JULIATE DEC Deach Colon

A WEEKLY JOURNAL-DEVOTED TO POLITICS, NEWS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND MORALITY.

Chase & Pan, Proprietors.

Montrose, Susquehanna County, Penn'a, Chursday Morning, Murch 22, 1855.

my include I

Select Poetry.

The Pioneer Plea for Old Times:

WRITTEN BY C. L. WARD, ESQ. For the Pioneer and Historical Festival held at Owego, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1855.

We'll wake a plain, old fashioned muse Upon the festal day, And sing of scenes, and talk of times, Which long since passed away; As thus we've met, 'tis well to take A retrospective view,
And note what changes have been wrought, Since this, our land was new.

Then all agreed, without dispute, To deem Ohio-" West:" And did not dream of worlds beyond, But were content to rest, Amid these smiling vales of ours, Where the Sugar maple grew-So here we reared our forest homes, When this, our land was new.

Ours was a brave and gallant band, Well fitted for each toil, And soon we let the sun-beams in Upon a generous soil; Strong were the hands, and strong the hearts, Of that widely gathered few Who conquered here, old forests grand,

When this, our land was new. Dark danger lurked around each cot, The red men in their wrath, Lay coiled like silent serpents, Along each green-wood path, Or shouted hold their battle-cry, As o'er hill and glen they flew-Ah! "those were the times that tried men's souls!" When this, our land was new-

The gaunt wolf's howl, and panther's screams,
Made hideous each night,
And wives' and youthful maidens' hearts, Oft trembled with affright: Until at length they learned to share! That courage stern and true, Which throbbed in every manly breast, When this, our land was new.

War's storm swept past, and gentle peace With silent blessings comes, And fills with hope and gladness, Our wood-embosomed homes: And neighbor then toward neighbor, In friendship closely drew— So we lived a band of brothers When this, our land was new.

No party feuds or politics, Much marred our rural joys, One hope engrossed each female neart, And nerved the men and boys: To clear a farm—adorn a home— Was most they had in view-We'd no foreign frips or fopperies, When this, our land was new.

The girls all learned to make good bread. While like their spinning wheels, Right merry ran their sinless songs Without piano peals;
And blithely did they dance at night Even when they stayed till two-Such were the only stays they made. When this, our land was new.

Most wore a linsey-woolsey dress, Their own sweet hands had made. With a blue-and-white checked apron That wouldn't tear or fade; The rich brocade and rustling silks Were seldom brought to view. Exceptto " go to meetin! "-in

When this, our land was new. "Five yards were ample for a dress-" And never trailed their skirts along, The dirty streets or floor; They looked as neat and tidy then,

As any one of you, Who scorn the home-spnn which was worn, When this, our land was new. We seldom saw Consumption then, With its pallor and its pall-

Twas rounded cheeks and Health's own bloom That greeted every call; Each foot a home knit stocking wore-A home-made calf-skin shoe, And there's certain things girls didn't wear, When this, our land was new.

Good wholesome and substantial food, Our festive tables crowned, No French knick-knack or luxury, In our bills of fare was found : But labor sweetened every dish, And what is better too. We needed no "Maine Liquor Law," When this, our land was new

Yes! things have changed, there's little left, Ot plain old fashioned truth, All dream of Princely riches now, E'en from their very youth; And Schayler skifts and scoundrel schemes, Rise frequently to view, And make us mourn those pure "old times,"

When this, our land was new. To half the folks. Ohio's " East." And Missonri at the heat. A kind of balf-way resting place, For those who're "going West: The Pacific States were all the rage

Until the late ado-Now Kansas, or Nebraska is The only land that's new.

Millions are blest and blessing now, Where, sixty years agone, The poor, untutured Indian roamed A monarch and alone; And the "iron horse," with fire and fright, Whirls quick the country through, Where we wagged many a weary foot,

When this, our land was new. Our women do not spin and weave-In which we're all agreed, With-patent-rights and power-looms There is no longer need;
But then for bread they give us STORE,

Or do us Brown or blue-They didn't thus put-BLORMERS on When this, our land was new. But enough of Retrospection,

And the changes which have come To each and ail around us, Bringing joy, or bringing gloom: And let's raise our thoughts in sadness. Before we say adieu, in mem'ry of our loved and lost

Since this, our land was new The Whitneys, Plats and Robinsons. Pumpellies, Averys, Gores, The Frenklins, Maxwells, Spauldings,

The Welles and the Mores, The Satterlees and Hollenbacks, Rosses and Tuttles too,

Who blessed with dauntless energies, This land when it was new. God rest them !- in their last low homes, With all their brave compeers, Who fought and bled, or toiled and strove, Through weary, lingering years, That thus their sons, in prosp rous peace,

The many changes Time his wrought, Since this, our land was new.

Could pleasantly review

Miscellaneous.

Sleigh-Riding.

The Syracuse Journal, in urging the young beaux not to forget the girls while the snow lasts, says that "there is no place like the inside of a butfalo robe to make love in, as you can tread on one another's toes and squeeze one another s hands, without any one being the wiser for it." Upon this the Clevelind Herald remarks: " It does make some difference, however, whose hand you got hold of. That was demonstrated years since It's no matter just where the case occurred, nor just my meaning !" when. It was in a cold country, where day after day the sun upon the south side of the roof is assummelting as a miser's heart, and where the smoke stands up solid, as if built upon the chimney-tops, and the sleigh-run-ners creak upon the burnished path, as if the happy song and the merry bells were gliding over crushed spirits. It was in a country where there are no formal, selfish cities, but social, happy villages, and where winter evenings are as bright as day out doors

and light as joy in-doors. "Well once upon a time, as we said, it party, and not a ruffle a tuck, and hold thirty right." easy, going home from a party, and not a ruffle a tuck either. These were months sleighs-made to run as lbng as an old-fashioned bank accommodating paper-made to e used when there was six weeks, sleighing

in March. Well, the party was out, and the sleigh was loading up and our friend arranged it satisfactorily, so as to be sented by the girl next to him. It was a middle seat, and the back straps were always too high up, and there were a great many 'thank-ye-marms in the road. A thank-ye-marm is one of those cradle-holes without which sleigh-riding is of no account. When the sleigh 'pitches in,' you pitch over the dashboard; and when the horses fierk the sleigh out, the Whole load goes over into the back seat. (We always preerred the back seat in a thank-yemarm' country, so as to keep the girls from 'spilling out.") Well, as we were saying the sleigh was loaded; the light gleaned from

It's my delight of a shiny night.' "Soon a ' thak-ve-marm' was reached .-or friend knew it was a strap, as we said before, was high up, and of course he put his arm around his next neighinto the snow but for that good strap. That whether in power or out of power in tri- of a proper sense of its duty? Or was it encouraged our friend in his work of love, umplis or defeats—in prosperity or adversity, because of some defect in the moral characand a little soft hand grasped his, and he held Was there any die in the principle around ter or mental attainments of the minister? on; and when the thank-ye marms came and which democrate rally as a party basis, its . A failure on the part of ministers to secure they were very thick in the way, home—the execution would have long since taken place a living from the church is, in our opinion, little soft hand "acknowledged the kindness "for good," and kings and crowns would be prima facine evidence either that there is somehappy. The ride was four miles. How ther had shortened since going to the party how much had been accomplished in that four miles! - and our friend said to himself, It is a slander to say that the course of true lieve pever did run smooth, for it is good stedding all the way. But the house of our friend was reached and a sister who kat beyond the little soft hand, reached forward, and said Brother, if you'll let go of my hand I'll get out." "A 'thank-ve-marin,' deer enough to bury

A Bit of Romance. Some years ago, says St. Louis Inteligencer of a person in Louisana, who defrauded her out of quite a large fortune. This lady came world knows and the church already feels to this city, where she married, but not living and admits. If any have doubts on the subon good terms with her husband, finally obconvent. Whilst she was there she received scores of preachers who have turned a deaf a letter from the son of her former guardian, ear to the divine call to go and proclaim the informing her of his father's death, and that unscarchable riches of the gospel, and who himself had beired all his just property, but have availed themselves of the storm of politthat he could not consent to retain that which log-religious fanalicism that has swept over story remains behind. No sooner had she any who question the fact that there are now got possession of her fortune, than she returnd and in a few days was re-married to him.ing. The parties are now living in St. Louis which we copy from the Cumberland Pres-and it is to be hoped will agree better than byterian: formerly.

THE ART OF BEING AGREEABLE:-The true art of being agreeable, is to appear well pleased with all the company, and rather to seem well entertained with them, than to bring entertainment to them. A man thus disposed, perhaps may not have much learning, nor any wit; but if he has common sense, and something friendly in his behaviour, it conciliates men's minds more than the brighest parts without this disposition; and when a legislation, advocating some distinctive party man of such a turn comes to old age, he is almost sure of being treated with respect. It is true, indeed, that we should dissemble and flatter in company; but a man may be very agreeable, strictly consistent with truth and sincerity, by a prudent silence where he cannot concur, and a pleasing assent where he can. Now and then you meet with a person so exactly formed to please, that he will gain upon every one that hears or beholds him: this disposition is not merely the gift of nature, but frequently the effect of much knowledge of the world, and command over the acting laws for earth.

Liverpool, it is said, is so called from represented in our National and State Legispool on the spot where the old city now stans that are past, we occasionally heard of a lous papers, and religious men, and preach which the liver, a bird shaped like a stork. Rev. Senator, or a Rev. Legislator; but at ers of the Gospel, lending themselves to the frequented. There are none of these birds in present, at least in some of the Eastern States vile machinations of political demagogues, England now, and some think the story a they constitute no ineignificant proportion of lawe look for no moral symmetry or religious fable: but the municipal cress of the city is the whole law-making body.

a liver to the present day—which is embroid

ered in every policemen, and worn on the fill the stations to which they have been elec-

The Watch.

good men," frankly replied the native.

A youth of rather excitable temperament been warranted to keep good time. The God calls him hence, hands were poorly fastened, and as might be The opinion prevail an hour or two.

friend-, I will take it back.2 "He did so. When he presented it to the watchmaker, who examined it, the latter at was winter, and a happy load were returning once informed him that the machinery of the in a sleigh from a party. Such a sleigh! — watch was all right; and that the hands were ted to safer hands. But supposing that they, big stage-sleigh, with stuffed seats and a the only defective part. They were properly of right, should be debarred from voting, all double curtain—hold sixteen easy, going to a fastened, and lo and behold, the watch went that they would have to do, in order to be-

> 'And what is the application of this story?" asked the Know-Nothing. "The application is, that in our political relations the hands only—the leaders, so to lot box. speak-are out of order, and among them, even, only a part, though the rotten part, has maker—the people—that is the the whole people, without proscribing any part-a fair

The Democratic Party. The Democratic party caunot die-its men may be defeated for a thousands causes that occur in the political elements of the country -its principles may be condemned-its very

Political Articles.

From the Waynesburg Messenger. Political Clergymen--To What are we coming?

It seems that a great revolution is now

vorking in this country. Deception and intrigue are taking the place of morality and our friend in would just then have been wel- religion. The number of gospel ministers decrease just in proportion as the political order of Know Nothings succeed. This appears like a bold and startling declaration, yet it is true. In making this statement we are neither every beautiful young lady was the ward | guilty of misrepresenting the facts or of slandering the church. It is a fact which the ject, let them turn to the legislative halls of had been treacherously taken from another, the land, to secure places in the political areand offering to make restitution. The Lady na. Look at Massachusetts-look at Indiimmediately proceeded to Louisiana, had an ana, and look even at our own State, at the interview with the heir, and received back, reverend competitors for a seat in the United both principal and interest, all she had been States Senate. Can there be a doubt of the wronged out of. The strangest part of the truth of our statements above? Are there more preachers in the national and State Legto this city , sought out her former, husband islatures than at any previous time? If there are, we would ask their attention to the fol-Verily, the love of woman passeth understand- lowing well-written article on this subject,

> "In these days of moral degeneracy, as some choose to benominate them, matters seem to be taking a very strange and unaccountable turn - so much so, indeed, that we ire unsufe in predicting to-day what may be the developments of to-morrow. One week ve hear a voice proclaiming from the sacred lesk the unsearchable riches of Christ, and alling men to the wor-hip of Jehovah and the enjoyment of His favor. The next week that same voice is to be heard in the halls of measure, liaving an eye more to the aggranlisement of the party than to the general

> weal of the country.
>
> Ministers of the everlasting gospel are by scores, abandoning their high and sacred calling, and entering upon the arena of political strife. Many have already exchanged the temple where God is worshipped for the egislative hall where, in too many cases, He is neither worshipped nor feared. They have ceased to enforce the laws of Heaven that they may enjoy the honor and profit of en-

Never since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, have the clergy been so largely

"Why do you wish to proscribe me?" ed. But the fact of an individual being qual-moral well being of society. We would not asked an adopted citizen of a Know-Nothing. iffed to discharge the functions of an office, say, either, that clergymen should refuse to cently passed by Congress, which has become any post office; shall be charged with one

come qualified, in the eyes of the great mass, would be to abandon their calling, turn drunkard or something equally odious-this

ask: Have those preachers, now in the Legislatures of their respective States, gained that ruled us lately. Among them there are for islatures of their respective States, gained that eighborn and native citizens. Give the watch-distinction in obedience to the will of God? So far as our own opinion is concerned, we many clergymen who do understand the po- as aforesaid under this act, leaving a widow agree with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, that litical and the religious institutions of our or if no widow minor children, such widow change to work upon these rotten lenders, and to go from the pulpit to a seat in Congress as in country, as well as the proper connection being work like a clock. Why in a pobular containing in the scale of morals, we elements!"

In agree with nev. Frency ward become, that to go from the pulpit to a seat in Congress as country, as well as the proper connection being or if no widow, such minor children or if no widow, such profession that they are called of God, as was and will continue to be, if not destroyed by living: Provided that a subsequent marriage Anron, to preach the unsearchable riches of piratical hands, a powerful agency in spread- shall not impair the right of any such widow

If God really did call these men to preach his gospel, is it reasonable to suppose that he would release them from the obligations they the open door, the good uight cracked in the existence may appear in eminent jeopardy, are under to obey that call? Or can we supopen frosty nir like ginger pop, the six hor-but die it cannot, while there is a people left pose that they were called in view of the con-ses dashed off, and the joy al load sang— to think, to speak, to write. Every element dition, that they should be released upon the follow revolution—marly names may rise one | Yet the common excuse is that the church

by a gentle re-ognition, and our friend was at ease forever from so dangerous an element. thing wrong in the minister himself, or that God never called him to preach. That the church is often dellinquent, cannot be denied, but that it justly is chargeable with all thatis heaped upon it we cannot believe. Some ministers, whose talents and literary attainments fall far below mediocrity, are lilierally supported; while others, of superior endowments, are forced to seek a livelihood

outside of the church. Can this be owing the a want of ability in the church to appreciate talent and learning? Not at all. It is owing to the fact that the former are self-denying, zealous, industrious, God-fearing men, who care more for the flock than they do for the fleege—who are prepared to "endure hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ." We do not wish to be understood as saying that all who fail to secure a competent

support from the church, fail because they are unworthy of such support. Many fail because of their physical inability to labor for the church. Some, seemingly pious men, thined a divorce from him and retired to a the country, and there count the scores upon fail through indolence, or an indisposition to the necessary study and labor, to secure success-which indolence may grow out of bodily infirmity, and cannot be strictly regarded as a moral defect of character. We have seldom known a minister to be

forced into a secular pursuit, the reason for which was not more or less obvious, and the necessity for which might not have been obviated. Every man has imperfections, which being unfavorably developed, operate prejudicially to their possessor. Could all men see their weaknesses, and labor successfully to gusted with the course of some of her clergy ges of the South. overcome them, or keep them concealed from and presses. Hundreds of her ministers have the observation of others, few ministers would loose their places, or fail to realize an ample

Just so soon as an ambassador of Christ come to the conclusion to make some secular callng the business of his life, and depend upon he has nothing more profitable to do, he should at once resign his office and return his ble in it. It is just what we might expect. He should give up the Rev., and if a title be

appropriate to his calling."

The above is what the Cumberland Presbyterian says, from which it will be seen that their voice against further desecration. we are in the midst of a moral degeneracy, and that matters have taken a very strange and unaccountable turn. Things appear to have taken a different course from what was anticipated, and to have brought disappointment and regret to the friends of the church. Now, of course, we cannot tell what turn was expected by the Cumberland Presbatcrian It certainly looked for a very different sequel. to the political movements of the day from what we did, if it has been disappointed in the result. We are far from being astonished at what we conceive to be the legitimate consequences of an intolerant political crurade against a particular religious sect, or a peculiar class of citizens—especially when such crusade is led on by a fanatical Protestthe fact that in former, times there was a latures as at the present time. In the years and Press and Ministry. When we see relig-

truth to emenate from so unnatural a connec-

man that he is practising describin will inev. other class of men expect such as have made item placed in it their particular study. At least the opportunities of clergymen to inderstand governation of lofty in the efficient pusuit of lofty in the efficient pusuit

those of other classes of men, lawvers except- best calculated to advance the political and ny of his brethren of the present day.

But dropping all collateral questions, let us the discharge of their duties, how can they tion of inilitary stores and supplies. k: Have those preachers, now in the Leg- be expected to know more of those worldly SEC. 2. And be it further enacted

man who cannot see and think as they do, over the desulat bor, and she declared she would have pitched bad government, and bad men, will endure, church thus fail? Was it because of a want look for a safe deliverance from the storm of corded evidence of said service. fanaticism, of error and of infidelity that is now sweeping over the land, like the dreaded said certificates or warrants may be assigned. simoon of the desert; destroying that mutual transferred, and located by the warrantees,

What has brought this tribulation unon the church? We say a number of the ministry and religious presses of the country have contributed largely, in their misguided zeal. act shall be located on any public lands; exwith an error of the heart but of the head .- ted prices. We do not accuse them of evil design, but of Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that the a mistaken judgment. They encouraged this registers and receivers of the several land bfnew order of Know Nothings, and endeavored to mushall the whole Protestant commu- and receive for their services in locating all nity in its favor, because some of the politi- warrants under the provisions of this act the cal demagogues who had sought shelter in its ranks promised that it would crush the they are entitled by law for sales of the public Roman Catholics. How has this promise lands for cash, at the rate of one dollar and been verified? Have the hearts of the Christ twenty-five cents per acre, the said compentian Protestants been made to rejoice at sation to be paid by the assignees or holders the overthrow of Popery, and the consequent of such warrants. acquisitions to their own ministry and Church membership? Have the Catholics lost anything in the crusade? Is the number of their chapels any less, if we except the few that of fanaticism and intelerance. Have their members renounced their religion and come over to swell the ranks of Protestantism?-Have the clergy deserted their posts to seek distinction in the political arena? No-none of these! Can we say the same thing for the Protestant Church? Can we assert that she world? Has she lest nothing by this indiscreet warfare of her friends! Alas! we can not say so. She has lost much, very much! Many have become dissatisfied, and even dis- of Nickojack, against the confederated savaentered the political arena, and engaged in the scramble for political office, leaving their pulpits empty and their congregations destitute; and hundreds more are doubtless anxiously waiting an opportunity to do likewise. it for his sustenance, and make preaching a course pursued by many of the Protestant kind of side business to be attended to when clergy and papers within the past season. course pursued by many of the Protestant credentials to the power that granted them. The religious newspapers have much to any swer for in this matter, and we trust they necessary to his happiness, seek another more may see their mistake and be led to the path of duty; and, like the Cumberland Presby-

> terian, endeavor to repair the evil by raising Now with the religion of Roman Catholics we have and can have no issue. It is a nuestion for which they are not amenable to human court. As the result of their choice or the growth of their education, it is a right

which no one may interfere."

The above, which we clip from the Carlisle American, a Know-Nothing paper, looks very well in print. But, when we come to reflect Tails, you lose."-Dem. Union.

The sword which Gen. Jackson used n all his campaigns, has been sent on to Washington to be presented to Congress.

The Bounty Land Bill.

"Because I am determined to keep out does not, in all cases, justify him in seeking express their sentinents, when asked, upon a law:
those corrupt and incorrigible rascals, count to be piaced in it, or in accepting it when political topics, if he can do so without imtrymin of yours, who have made American tendered to him. There are other considera- pairing his usefulness in the pulpit; but we police administrations and municipal governtions equally important, and which should believe that a babbling, meddlesome, conniving musicians and privates, whether of regments a bye-word and a reproach among all never be overlooked. Every man should engood men," frankly replied the native.

denvor to occupy that position in which his abomination in the light of God as in the eye regularly mustered into the service of the er person to sell any postage stamp or stamp. "I admit that we have all just cause of endowments may be employed to the greatcomplaint against our local governments and est possible advantage to himself and the Neither will we assert that preachers have no ed and non-commissioned, seaman, ordinary that my countrymen, as you call them, should world. If the minister of religion can best political right to hold civil offices of honor seamen, marine, clerk and landsman in the or for a larger sum than that charged there bear their full share. But are you taking the glorify his Maker and benefit his race by right course? said the other. "Will you let leaving the pulpit and entering the Halls of me tell you an anecdote which will illustrate begislation, by all means he should do so. salvation to men, we think their loss to the of the survivors of the militia, or State troops be deemed guilty of a misdemaanor, and on But if it be at all probable that he can best church would be little felt. Whenever the of any State or Territory, called into milita- conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum subserve the ends of his creation by minister minister of the gospel, whether he be laboring ry service, and regularly mustered therein, became the possessor of a watch; which had ing in the church, there he should stay, until as the pastor of a congregation or in the more and whose services have been paid by the dollars. This act to take effect and be in responsible station of editor of a religious pa- United States, shall be entitled to receive a force from and after the commencement of The opinion prevails, in some quarters, per, stoops from his high and sacred calling certificate or warrant from the Department of the next fiscal year after its passage. Proviexpected, the watch failed to indicate the right that preachers should studiously avoid speak- to dabble in partizan politics, be either for the Interior for one hundred and sixty acres ded, that nothing herein contained shall be time. The youth kept regulating it by the ing upon political topics, even in their pri- gets or mistakes the great objects of his mis- of land; and where any of those who have so construed as to alter the laws in relation regulator of one of our principal watchmakers vate intercourse with their fellow men; and sion, and brings reproach upon the cause of been so mustered into service and paid shall but the regulator would not last more than some go so far as to say that they should not his Master, and the sooner he severs his min- have received a certificate or warrant for such sion, and brings reproach upon the cause of been so mustered into service and paid shall to the franking privilege.
his Master, and the sooner he severs his min- have received a certificate or warrant for such | Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that for Now why ministers should not enjoy isterial connection with the church, the soon- quantity of land as will make, in the whole, an hour or two.

"Confound the watch, exclaimed our young friend—, I will take it back."

Tote. Now why ministers should not enjby internal connection with the connection with what he may have hereofore received; one for transmission in the mails of the United and sixty acres to each such person. States, the Postmaster General be and here the connection with what he may have hereofore received; one for transmission in the mails of the United and sixty acres to each such person. States, the Postmaster General be and here the connection with what he may have hereofore received; one for transmission in the mails of the United and sixty acres to each such person. tine, we were never able exactly to see. Sure- of conduct. To know nothing save Christ having served as aforesaid. Provided, the by is authorized to establish a uniform plan ly if ministers are what they profess to le, and him Crucified, was the policy of the person so having been in service shall not re- for the registration of such letters on applicathe elective franchise could not be committed to safer hands. But supposing that they venture to presume that he had as clear confight, should be debarred from voting; all ceptions of his ministerial duties as have made the deserted or was dishonorably discharged as a registration fee of five cents on every

We do not think that the clergy are any Provided further, That the benefits of this by postmasters receiving the same in such better qualified to understand political affairs section shall be held to extend to wagon manner as the Postmaster General shall dis or vote intelligently, than any other class of masters and teamsters who may have been rect: Provided, however, that such registrawould secure them a safe conduct to the ballot box. Why should they be? If as employed, under the direction of competent tion shall not be compulsory; and it shall lot box. they profess, their whole time is occupied in authority in time of war, in the transporta- not render the Post Office Department or its SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That in

matters which they so much shun, than oth- case of the death of any person who, if living ers? We are free to confess that there are would be entitled to a certificate or warrant ing the light of gospel truth throughout the to such warrant, if she be a widow at the world. But this class of preachers are not time of making the application: And provithose who with a phrenzied zeal or blinded ded further, that those shall be considered bigotry in the cause of Christianity, would minors who are so at the time this act shall persecute to the death, or disfranchise every take effect. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that

to think, to speak, to write. Every element dition, that they should be released upon the or who was not so fortunate as to have been no case shall any such certificate or warrant in our political organization may change failure of the church to give them support! born on the same soil with themselves. This be issued for any service less than fourteen constitutions may crumble—revolution may We cannot allow that he would do either; class of citizens see, and deplote, and mourn days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the day and fall the next—but the great principles given the laborer his hire. Why did the to such men as these that the church must shall establish his or her right thereto by re-Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That and has publicly declared himself absolved of

> ting the assignment, transfer and location of bounty land warrants. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that no warrant issued under the provisions of this

fices shall be severally authorized to charge same compensation or percentage to which

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, that the provisions of this act, and all the bounty land aws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians in the same manner and have been torn down or burned by the demon to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white mon.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, that the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act. SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, that the benefits of this not shall be applied to and has gained the sympathy and respect of the embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburgh, in September, Jasper Chapter to said C. C. Leigh, convey1814; also at the battle of King's Mountain, ino to him the views and wishes of this Chapin the Revolutionary war; and at the battle

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, that the provisions of this act shall apply to the chaplains who served with the army in the said occasion. (Signed) several wars of the country.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, that the provisions of this act be applied to flotil-And all this is a natural consequence of the la men and those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, Del. by the British fleet in the war of 1812-15.

The New Postage Bill.

passed by both Houses of Congress on the 3d Be it enacted &c. That in lieu of the rates heard him determined to get at the truth of of postage now established by law, there shall the matter, and therefore addressed a letter be charged the following rates, to wit:

For every single letter in manuscript or paper of any kind in which information shall oy marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for the Hon. Mr. Hibbard, M. C. at Washington, any distance between places in the United your joint letter dated the 24th ult. in which three cents; and for any distance and the cents; and for any distance and the cents. three thousand miles, ten cents.

charged double the rates above specified that it does not accord with the actions of and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and that party in striking down Hon. Joseph R. for a quadruple letter quadruple those rates; Chandler, simply because he happened to be and every letter or parcel not exceeding half Catholic. Neither does it accord with reso an ounce in weight shall be deemed a single olutions of the Massachusetts Legislature, ex- letter; and every additional weight of less cluding Catholics from office because of their than half an ounce, shall be charged with an fice Department. ters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a fereign country, the postages as above specified shall be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of government on official business, which shall be a sented."

"That Bishop Hughe's demands were as sented to by the party to whom he first proposed, except that it demanded a Cabinet Officer, upon which you he stated the proposition was made to Gen. Pieros, and be assented." eligion. The truth is, Know-Nothings are additional single postage; and upon all letindeavoring to play the game, "Heads I win ters passing through or in the mail of the a liver to the present day—which is embroid—
ered in every policemen, and worn on the left arm of every cabman.

That these Bev. gentlemen are qualified to fill the stations to which they have been elected to the church must suffer from the unholy contact.

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That these Bev. gentlemen are qualified to fill the stations to which they have been elected to the church must suffer from the unholy contact that they are not of those who would refuse to the clief that they are quite as well will the contract to me is thus concluded:

At the General's death it was given to Gen. And from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred the church must suffer from the unholy contact the first day of January, eighteen hundred the church must suffer from the unholy contact the first day of January, eighteen hundred the disposition above stated.

We are not of those who would requestfully the clief that they are quite as well wise. We believe that it is not only the private that the falling of a little quicksilver on all prepaid letters upon which such statement to be false and the church must eater the first day of January, eighteen hundred the church must eater the first day of January, eighteen hundred the church must eater the first day of January, eighteen hundred the church must eater the first day of January, eighteen hundred the church must eater the first day of January, eighteen hundred the church must eater the first day of January, eighteen hundred the church must eater the first day of January, eighteen hundred the church must eater the first day of January, eighteen hundred the disposition above stated.

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and all letters which shall bereafter be advercent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages

SEC. 2 And be it further enacted, that it ed envelope for any larger sum than that in dicated upon the face of such postage stamp be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on not less than ten, nor more than five hundred

the greater security of valuable letters posted such letter or package, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packages or the contents thereof.

Approved March 3, 1855. ffrom the N. Y. Tribune] 18125 BIEL

Establishment of the Inquisition. ALBANY, Feb. 15, 1855. I understand that a member of the Legislature who had voted for Mr. Seward for U.

Senator, was recently elected a Delegate to the Convention of Know Nothings at Syrnsuse. He adended, though he had given the strongest evidence of but little sympathy with their sentiments and principles. His recep-tion was anything but flattering, and, indeed personal violence was threatened him. This, however, by the intercession of those less malevolent, was prevented, and he was allowed to take his departure through a back door. Another instance of the malevolence of this Order, and which indicates that its members

are rendy to revive, if necessary to accomplish their ends. the informous limitistion in given in the following letter, which Mr. C. C. Leigh, of New York, has just received. Mr. Leigh some time since, sent in his resignation all connection with the Order. Yet they continue to annoy him with communications, the only object of which is to intimidate him confidence in society which is so essentially their assignces, or their heirs at law, according the only object of which is to intimidate him necessary to the spread of morality and religing to the provisions of existing lifes regular and interfere with his action as a Legislator. But they mistake their man : 200 1 100 1

NEW YORK, Feb. 13, 1865. Brother CHAS. C. LEIGH Dear Sir: At a meeting of Jasper Chapter, No. 35, O. U. A. contributed largely, in their misguided zeal, act shall be located on any public lands, exheld Monday evening, Feb. 12, 1855, the fol-to bring about the very state of things they cept such as shall at the time be subject to lowing named Brothers, B. C. Bogert, the so much deplore. We do not charge them sale, at either the minimum or lower gradua- Rev. Ton Felter, Brinkerhoof, and Brower, with an array of the heart were appointed a Committee to investigate charges preferred by Brother A. H. Bogert against you, a copy of which you will find below, and you are hereby notified to appear before said Committee on Friday, Feb. 15, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at Jasper Chapter Rooms, corner of Hadson and Christopher streets

Yours truly, in the bonds of the Order, [Seal.] / CHAR. REV. TON, Sec. Com. No. 164 West-st. N. Y. To the Sachems and Members of Jasper

Chapler, No. 35, O. U. A. The undersigned charges Charles C. Leigh, member of this Chapter, with having violated his obligations to this Order, taken by him at his initiation, by revealing the transactions of Jasper Chapter, and endeavoring to bring the same into contempt, to the injury of the Order at large and especially the mem

bers of Jasper Chapter.
SPECIFICATIONS.—First—That on or about the third day of February instant, the said C. C. Leigh did exhibit to the members of the Legislature, in its open sessions, a certain let-ter addressed officially by a Committee of ing to him the views and wishes of this Chapter in regard to his vote on the election of a United States Senator, about to be held in the Legislature of this State.

Second-By his personal denunciation of the Order of the United Americans on the A. H. BOGERT.

New York, Feb. 12, 1855.

Letter from Lieut, Gen. Scott. The Hon William S. Damrell, the Anti-Slavery Know-Nothing Member of Congress from Massachusetts, having asserted, in his The following is the new Postage Bill as lectures in Cheshire County, that the Catholic vote was offered to Gen. Scott at the late Presidential election, several persons who

to the distinguished veteran, who returned the following reply: New York March 1, 1855. in your presence, the speaker declared, sub-And for a double letter there shall be stantially, that in the last Presidential can-

> " Bishop Huges, of New York, proposed to Gen. Scott to sell the Catholic vote, who liesitated to reply; when the proposition was made to Gen. Pierce, and accepted, and a Jesuit was placed as the head of the Post-Of-