

Attempt to Organize a Know-Nothing Lodge.

The Conspirators Driven Out-Grand Bombardment!

Correspondence of the Boston Argus.

Boston, Jan. 5, 1855.

Mr. HURZA: We had quite a lively time here on Wednesday evening with the Ned Buntline conspirators, commonly known as the "Know Nothings." It had been whispered about for a week before that on that evening a lodge was to be opened in the public house of Henry H. Miller, in this village, and some of the neighbors, who felt curious to know who the men were who intended to establish such a mean institution in our midst, kept an eye on them. A little room near the garret was chosen for their secret caucus, and after dark, one after another came creeping along, and sneaked into the house, until some twenty-five or thirty had assembled. Most of these were old coons, some few men who pretended to be democrats were also coaxed in, and some who were deceived as to the object of the meeting, also came. But the people of the neighborhood would that no such nuisance should be tolerated in the vicinity. They determined that no such secret sworn establishment, which aims to deprive the free citizens of this republic of their rights, and rob the people of privileges guaranteed them by the constitution of the United States, should be organized in this neighborhood. So when the meeting was adjourned, some sixty or seventy of the neighbors, with a distinction of party—whigs and democrats—asssembled around the house, and gave them a regular serenade.

Each man was provided with a bugle, a horn, a bass drum, or some other instrument, and every man played his part in good style. A fifty-pounder was loaded and fired right under the window, and with each report of the gun, the glasses rattled, and the Whigs began to groan. The firing was kept up until there was scarcely a living pane of glass in the house. It soon had the desired effect—the bombardment drove them out of the house. The doors and windows were opened, and the conspirators made their escape from the premises the best way they could. Some jumped out of the back window, some through the front door, and some ran across the fields as though they were afraid. I was there then, leaving their hats and overcoats behind, and such another scattering has never been seen in this region. In less than ten minutes the whole house was cleared, and we have not seen the face of a Know Nothing conspirator here since. The people then took up a collection to pay the expense of putting in the glass, and went home. Old Paul M. Miller was President of the meeting—Reuben Hollman, Vice President, and Jacob Schell, Secretary.

The people of Moore township do not want any secret caucuses to do their work for them. They are able to do it themselves. Up in this Blue Mountain country—we ask nothing but "fair play in open daylight," and we want no such thing as a conspiratorial lodge among men. If their work is good, let them come out in open daylight. If they try it again, they may not fare quite so well. Yours, &c., JUBILEE.

Trouble in the Camp.

After the late election in New York State, the vote for CLAYMAN, the Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, was so much smaller than the number of members of the Order, that the grand council suspected many of them had been "kicking out of the traces." In order to ascertain who the delinquents were, orders were issued from headquarters to the subordinate lodges, to arraign their members and compel them, as far as possible, to state under oath for whom they voted. Those who voted for CLAYMAN have been considered worthy of continued membership in the Order, and those who voted for either of the other gubernatorial candidates have been expelled. Under this process of purification, as the "Jacobins" term it, the Order has become greatly thinned as to members, and weakened in its power to do mischief. A course of procedure so inquisitorial in its character, and so markedly at variance with the rights of the citizen, and with the spirit in many instances.

The Buffalo Democrat publishes the following resolutions which were offered at a regular meeting of a Know-Nothing Lodge in a town near that city, and voted down by a majority of three after which the minority vacated the confidential:

Resolved, That we, as Native born American citizens, descendants of patriot sires, whose blood was freely shed in defence of the Cause of American Independence, do hereby repudiate and condemn the afore-mentioned action of the Grand Council, as anti-American, anti-Republican, and unwarrantably to exterminate "that pestiferous error," alluded to by Pope Gregory 16th.

Resolved, That we, as American citizens, will not so far degrade ourselves as to submit, body and soul to the dictation and keeping of the Spanish Inquisition, let it be called or known by whatever name it may choose to appropriate, even though it should call itself "The Supreme order of the Star Spangled Banner."

The idea that a set of men claiming to be free men, should be asked to submit to such an outrageous—such an abominable—act of tyranny, in a Republican government, is monstrous. And for such wretches to practice "religious freedom!" Men who join such a miserable society almost deserve to be deprived of their political rights.

A telegraph despatch from Mobile, Alabama, says that a subscription paper is circulating among the black population of that city for the relief of the suffering poor of the North.

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN SOUTHERN PENNSA.

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, Editors.

Montrose, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

Mr. Grow paid our town a visit on Friday last. He is absent from Washington a few days on business.

A very large and enthusiastic Anti-Know-Nothing Convention was held last week in Livingston county, N. Y. It was composed of prominent men of both Whig and Democratic parties.

Mr. Mason our minister to France, is not dead, as has been reported, but his recovery is considered doubtful. At all events a successor will be appointed.

Mr. Redfield of Taubannock was killed instantly beyond Oswego, last Thursday by jumping from the cars, on the N. Y. & E. R. R. when the cars were at full speed.

JOHN HANCOCK, Esq., into County Commissioner, has been appointed Post Master at Fairdale (Jesup) vice Dan'l Hoff remove.

We are requested to call the attention of tax-payers to the Courts of Appeal advertised in another column.

The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, a Whig Know Nothing, was elected State Senator, to the N. Y. Legislature, from the District, formerly represented by Gov. CLARK. Mr. Goodwin is a Maine Law Hard Shell. This is another of the many pro-slavery triumphs of the Know Nothings.

Wickedly False.

Our present member of Congress (in 1848) made speeches in opposition to the Wilmot Provision, and in favor of Popular Sovereignty, all over the county, and was well sustained by the party.—Republican.

We invite attention to the above infamous and malicious falsehood in the Republican last week, and which we have transferred to our columns in order that the people generally may see it, and be prepared to put the proper estimate upon the statements of that print in reference to men and measures; and also in justice to, and by the authority of Mr. Grow, that it may receive the only epithet which the English language has coined for such statements—a base, wilful, malicious, and unexcusable falsehood. Nay, more, and that the man (?) who penned it, and the men who published it, knew it to be false when they put it forth!

We are aware that we are using strong language, and that it involves, in its general sweep, the senior Editor of the Republican, Mr. READ, who has maintained a character for truth which stands unimpaired. We do not believe he would publish a falsehood, and the above for the purpose of casting suspicion upon the political character and consistency of Mr. Grow—a character which the people of this District have so triumphantly vindicated by three successive elections to Congress. We may then be asked, how we exempt Mr. READ from the charges, when his name stands at the head of the paper, thereby morally and legally endorsing whatever may appear in its columns. We can exempt him only by stating what is true, that he has no more to do with the paper than he has with the New York Tribune.

The paper is nothing more nor less than the old Register, with another head. It is printed on the same press and type, in the same office, edited in fact by the same man, and owned and controlled by the same influences and for the same objects that it has been in past years. When it had entirely lost the confidence of all intelligent and high-minded men, and was about giving up the ghost, the delusive expedient was hit upon to change the name, and put Mr. READ at its head, for the purpose of giving it respectability and rescuing it from bankruptcy. But it is the same paper still, and we have before said, and as it is still revealing itself to be. Pretending to have been converted from Whiggery to Democracy, its columns are the medium of attack upon every principle of the democratic creed and of fulsome laudation of the old and often condemned men and measures of the Whigs. It is a bold and transparent attempt by deception,—by pretending to have changed its coat and creed,—to impose upon the confidence which the public may be led to put in its professions, and by artifice,—by a mere trick, cheat men of their votes and elect a few Whigs to office. This is the whole story—the whole explanation, which we make for Mr. READ's benefit, in order that he may be saved from the scandal which this malignant and libelous attack upon Mr. GROW brings upon his authors. We shall not, however, make future distinctions, but leave Mr. READ to take care of his own reputation, if he is so careless of himself as to allow it to be contaminated with such connections.

In 1848 Mr. GROW supported Gen. Cass for the Presidency, though he by no means agreed with him on the slavery question.—But this was the only choice left between the principles of the democratic party and the whigs,—between a northern statesman, and a southern slave driver. And Mr. READ, the senior Editor of the Republican, which now attempts to destroy public confidence in Mr. GROW, for that act did precisely the same thing! But what did these whig wretches, who now own and control the Republican, in that contest? If they had the checks of men, and the heart of shams, they would blush at their own inconsistency and abandonment of principles, for they were then found in the boisterous support of Gen. Taylor, the pet candidate of the slave drivers, and a slave driver himself! Not in that all. By that cause, they gave to the country the Administration of Fillmore, and sustained it through its infamous career of Fugitive slave Law enactments; and in '52 sent their Jessup to the Baltimore Convention to speak and vote for a Resolution declaring that Law an essential article in the Whig creed, and pledging themselves to resist its repeal and aid in its execution! And yet these are the men, and this the press which now assails the consistency of Mr.

Grow on the slavery question,—a consistency which has won him two unanimous elections to Congress from this District.

Mr. GROW made speeches against the "Wilmot Provision." It is false and we are authorized by Mr. GROW to pronounce it infamously false, and further, to challenge the man, woman or child, in this or any other County, to come forward and say that they ever heard him make such a speech, any where, at any time, or on any occasion.

We ask the honest citizens of this County for what reason do they suppose these continual attacks are made upon Mr. GROW in that paper, for it is but two or three weeks since we were called upon to refute one equally false as this. Is there a man in this District who will say that Mr. GROW has not fulfilled the highest expectations of the District on the question of Slavery extension in Congress? We venture to say there is not one. Then why does this Republican pretending to be the Exclusive advocate of freedom, without distinction of party, constantly take occasion to assail him with the most publishing falsehoods, calculated to believe to prostrate his character and influence at home and abroad? There is,—there can be but one answer to this question, and that is this. The real owners and directors of that paper care no more for the extension of Slavery than they do for truth and honesty, and how much they care for these is fully shown by their attacks upon Mr. GROW. But they suppose, by making loud professions of "free Soil," they may deceive the honest voters of this county to their lead till they shall secure them, fast in the folds of their Know-Nothing party, finally to help them into fat offices and aid them to elect a Slave driver, or a Fillmore for President in '56. This is what they are after,—this is why Mr. GROW is to be prostrated, that he may not be in the way of their success,—and this is why the Register changed its name, the better to deceive the unsuspecting masses of the people. We do not say that this was Mr. READ's object or that he ever saw the attacks upon Mr. GROW till they appeared in print. He is a merchant of large business and has nothing to do with the paper. But he should consider that they go out under the sanction of his name and influence, and if he expects community will not hold him responsible for their propagation, let him come out and dissolve a connection which has been so foolishly drawn into, instead of serving the sinister and unworthy purposes of those who are using his name to give confidence and respectability to their duplicity and imposture.

Practice as well as Preach.

All recollect the argument used by the Whigs last campaign against Gov. BIGLER, that as Governor of the State he should have interfered with the business of Congress, and that by doing so he might have prevented the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Now we desire fair play and a clear record. Our readers are aware that a Bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. MASON to restore the Missouri Compromise; and we want to know, if Governor Bigler had such influence at Washington, if Governor Pollock, occupying the same position, has not an equal influence and equal duties to discharge with reference to the question of slavery? Then why should not he interfere and direct Congress to pass the Bill of Mr. MASON, and thus restore the Missouri line? Certainly he has this duty, voluntarily assumed, for he asserted in his speech in this place that it was the business of the Governor to interfere with Congress in this manner, and condemned Governor Bigler for not doing it. But we look in vain through the inaugural of Governor Pollock for a single sentence, even intimating that the line should be restored. Why, if he was honest and truthful, shall he do it in his inaugural address, allude to this subject and make the requisition upon Congress with reference to the restoration of that line, which he condemned Governor Bigler for not making with reference to its repeal? A Know Nothing, and to nationalize that party for the Presidency in '56, the slavery question must be ignored. Come now, gentlemen, let us have fair play,—let Mr. Pollock come out and call on Congress to pass the Bill restoring the Missouri Compromise, and then we will believe him honest. Why does not Judge Wilmot, who held Governor Bigler responsible for the repeal, now hold Mr. Pollock responsible for its restoration?—Will he do it?—We shall see.

New Judicial District.

We are informed from Harrisburg, that Judge Jessup's recent visit to that place was for the purpose of inducing the Legislature to make a new Judicial District for his benefit, to be composed of the counties of Susquehanna, Wayne, and part of Luzerne, which will be set off into a new county this winter, or Wyoming.

This would be a handsome thing indeed, to have an extra District in order to give the Judge a fine salary from the taxes of the people. He evidently supposes that the fusion movement, and the Know Nothings, have secured enough Democrats to give him a fine office. No wonder that he and his friends were so eloquent in renouncing their old Whig faith at the "Fusion Meeting."

If this be true, of which we have no doubt, we hope that our "Know Nothing" Legislature will give him the District, for if he is not satisfied with running for Judge before the people, we are anxious he should have another trial.

The Tariff.

When came the idea of the present tariff? It was proposed by Henry Clay; a Whig (whom the party organ is gracious enough to term a just statesman,) as a compromise between the Free Trade of the Democrats, and the High Tariff of the Whigs. By the statesmanship and vigor and energy of Clay, it was repudiated through the National Legislature, and by virtue of Whig votes, became the settled policy of the country.

We clip the above from the Republican of last week. We think the present age will be surprised when it is informed that the present tariff was a measure of Henry Clay and the Whig party! What school boy doesn't know that the present tariff was an Administration measure of JAMES K. POLK, the prominent issue between him and CLAY in their canvass for the Presidency,—that every Whig member in Congress voted against it, and that Mr. CLAY was not a member of Congress when it passed! We hope that the Republican will not claim that Polk was a Whig, and CLAY a Democrat in 1844, or that Polk was defeated, and CLAY elected in that contest, and yet that would not be more absurd and untrue than the above extract.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 26, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—Nothing of a very interesting character has transpired since the meeting of the Legislature. It is generally admitted that a "more shabby" Legislature never assembled, and that the people of Pennsylvania were never "worse humbugged" than they were last fall. From all parts of the State I see the papers filled with long articles, headed, "we are betrayed," which force me to believe that the people of this good old Commonwealth will be more careful in future who they elect to office, and especially to so important a station as representative. If the "old Keystone State" has been found wanting in principle once, it will be more careful in future. Those who, as they thought, voted for freedom and free institutions last fall, can now see where they were deceived and "missed the mark." A pro-slavery, Fillmore Whig is Speaker of the House, and those who professed free principles for merely the purpose of being elected, have now proved the pureness of their principles by voting for him.

Quite a discussion occurred the other day in reference to the removal of "John Hancock's chair" to Philadelphia. The memorial was presented by Mr. Smith from the common councils of Philadelphia. Messrs. Thompson, McCombs, Emly, and others opposed the removal of the chair, as it was a "relic of old patriots," to which this State more than any other was entitled to. Messrs. Simpson, Johnson and Cummings would remove it to Independence Hall, "as the Hall was sacred in the remembrance of every true American, and all the relics of the revolution ought there to be placed." They would leave it where the "nation's patriots might gaze at it, and recall and light up the fires of national patriotism, which now were blazing in all their legitimate radiance." How it will be settled remains for the future to develop. The arguments used by both sides are very plausible and I will not side with either at present, although it looks wrong to me to see men fighting over the property of the dead! Nothing of a very interesting or attractive nature has transpired in the Senate of late. The Speaker, on the 17th inst, laid before it a communication from Gov. POLLOCK informing the Legislature that he had appointed Hon. ANDREW G. CURTAIN, of Centre county, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and JOHN M. SULLIVAN his Deputy.

You remember that when our present Governor was "stamping" the State last fall, he laid aside all "State issues" and took up the one great and only issue which would ensure his election, and which he could have nothing to do with as Governor, and discussed it through the State,—that "should he be elected he would repeal the Nebraska Bill and restore the Missouri Compromise." But by reading his Inaugural Address we find that it is evident he has given the idea up. He is going to attend to the duties of his office instead of that of Congress. We find him in the same position that our most worthy Governor, WILLIAM BIGLER, was in while the Nebraska Bill was being discussed, and after its passage. That it was a "thing he had nothing to do with,"—and that he was not responsible for the acts of Congress. He has found himself incapable of restoring the Missouri line. Yet he told the people he could do it, that Gov. BIGLER might have stopped the passage of that Bill. Why don't he restore that line? This people of Pennsylvania and "part of York State" have been looking to him for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise ever since he took his seat as Governor. It is my wish that by my next I shall be able to inform you that Mr. POLLOCK has done as he agreed, and met the people's wishes! Yours, JOSHUA.

From Europe.

News by the Pacific is highly important, on account of a prospect of peace between the European powers. The Czar has accepted the "four points" proposed by England and France. Negotiations for peace will at once be entered upon. The following are the points agreed upon. 1. The abolition of the Protectorate of Russia over the Danubian Principalities, and the privileges of those provinces placed under the collective guarantee of the contracting powers. 2. The free navigation of the mouths of the Danube secured according to the principles established by the Congress of Vienna. 3. The revision of the treaty of 13th July, 1814, "in the interest of the balance of power in Europe." 4. The abandonment by Russia of her claim to exercise an official protectorage over the christian subjects of the Porte (to whatever rites they may belong) in consideration of the powers giving their mutual assistance to obtain from the Sultan a confirmation and observance of the religious privileges of all Christian communities.

Political Intelligence.

KENTUCKY.—George W. Williams, the Temperance candidate for Governor, has written a letter in which he states that he will hold the nomination under consideration until the 1st of March.

John Rowan declines being considered as a Democratic candidate for Governor, for the reason that his wife is a Catholic, and that the prospects of his party might be jeopardized by running. Mr. Rowan however, expresses great pride in the fact that he has no connection with Know Nothingism, and takes occasion to oppose the principles of the secret political organization. He further says: "I trust that I entertain a proper respect for all religious denominations, although I ever may belong to one so wanting in clarity as to advocate proscription for opinion sake." The Whigs of Berle Co. propose a Whig State Convention at Frankfort, April 12, (Henry Clay's birth-day) for the nomination of State officers.

WISCONSIN.—The joint resolutions from the State Senate, instructing their Members of Congress to oppose any change in the United States Naturalization Laws, was taken up in the Assembly and passed unanimously.

Teachers Association.

The Susquehanna Co. Teachers Association met at the Baptist Church in Jackson Jan. 27th, 1855 according to previous adjournment. The weather being very unfavorable the officers were all absent. G. D. FOOT was chosen chairman. On motion of E. V. ROGERS the subject of the practical operation and benefits to be derived from the office of County Superintendent was taken up and discussed with much interest and deferred to the next meeting for farther discussion. The subject of school government was then taken up and discussed at some length. All agreed that moral suasion is much better than the rod. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the County papers. Adjourned to meet in the above named place on the 10th day of February next at ten o'clock A. M. A general attendance of teachers and citizens is respectfully solicited. G. D. FOOT Chairman.

E. B. NORRIS Secretary.

It is said that the late Gov. Doir has left a manuscript biography which possesses much political interest.

The Delaware and Schuylkill canals.

The Delaware and Schuylkill canals will both be open for navigation on the 15th of February.

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Editors' Convention.

Pursuant to notice, the Editors and Publishers of Luzerne County met at the Wyoming House, in Scranton, on Wednesday, January 17, 1855, and organized by the appointment of S. S. WINCHESTER, Esq., of the Luzerne Union, as President, and C. E. LATHROP, of the Lackawanna Herald, Secretary.

On motion a business committee, consisting of W. P. MINER, Esq., of the "Record of the Times," G. M. RICHARD, of the "Pittston Gazette," J. B. ADAMS, of the "Spirit of the Valley," D. A. YARRINGTON, late of the "North Branch Democrat," and G. M. REYNOLDS, of the "Carbondale Transcript," were appointed to report business for the consideration of the meeting.

During the deliberations of the Committee, the President delivered an able address, in which he congratulated the Fraternity upon the happy auspices under which they had convened; and also upon the elevated character which the Country Press, generally, is assuming;—not arrogating to itself any superior qualifications; but gradually fixing characteristics of independence and individuality, which he regarded as a matter of great importance. He exhorted his brethren of the Profession, to persevere in their efforts, until the Press of Luzerne County, and the country generally, should reach such a position of character and influence, as they were clearly entitled to. His speech was received with approval; and no doubt will stimulate each one who heard it to a careful compliance with its well-timed suggestions.

After an adjournment for a short time, the meeting came to order, for the purpose of receiving the report of the above committee; which upon due deliberation and discussion, was adopted by acclamation.

Resolved, That we deem it appropriate on an occasion like the present, to meet together for the purpose of promoting our business interests; for the cultivation and enjoyment of social intercourse, and to honor a name so illustrious in the annals of the Printing Art, as our great prototype, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,—whose memory is dear to every tradesman and friend of his country.

Resolved, That we organize an Association to be styled the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, which shall meet annually, on the 17th of January, and be composed of Editors, Publishers, and regular Journeymen Printers. The officers of said Association shall be a President, Vice President, and Secretary, who shall constitute an Executive Committee, with power to call meetings, and exercise general superintendance over its affairs.

In pursuance of the above resolution, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz: WM. P. MINER, of the Wilkesbarre Times; President; G. M. REYNOLDS, of the Carbondale Transcript, Vice President; and C. E. LATHROP, of Lackawanna Herald, Secretary.

Resolved, That this association hold its next annual meeting at the "Phoenix Hotel," in Wilkesbarre.

Resolved, That a Committee of three persons be appointed to draft a memorial to the present Legislature of Pennsylvania, upon the subject of the publication of the Laws in the newspapers of the State, and that said Committee publish their Report as soon as practicable, and call upon the different papers throughout the Commonwealth to join in the movement.

E. B. Chase, of the "Montrose Democrat," H. B. BEARDLEE, of the "Honesdale Herald," and W. P. MINER, of the "Wilkesbarre Times," were named as said Committee.

Resolved, That from and after the close of our present volumes, we will receive no subscription to our respective papers for a less sum than \$2 per year.

Resolved, That while we would recommend, as far as practicable, the adoption of the advance system in payment for subscription, we deem it advisable to leave every Publisher to adopt such a course as may seem to him most proper, desiring to express, however, our firm conviction that the advance system is decidedly the best for all concerned.

Resolved, That we adopt the following schedule of prices: Advertisements not exceeding one sq. of 12 lines, 1 or 3 insertions, \$1 00. Each subsequent insertion less than thirteen 25. One sq. 3 months, 2 50. Do, 6 months, 3 50. Do, 9 months, 4 50. Do, 1 year, 6 00. Merchants advertising by the year, not exceeding two squares, with occasional notices, (in all cases confined to their business), 10 00. Administrator's and Executor's notices each estate, 2 00. Auditor's notices, 1 50. Professional or business Cards, not exceeding 8 lines, per year, 5 00. One column, per year, 5 00. Half column, per year, 3 00.

JOB WORK.

Handbills, per 50 copies or less, 1-8 sheet, \$1 50. 1-4 sheet, 2 50. 1-2 sheet, 3 50. Every additional 50 one fifth the above. Prices. Plain cards, first hundred, \$1 50. Each additional fifty, 30. Circulars, on fancy paper, first 50, 2 50. Every additional 50, 1 00.

BLANKS.

One Quire, \$2 00. Two Quires, 3 50. Three Quires, 5 00. Each additional Quire, 75. For one Ream, 15 00. For two Reams, 28 50. For three Reams, 42 00. For four Reams, 55 50. For five Reams, 69 00. For six Reams, 82 50. For seven Reams, 96 00. For eight Reams, 109 50. For nine Reams, 123 00. For ten Reams, 136 50. For eleven Reams, 150 00. For twelve Reams, 163 50. For thirteen Reams, 180 00. For fourteen Reams, 196 50. For fifteen Reams, 213 00. For sixteen Reams, 229 50. For seventeen Reams, 246 00. For eighteen Reams, 262 50. For nineteen Reams, 279 00. For twenty Reams, 295 50.

Resolved, That all Editors in Northern Penna., who desire to unite with the Association, be requested to publish these proceedings, and attach their signatures to the schedule of prices, and insert the same as a standing advertisement in their respective journals.

S. S. WINCHESTER, President. C. E. LATHROP, Secretary.

Mr. Jordan Woolley, one of the coroners of Monmouth county, N. J. gives notice that he has in his possession a quantity of clothing and some jewelry, such as rings and watches which were taken from the dead bodies that came from the wreck of the New Era, and that he will gladly surrender any of the said property to the relatives of the deceased, if any there be who can come forward and identify the same.

Hon. JOHN SELDEN has been re-elected U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Louisiana, for six years from the 4th of March.

The New York Evening Post, that startling "freedom paper" thus discourses on Know Nothings!

Know Nothing Influence! Our readers will bear witness that this is a warning with which the columns of the Evening Post are not familiar. We have never before indulged in the expression of any apprehension of danger from the alien emigration to the United States. On the contrary, we have invariably treated it as an important source of national wealth and prosperity.

But we can no longer shut our eyes to the existence of danger from this source, which hitherto we have deemed only "worthy of a smile or a sneer. The facts which have wrought this change in our conviction we will now proceed briefly to state.

We have ascertained, to our entire satisfaction that there is a secret and very numerous organization, with mysterious agencies in nearly every village in the United States, now actively engaged in banding together the people of foreign birth among us, and in keeping alive among them all the national prejudices and preferences, political, social and religious, which they may have brought with them to our shores. It seems to be the principle object of this organization to prevent alien residents from becoming interested in and identified with the American institutions and people; and from parting with their allegiance to the governments under which they were born. In accomplishing this result they neglect no opportunity of fomenting the most malignant antipathies and jealousies in the breasts of alien residents; they induce them to believe that they will be deprived of employment, that their lives and property are insecure, and that their churches will be wrested from them by the courts, or perhaps burned by the mobs. The secret instruments of this organization have secured prominent positions in our legislative assemblies—measures of their devising occupy a very considerable share of the time of our representatives—their members exert a powerful and often a controlling influence at our political meetings, and there are those among them who do not disguise their expectation of elevating one of their order to the Presidency at the next election.

But all their plans, as we have before stated, contemplate a separation of feeling and of interest between our native and foreign born population, and in furtherance of this object they have