforced, and whenever a better one was presented they would willingly consent to have this repealed. On motion, the Association adjourned to meet at the Methodist Church on Gibson Hill on Friday, May 28th, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M. The large number of teachers in attendance, and the generous and hospitable manner in which those from abroad were received, was another proof of the deep interest the good people of Herrick entertain for the cause of education, for which they have hitherto been so long distinguished.

THOMAS D. REESE, Sec.

We find by the records of the Commissioners of Emigration that there is a startling decrease in the number of emigrants that have arrived in New York, since the first of March up to the present date, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. Although the returns for this month are not yet complete, the additional increase, if any, will be very trifling. The numbers that arrived from foreign countries at this port in March and April 1854, were 24,006; in March and April 1855 (up to this date) 5,358, which give the enormous decrease, in two months, of 29,548. In the period of last year to which we allude, 13,500 emigrants came from Ireland, but from the first of March up to the present, the arrivals from that country only numbered 1,881, which exhibits a falling off to the amount of 11,619.

Various minor causes may have combined to produce this result; but the principal cause may be fairly traced to the crusade that has been waged in some States against our imported population; and in a still greater degree, to the late season of unparalleled distress, which was experienced with more or less intensity throughout every portion of the Union. Thousands returned to the old countries during the past Winter, taking with them accounts of the sad instances of destitution which they have witnessed. Their tales were sufficient to dispel the golden dreams of persons intending to emigrate, and induce them to remain at home, and bear a little longer the wrongs and oppressions from which he had made up their minds to escape.

There seems a determination to find fault, whether with or without reason. The cry set up above, that the American movement, which is evidently meant by 'the crusade' against our imported population, 'is a result of a mistaken policy, is utterly foolish. But if it had thus resulted, we can see nothing very startling in it. We cheerfully welcome foreigners of every clime to our shores; but, while so many native born citizens and such vast numbers of foreigners already here, are in want and suffering, in consequence of the great stagnation of business, there can be no good reason for complaining of a present decrease in emigration.

But we go further, and assert that this decrease is an actual benefit to the country.—We do not want all Europe at once. We are willing to take it in instalments. But we want it no faster than we can assimilate it with the tastes, habits and language of our people.

When the Dutch settled in Pennsylvania, they came in such numbers that they formed a nation of themselves, and to this day use the language of their forefathers. Whereas in this State the emigration was of that moderate character which permitted the emigrants to assimilate with others, and thus form a homogeneous race. There can be no doubt that foreign governments are checking this emigration, in a measure, for the men are wanted at home. But this country will not materially suffer, if there should be no more emigration for some time to come.—North American.

Connecticut Legislature—Election of Gov.

HARTFORD, Conn. May 3, 1855. The Legislature of this State this morning elected Wm. T. Minor, American, for Governor for the ensuing year. The vote was 70 for the American, 17 for the Whig, and 70 for the State Officers were also elected.—The Governor delivers his Message this afternoon.

The Message of the Governor was delivered this afternoon. He recommends that the proposed amendment to the Constitution—extending the right of suffrage to colored persons, and requiring persons to be able to read and write before being admitted as electors—be allowed to go to the people. He recommends an appropriation in aid of the State Agricultural Society; says the income of the State Fund the past year has been \$128,108, making a dividend of \$1 25 for each scholar, and thinks it is the duty of the Legislature to encourage education in every possible way, and is in favor of giving merit to the State School Districts a copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. He says he should regard the repeal or modification of the Probationary Law as detrimental to the best interests of the State, observing that the effect of the law has been, not as recommended to it to general favor, and that by its crime has been lessened, poverty and misery alleviated, and the happiness of many a fire-side restored. The balance in the Treasury at the close of the year is stated at \$38,000. Appropriations for the Deaf, Dumb, Blind, and for the State Reform School are recommended. He favors such a remodel of the Judiciary system as will facilitate the settlement of causes. He says that the banking institutions of the State are in a sound and healthy condition; that the military will compare favorably with that of six other States; that the mass of alien immigrants the people refrained their enthusiastic commendation of the act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. He enters largely into the consideration of this pernicious influence arising from the extent and character of the foreign immigration.—After alluding to the large and increasing number now annually coming among us, the Governor says: "The mass of alien immigrants some of them tainted with the infidelity of continental Europe, very many of them blind followers of an ecclesiastical despotism, a large majority of them without correct ideas of the duties appertaining to citizens of a republican Government, and by early prejudice totally unfit to learn the principles of our Constitution, and the rights of our citizens, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our children.

Let the people of Portage, as a component part of the great army of Freedom in Ohio, cultivate, politically, the spirit of union, harmony, concord, and cordial co-operation, that they may effectually bear a hand in accomplishing the great results due to the genius of our free institutions, to the rights of our race, and to our own individual and collective welfare.

What, then, shall we do? We should remember: 1. The infamous Nebraska swindle. 2. That the great issue is, Freedom or Slavery for this Government—one or the other.

That the Democratic Republican Party of the People is the instrumentality by means of which to vanquish the spoilers of men, and to secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our children. Let the people of Portage, as a component part of the great army of Freedom in Ohio, cultivate, politically, the spirit of union, harmony, concord, and cordial co-operation, that they may effectually bear a hand in accomplishing the great results due to the genius of our free institutions, to the rights of our race, and to our own individual and collective welfare.

Arraigned for Slave Piracy.—James D. Darnan, the Captain of the brig Grey Eagle, who was arrested in August last on the charge of taking on board his vessel, at some port on the coast of Africa, 500 negroes, with a view to make them slaves, is now on trial at Philadelphia.

The allegations are that the Grey Eagle is an American vessel, as certified by Geo. Marsden, Samuel S. Grey, John A. Mason, or by some other or owners unknown; and that the negroes were taken on board the vessel on the 1st of April, 1854. The defendant has been in prison ever since his commitment by the U. S. Commissioner to take his trial. The negroes were landed on the coast of Cuba, and upon the arrival of one of the crew at Havana, he gave information to the American Consul, who sent the witness to New York with such other information as he was able to procure, in order to secure the arrest of the defendant, who had escaped from Havana, and was believed to be in New York. The defendant came to Philadelphia, and was shortly afterwards seized by the U. S. Marshal William W. Atkinson, and his detention on a boarding house in Penn street. At his hearing before the Commissioner, some five or six witnesses were examined, who testified that the defendant was one of the captains of the brig Grey Eagle, and had charge of the vessel on her return voyage from the coast of Africa by a port in the island of Cuba. That he landed the negroes on the island of Cuba, near Cabaños, by bribing the officer stationed at that point, and received for his cargo several hundred thousand dollars, which was shared among the owners, officers and crew of the vessel. Several of the counts of the indictment charge the vessel with being a foreign one, but allege the defendant to be a citizen of the United States. The trial is for life or death.

Know Nothings in Court.—Previous to impelling a jury on Wednesday last to try certain parties charged with riot at the township election, in Nockamixon, in March last, alleged to have originated from an ill-feeling existing between Know Nothings and German Catholics, the Hon. Judge Ross, counsel for the defence, challenged the array of jurors owing to the fact of their having been selected and summoned by a Know Nothing Sheriff; that as Know Nothings, men might not enter the jury box unbiased, where those put upon their defence were Catholics or belonged to a different political party, the challenge was argued at some length, by Mr. Ross, in favor of setting aside the array, and by George Lear, Esq. in opposition. Witnesses, supposed to be Know Nothings, were called and examined, some of them undergoing a thorough cross-examination from Mr. Ross, relative to the secret order of Know Nothings. Some of the questions were overruled by the Court, and it was finally determined by the witnesses to answer them. The witnesses called to the stand were—Sheriff Fellman, Joshua Stackhouse, Dr. Samuel Bradshaw and William Bacha. During the examination of those witnesses, the Court room was densely crowded, and much curiosity was manifested to find out the mysteries of Know Nothingism. Some of the witnesses admitted they belonged to a secret order commonly known as Know Nothings; that they were bound by an oath not to support any Catholics or foreigners for office.

The Court over-ruled the challenge of Mr. Ross, and after consuming the greater part of the afternoon, in a fruitless effort to bring to light the secrets of "Sam," the Court proceeded to impel a jury to try the Nockamixon rioters.—Bucks County Intelligencer.

Riot at Womelsdorf.—The Militia Ordered Out.—Reading, May 4. A riot has occurred among the Irish at Womelsdorf, sixteen miles northwest of this place. The rioters burned several houses and barns, and ten to fifteen horses and mules perished in the flames. The Reading Battalion are on their march to the scenes of the riot.

In Spain the Roman Catholic Priests continue to refuse Protestants both the right and the rites of burial—that is to say, the use of cemeteries, and the legal performance of religious ceremonies over the dead. By late advices it appears that a Protestant Minister in Madrid, assembling with some of his British countrymen for the purpose of divine worship, had been brutally outraged.

IRLAND.—The Irish are buying up Ireland, and a capital operation it is. Under the number of Estates Bill, which provides for the sale in small lots of large landed estates burdened with debts, land to the value of one hundred millions of dollars has passed into the hands of the common people. The effect of the measure in stimulating enterprise and thrift, is said to be wonderful, and its fruits are seen in the rapid decrease of paupers in the public almshouses. There is a future for Ireland, sure.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATE, May 4th, the bill for the sale of the Main Line was passed finally. It fixes the price at \$8,000,000. The House amendments to the bill relative to the rights and duties of husbands and wives occurred in the bill to erect the new county of Lackawanna, was rejected, and the charter of the Ohio River Improvement Company passed finally.

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MINISTERS BECOMING POLITICIANS.

RAYMOND, N. H., April 25, 1855. In past times, say twenty-five years ago, and more, the Methodist, Baptist, Free Will Baptist, Christian, and Universalist ministers of this State, embracing not far from two-thirds of the whole number in the State, were mostly Democrats in politics. The Congressmen were mostly Whigs. In those times, many ministers of the Democratic party were active politicians. They discussed politics in the circles they met, voted at the polls, were often chosen legislators, made fervent prayers for the perpetuity and spread of our glorious liberties at military reviews, &c. They were also active in the days of Jefferson. When Jackson, Van Buren, and others, were candidates for the Presidency, some ministers attended meetings at which political addresses were given, and offered prayer. So late as 1850, at a political meeting addressed by stump orators of the Democratic party, a minister offered a prayer, which was considered so valuable that it was published in a political paper. Any one who read it could see that it was quite political. Democratic ministers within half a dozen years have attended, as members, political conventions, for the nomination of State, county, and other officers. Even in the present year, in one county, a minister, who was the only one that voted with the Democrats in that part of the State, attended the caucus just before the election, and was an active member.

In all these and other cases that might be named, there was no complaint that ministers were meddling with politics. No, no; that was all very well. They were patriotic, and "for their country!" But since 1835, a change has been taking place. The Democratic party proving recent to the true principles of Democracy as they were in the days of Jefferson, ministers have left it. The party becoming proscribed to the upholding of Slavery, and to the extension of it, ministers have been leaving it, so that at present but very few support it. Perhaps out of 650 ministers now in the State, there are not fifty that are of the Democratic party. Hundreds of their ranks are opposed to Slavery. Formerly, for instance, the fact that they do not make these the subjects of their discourses; they pray for those in bonds, and occasionally some of them make God's violated law speak out in tones of thunder.—This is more particularly the case on the annual fast and thanksgiving days. Formerly those days had become seasons for amendment and fasting, so that churches contained but few heretics. Now more attend. But while ministers have been taking this course, some of the people have been in agony. Ministers could be active in politics while Democrats, but to be active for the cause of Freedom, Oh, that alters the case!" "I wish to see it rigidly enforced, and whenever a better one was presented they would willingly consent to have this repealed. On motion, the Association adjourned to meet at the Methodist Church on Gibson Hill on Friday, May 28th, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M. The large number of teachers in attendance, and the generous and hospitable manner in which those from abroad were received, was another proof of the deep interest the good people of Herrick entertain for the cause of education, for which they have hitherto been so long distinguished.

THE NEW YORKS DINA FOR FREEDOM. The New Yorks Dina publishes an account of a trial, which has been commenced in that city on behalf of Josephine Smith, who alleges that she is wrongfully and illegally claimed as a slave by Lionel C. Levy, of New Orleans, and Joseph Cohen, of Charleston, upon an alleged purchase made at the succession sale of the late Jadah Barrett. In her petition she declares that when she lived in Barrett's house, she resided there as a free white member of his family, and was known to the world and acknowledged by Barrett as his daughter. She has always associated with white persons, was educated at schools where colored pupils are not admitted, and has often sat in the dress circles of the public theatres, where none but white persons are allowed to be seated. She has enjoyed liberty for ten years, which gives a legal right to freedom.

Several years previous to Barrett's death she ceased to reside in his house, bought and sold property in her own name, and was sued in the various courts of the State, and did many other acts inconsistent with a state of slavery. All of which were done with the knowledge of said Barrett. She says that Levy, her pretended master, knew all these facts at the time of his pretended purchase, and that Cohen, who claims a part interest in her, was also conversant with them. By her persuasions they have injured her feelings, and repudiated, and have subjected her to much trouble and expense, and she prays the Court not only to decree her to be free, person, but to render a verdict against Levy and Cohen for damages in the sum of \$2000.

The plaintiff in this suit is now in Canada, and brings the suit in order to obtain permission to return to her home in New Orleans.

FAMINE IN UPPER GEORGIA.—We have sad accounts from the north part of Georgia. The Dalton Times says that many people are without corn, or any means to procure any. And besides, there is some for sale in some neighborhoods, a bushel could not be obtained for love or money. Poor men are offering to work for a peck of corn a day. If they plead "our children will starve," they are answered, "so will mine, if I part with the little I have." Horses and mules are turned out into the woods, to wait for grass or starve. The consequence is, that those who have and can only plant what they can with the hoe, cannot do so. It is seriously argued that, unless assisted soon, many of the poor class of that section will perish.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

ANOTHER NATIONAL CELEBRATION. We give place, in another part of our paper, to the very able report of our townsman, Hon. J. R. Tyson, made to the Historical Society, on the subject of fixing a day for the celebration of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. There is such a manifest propriety in this movement, that the wonder only is, that so many years of happiness and prosperity have been permitted to pass under this admirable instrument without a movement of this kind. The great bulwark of our liberties—the sheet-anchor of all our hopes—it is by it that we can live and exist as a nation of freemen; and in these days of recklessness of power, when the spirit of unscrupulous effort for gain and territorial acquisition stalks abroad from one end of the land to the other, and when inconsistent elements are to be seen on all sides, we may well join in the effort to quicken the minds of the people in reference to it, and to reanimate it in the memory of the generation with which we live.

"The constitution of the United States, in the language of Mr. Curtis, 'was the means by which republican liberty was saved from the consequences of impending anarchy; it secured that liberty to posterity, and left it to depend on their fidelity to the Union.' Without this fidelity, it would prove a sham, and it is therefore that the understanding of the entire people should be familiarized with it; that it should come to be looked upon as the Bible of Liberty, the textbook of freedom, ever present to our children, as the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, which should guide us away from the rocks and quicksands, on which the hopes of freedom have always been wrecked elsewhere.

If the Historical Society of our city will inaugurate the Seventeenth day of September in such a manner as that it will be added to the National holidays of the country, which the people will observe, they will have performed a most valuable service to their fellow citizens. We are a money-making, business-loving people, busy men, but national hearts are still in the right place, and there are thousands upon thousands in our own, as well as other communities, who will hail with pleasure and delight the establishment among us of CONSTITUTION DAY.—Phila. Daily News.

Causes of Crime. In a late number of the North American, we find an instructive article on the sources of crime in this country. The writer says "it will not do to charge all the crime, vagrancy, and pauperism of the country to one producing cause, as some of the Temperance papers seem disposed to do; but that they are attributable chiefly to the following causes: 1.—Intemperance. 2.—The Importation of swarms of foreign convicts and paupers. 3.—Orphanage, at an early age. 4.—Want of trade. 5.—Ignorance of the common maxims of education. 6.—The peculiar condition of the negro races, especially escaped or liberated slaves.

From among the statistics adduced by the writer to sustain his position, we extract the following: In the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania the majority of the convicts are intemperate. Of sixty-three convicts received into that institution during the year 1854, the intemperate number 44, and of 105 discharged, there were 90 intemperate. Of the 139 remaining in the institution at the close of the year 1854 were intemperate. But intemperance is by no means the only cause leading to fill our prisons and almshouses, as statistics abundantly