

Montrose Democrat.
THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNSA.
E. H. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, Editors
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Montrose, Thursday, May 10, 1855.

Will somebody bring us some wood? We will pay CASH for a few loads.

The Foreign news this week will be found very interesting.

Three Cheers for Philadelphia!—Know-Nothing beaten in their old stronghold!

At the city election for Philadelphia last week, the Anti Know-Nothing ticket was successful in a majority of the Councils, and elected one out of the three officers on the general ticket. The Know-Nothing treasurer and commissioner were elected by from 1 to 400 hundred majority only. A year ago the Know-Nothing elected the whole ticket by from eight to twelve thousand majority!

In the City election of Lancaster, the K. N.'s were also badly beaten. Poor old Sam has seen his best days. His back is now turned to his foes. Scourge the old rascal thro' the world.

Judge Boyce's Letter.

Last week the Republican published a letter from Judge Boyce. We can say nothing improper in it, but on the contrary, we think it a very good letter. As for Associate Judges, they have never been held to the strictness in political matters that the President Judge has. The reason is obvious to every one, and if we had been disposed to hold them to the same rule, we could have found abundant material in the conduct of Judge Warner for censure, which we have never pretended to notice.

To Correspondents.

The sketch entitled "Misguided Heart," which we received some time since was laid aside and unaccountably lost. We regret this, as the piece was well written, and possessed merit.

A Report of an extension to Scranton by the Teachers and Students of Hartford University will not appear for the reason that we have already published one report of said extension, and we do not think it contains anything new, or interesting to our readers.

Mr. Grow.

Hon. G. A. Grow, Member of Congress from this District, sails for Europe next week. He expects to be absent till about the time of the meeting of the next Congress, and will make a general tour of the East.

About sixty persons were admitted into the Presbyterian Church at Hartford last Sunday. Rev. Adam Miller is pastor of the Church.

Know-Nothing in Court.

In our paper to-day we publish the presentment of the Grand Jury of Monroe county, N. Y., acting under the suggestion of the presiding Judge. We hope everybody will read it, for it is an unanswerable legal document.

What then shall be said of a Judge who belongs to an Order, while sitting upon the bench, the members of which are liable to indictment, who, while he pretends to administer Justice, and punish crime, is liable to criminal punishment himself.

Farmers should not neglect to sow and plant largely this year. If we shall have large yields from crops, there will be ready market and high prices, and if the yield should be small, everything will be wanted to save us from famine. Farmers, now is your time!

Important to Old Soldiers.

Persons entitled to Land warrants will do well to call at this office before making contracts to sell them. We will pay cash and high prices. Call and see us, or address E. H. Chase, Montrose, Pa., by letter. Don't neglect it, for it will probably be money saved to you.

Commencing on our first page will be found a letter from Arch Bishop Hughes, of New York. At this time, when such reckless charges are being made against the Catholic clergy for interfering in politics, every candid mind will read with care the Bishop's defence.

The State Council of Know-Nothing in Massachusetts last week passed free soil resolutions and appointed two delegates to the National Council at Philadelphia next spring, which we suppose will put in nomination a candidate for the Presidency.

David Wilmot has several times within the last few months, said in public speeches in this place, that there was no use in having anything to do with a party which sought to keep up a national organization for the South gave us notice at the start, that she would cooperate with no party which would stand upon the pro-slavery platform. From this we may safely conclude, that the Massachusetts Council passed the resolutions for mere show, and stands ready to abandon them when she enters the Grand Council with the South for a nomination in '56. How is this Judge!

The Legislature.

Last Tuesday the Legislature of this State adjourned sine die. The people will now breathe fre again. It was emphatically a Do Nothing Legislature, as it also was a Do Nothing Legislature. There is no disputing the fact that the most corrupt and profigate body that ever assembled at the Capitol, was this one just adjourned. It was brought into life by the wild excitement of the hour, and through the instrumentality of the secret order of Know-Nothing. It has lived its brief day, disgraced even its name—disappointed all the promises and pledges of its party, and sunk into oblivion and odium the dearest and most complete.

This Congressional District sent a solid Delegation of the new party, on the free soil platform. The new party was to be the great ally of freedom, the party which should correct the vices of the Democracy, and place

Pensylvania on the rock of "free principles." Will free soil Democrats note the following: On the 24th of January last, Mr. Lott introduced in the House the following "Resolution relative to slavery and its extension over Territory now free."

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives earnestly requested, to oppose the admission of any new State as a member of the National Union, unless every, or in part, territory therein, except for crime, be prohibited thereon, and to urge upon the National Congress the adoption of such measures as will effectually prevent the holding of human beings in bondage and as chattels in the territories of the United States.

Resolved That the Governor of the Commonwealth be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth, and the people of Pennsylvania, in the present Congress of the United States.

The above Resolutions were placed on the files of the House of Representatives the 24th of January, a period of the session when little business had been matured, and when ample time was had to discuss and adopt them if any disposition had existed to act upon them at all. The Republican, of this place noticed their introduction and said, "We have now a Legislature which will speak the will of Pennsylvania on this question." But, alas! for prophecy and free soil professions! The Legislature has adjourned, the great Know-Nothing Samhedrin has lived out its life, and these Resolutions have slept quietly on the files of the House! The voice of Pennsylvania has not spoken! Will the Republican explain the reason? Last it should resolve, we will do so.

Governor Pollock was elected by the "Free soil vote" of this State, by which we mean that the free soilers proper held the balance of power, and gave it to Pollock. The reason they assigned for so doing was this,—that Governor Bigler had not made the Legislature pass free soil Resolutions, and that he was not decided enough against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Governor Pollock and the new party promised everything on this question, and were successful. The day of inauguration came, and Mr. Pollock took the oath of office. He was Governor for three years,—the canvass was over and the pledges made to obtain power were forgotten. To pretend to keep faith with free soilers the above Resolutions were introduced. But why not pass? Because if passed, it would offend the South and destroy a national organization for the Presidency in 1856. This is the reason why those Resolutions were allowed to sleep quietly upon the files instead of being passed. They supposed by introducing them the free soilers would be held to their standard, while by not passing them, the South would not be alienated. Here is the secret of the trick which Governor Pollock plays off upon the free soilers, for he is a candidate for vice President in '56 and wants the votes of Northern free soilers, and Southern nigger drivers to elect him.

Another point. The great cry raised against Governor Bigler in this section of the State last fall was, that he should have caused the Legislature to pass free soil Resolutions, and because he did not enter the Legislature in the shape of a Santa Anna Dictator, he was pronounced unworthy of freemen's votes. This was the doctrine then. Now if Governor Bigler should have done this, should not Gov. Pollock have done the same thing? Will our friends be consistent and denounce Gov. Pollock for the same conduct that they denounce Governor Bigler for? Where is Wilmot,—let us hear from him on this subject!

Know-Nothing Pro-Slavery—No. 2.

We have repeatedly urged upon free soil men the necessity of open hostility, on their part, to the new and intolerant organization, misnamed American.

Every man of common understanding must have seen, at a glance, that the natural antagonism which exists between truth and error, would present a permanent union of the anti-slavery sentiment with the liberty and prejudice, which are the only foundations of the new party. It would be a very difficult task to unite a liberal and humane, with a narrow and proscriptive policy. It is impossible in the very nature of things to expect men to labor for the emancipation of the blacks, who have bound themselves to persecute and enslave their white brothers. The spirit that impels a man to deny to those of his own race the right of worshipping God, according to the dictates of conscience, does not lead him to sympathize deeply with the victims of any species of slavery however atrocious and inhuman. The Anglo-Saxon is mentally and morally superior to the African, and he who is willing to fetter the conscience of the former, carries very little for the "bone and sinew" of the latter. This plain common sense logic satisfied us, at once, that the "lodges" would never become a permanent ally of the free-soil party. The nature of the new organization and the spirit by which it is animated are alone sufficient to satisfy us of its pro-slavery character. But we have not been contented to rely wholly upon the inherent liberal nature of the proscriptive party, in forming our estimate of its position in reference to slavery. The press—the proper exponent of its principles—has come to our aid; and the acts of the organization itself confirm us in our opinion. We shall continue to lay before our readers facts and opinions, showing the pro-slavery character of the secret order. The following which we take from the Lynchburg Virginia, a prominent Know Nothing organ, gives a plain reason why the South is desirous of perpetuating the Order and its principles:

"Nearly every leading abolitionist and every leading Abolitionist paper North denounce the Order. And why? Because the tendency of its principles is to curtail the electoral power of the North. The native increase of the South has been for a series of years greater than that in the North; and yet, by the unwise stimulus given to immigration, the South is in a minority of more than fifty in the House of Representatives. Unless Americans in principle are sent to Congress, the South will become equally powerful in the Senate. The foreigner will

always favor and has always favored the Wilmot Proviso and kindred measures, because he wishes to get rid of the competition of cheap slave labor."

This is the strong argument by which Southern men are induced to sustain the order "because the tendency of its principles is to curtail the electoral power of the North." How can the South better accomplish its purpose of extending the area of slavery, than by weakening the North in Congress? The Southern press claims that "the native increase of the South has been for a series of years greater than that in the North." If this be true, the result of a restraint upon immigration, would be to give, in process of time a Southern ascendancy in the House of Representatives. This once accomplished and the South would be very likely to abandon the doctrine of non-intervention, and to bring the Government to the actual support of slavery, extending its area and enhancing the value of property in flesh and blood. A more cunning method of weakening the power of the North in Congress, than is presented by the secret political organization, one of whose avowed objects it is, to discourage immigration, could not have been devised. The South with its accustomed sagacity sees and appreciates the advantages it is to reap from the encouragement and ascendancy of Know-Nothingism in this country, and from a purely selfish motive, sustains that party and its absurd dogmas, with all its power. In view of the many proofs the order has already given of its attachment to a pro-slavery policy, it is a little strange that those men who exhibit the strength of their lungs in bawling "freedom! freedom!" should persist in preserving a criminal silence on that question, which of all others, is most repugnant to the growth and success of the Free Soil idea. Besides, it is claimed in the above extract that "the foreigner will always favor and has favored the Wilmot proviso and kindred measures." This confirms the truth of what we said of the naturalized citizens in this country not long since, to wit: that they had always sustained Mr. Wilmot and his proviso. The reason why the foreigner is an enemy of slavery, and a friend of the proviso is thus briefly given by the Virginia, "because he wishes to get rid of the competition of cheap slave labor." This is a strong argument dictated by self-interest, and is alone sufficient to induce the free laborer, whether of native or foreign extraction, to oppose the extension of slavery over our national domain. Mr. Wilmot opposes slavery as an immense political power; the free laborer opposes it because it furnishes cheap servants with whom the independent man of toil, is unwilling to compete. If the argument of the Virginian be correct, Mr. Wilmot and the foreigner stand upon the same platform and oppose slavery from self-interest. Why then does Mr. Wilmot join in a crusade against his faithful ally in resisting slavery? But to return; the evidence that Know-Nothingism is against Freedom is irresistible. The order is continually furnishing new proofs of its fidelity to the Southern slave driver. Here is an extract from the letter of a Missouri Know-Nothing by which we are made acquainted with the agencies employed by Missouri ruffians to introduce slavery into the fertile territory of Kansas.

"We have our secret lodges all over the State where we raise men and means, and thousands will be in Kansas from this State before the election comes off."

And yet David Wilmot and his dupes say Know-Nothingism is a harmless, law-abiding thing, and guilty of no wrong. Wilmot expatiates upon the Kansas outrage, gets furious in his attacks upon slavery, but declares his determination not to be drawn into a discussion of the character and policy of the secret order. When he declaimed so loudly against those who crossed the Missouri border into Kansas, and with knife and pistol drove freemen from the polls, it would have been well for him, like a fearless foe of all wrong, to have rented a portion of his wrath upon the secret political party that furnished "men and means" for the perpetration of the lawless outrage. "We have our secret lodges all over the State, where we raise men and means" to transport an army of men into Kansas, who shall disregard the law and see that a sufficient number of votes are polled for our pro-slavery candidates, to elect them. Such was the language of the lodges in Missouri—lodges formed for precisely the same purpose and desecrated by just such outrages as the one of which Mr. Wilmot and his co-workers in iniquity are sworn members. If, according to the dictates of conscience, does not lead him to sympathize deeply with the victims of any species of slavery does not prove Know-Nothingism its faithful ally, then we err in judgment. To Know-Nothingism we are indebted for the wretched effort, to carry slavery into Kansas, in opposition to the will of the legal voters of that territory—to Know-Nothingism we are indebted for the importation of three hundred Kentucky bullocks on the day of election, for the purpose of destroying the ballot boxes and shedding the blood of quiet and nonoffending citizens; and yet Know-Nothingism is a "shadow!" Such at least is the decision of the Judge, and the common people who are disposed to question its correctness and to inquire for themselves are politely styled "ruffians" by his self-constituted controller of men's political actions. We may continue our observations on the point of a sympathy between Know-Nothingism and Slavery, hereafter.

Gov. Reeder at Home.

Governor REEDER arrived at Easton on Monday the 30th ult. and was welcomed by the old neighbors, by a public reception. Hon. Jas. M. Porter addressed him in behalf of the citizens, to which the Governor responded in an eloquent and manly manner. We find the following synopsis of his speech in the Tribune, by which it will be seen that he evinces the true Jacksonian spirit.

"Gov. Reeder, in reply, expressed in feeling and eloquent terms the grateful impression made upon him by the warm and enthusiastic reception given to him by so large an assembly of his fellow-citizens. He referred to the reports of fraud and outrage upon the part of Slavery men in the Kansas election, and emphatically confirmed the worst state-

ment of them which had preceded his arrival. He had his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change, but that the conduct of the people of the border Counties of the North of Missouri had astonished him by their reckless disregard of all laws, compact and constitutions; that the Territory of Kansas, in her late election, had been invaded by a regular organized army, armed to the teeth, who took possession of her ballot-boxes and made a Legislature to suit the purpose of the pro-slavery party. Kansas was subdued, subjugated and conquered by armed men from Missouri, but her citizens were resolved never to give up the fight for their freedom and the independence of their soil from foreign control or interference. The State of Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with these border ruffians. If she refused, the South would be called on to discontinue her aid. If the South refused, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North to take up the matter so that the rights of her sons who had settled in Kansas in the faith of solemn compact, shall be vindicated and sustained. He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violence perpetrated at the election, published in the northern papers, were in no wise exaggerated. He concluded by saying that Kansas was more conquered by the South, conquered by force of arms—but that her citizens were resolved never to yield their rights, and relied upon the North to aid them by demonstrations of public sentiment and all other legal means until they shall be fully and triumphantly vindicated.

During his speech Gov. Reeder was frequently and enthusiastically cheered by the large audience present.

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 Herick Centre, on Thursday, May 3d, 1855. The President not being present the meeting was called to order by Thos. D. Reese, and on motion H. H. Ellis Esq. was elected Chairman pro. tem. The exercises were opened with prayer by Prof. W. Richardson.

Miss Charlotte Ellis, a distinguished teacher, now engaged in teaching in Wayne Co. 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 School Houses in the 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 scholars was taken up and discussed at length by Julius Tyler. Prof. Richardson, and others and it was the decided opinion of the teachers present that a slate and pencil though simple as it may appear to some, was the best yet tried.

It was also decided that copy-plates were indispensably necessary to make good penmen.

The present school law was then introduced, and was very ably discussed by Prof. Richardson, C. H. Ellis, Benj. Watrous and others.

On motion the Association adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association was 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; but they believed that the principle was correct. It was remarked that in some places in the county it 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 willingly would consent to have this repealed.

The large number of teachers in attendance and the generous and hospitable manner those from abroad were received; was another proof of the deep interest the good people of Herick entertained for the cause of education for which they have hitherto been so long distinguished.

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.

THOS. D. REESE.

Nine days later from Europe by the Atlantic.

No prospect of Peace—Sebastopol bombarded—Napoleon in London.

The Vienna Conference had been broken off, Russia rejecting the demands of the allies. Affairs were considerably more active in the Crimea. The general bombardment, from five hundred guns, was opened on Sebastopol on the 9th April, preparatory to the assault, and was warmly responded to by the city. Much damage was done to the works of the besiegers and besieged, but to our latest accounts, the 13th, storming had been impracticable. The allied fleets lay in line of battle off the harbor. Fifteen thousand of Omar Pacha's Turks had been thrown to Kambroni, to make the assault.

The British Baltic squadron was at Kiel. The new British loan had been all taken. The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Empress Eugenie, had been all the week in England, and they were immensely glorified.

The new British loan is for 16,000,000 sterling, and was taken by the Rothschild in 1000 in consols, and 14s. 6d. It is in the shape of an annuity, terminable in 30 years. Increased taxes on incomes, spirits, tea, coffee, sugars and stamps are proposed.

There is already a deficiency of 23,000,000 sterling to be met, on which account additional taxation is to be laid on sugar, tea, coffee, rum, British spirits, stamps and incomes. Money continued abundant. Bullion decreased 50,000L. Consols declined to 89 3/4 a 1/2 for money, 89 3/4 a 7/8 account.

It is reported that England assents to Louis Napoleon taking command of the Allied army.

It is however regarded as a doubtful rumor.

The Vienna Conference was broken off after its 12th session,—Russia absolutely refusing to assent to the proposals of France and England.

There are strong indications that Austria will refuse to act against Russia.

Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de L'Hayes had left Vienna.

The general bombardment of Sebastopol from 200 guns commenced on the 9th and continued incessantly, but up to the 15th an assault had not been practicable.

It was the intention to storm the place if possible.

All hope of Austria taking the field against Russia appear to be at an end for the present. Among the conflicting rumors, that which appeared to bear the most consistency was that Austria refuses to demand from Russia any concessions further than these three:—1st. The Russian fleet in the Black sea to remain in situ quo. 2d. It is said at present to consist of three ships of the line and four steam frigates. 3d. The Western powers to have consuls at Sebastopol, who are to be under the immediate protection of their minister residing at St. Petersburg. 3d. The Allies to have the right to construct war ports on some part of the Turkish coast.

THE LONG-TALKED-OF GENERAL BOMBARDMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

Fire from all the French and English batteries was opened upon Sebastopol on the 9th ult.

The progress of events is thus narrated:—From St. Petersburg, April 10th, we have a despatch wherein Prince Gortschakoff announces from Sebastopol, that at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th April, the Allies opened a cannonade from all their batteries which lasted till evening, and was carried on in a lesser degree throughout the night. On the 10th the bombardment was resumed. The Russians replied with success, causing sensible loss to the besiegers, but with a loss to the garrison of 833 killed and wounded.

The Wiener Zeitung publishes that during the night of the 13th the attack of the Allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians. The Russians were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position, which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position enables the Allies to fortify the summit of the ravine, which is of great importance.

The fleets were in line of battle before Sebastopol.

On the 15th, Prince Gortschakoff reports from Sebastopol:—"The bombardment of the city continued without interruption since April 9th. Damages are repaired during the night. Sebastopol is to-day in almost the same state of defence as on the 9th. The loss sustained by the garrison, considering the tremendous fire of the enemy, is small. There is nothing new from other parts of the Crimea."

On the 16th the siege began fire of the seven admirals of the Russian fleet in Sebastopol have died or been killed. Admirals Knoroff, Irtom and Metlin, were killed; Pamfiloff and Nachimoff died of camp diseases. Admiral Stankevitch, who is Governor of Sebastopol, and commands the batteries, is represented as a man of energy and ability. Admiral Novosilsky is a young man recently appointed.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.

An Austrian journal publishes the following order, addressed by Prince Gortschakoff, to the garrison of Sebastopol, on his arrival on the 20th of March:

"Soldiers! His majesty has deigned to appoint me to the command of the sea and land forces in the Crimea. Brave warriors! all Russia is proud of your heroic courage, and our great Emperor, Nicholas I, on his deathbed, turned his last looks towards you with gratitude. His successor, his majesty, the reigning Emperor, Alexander II, has deigned to express himself as follows, in letters addressed to me on the 3d and 7th of March:

"All the brave defenders of Sebastopol, in the name of our immortal benefactor, that the Emperor Nicholas was proud of them, and that he thought of them on his deathbed, and sent them, through me, the expression of his last and cordial gratitude. Tell our brave soldiers that I think them in his name, and that I am perfectly convinced that they were always worthy of his parental solicitude."

Soldiers! the most difficult time is over. The reads are right, transports of every description arrive easily, and considerable reinforcements sent to your support are on the way. In taking the command of this army I am convinced that, with God's blessing, success will finally crown our efforts, and that we will certainly justify the hopes of our august sovereign. Adjutant General Osten-sacken, who directed the defence of Sebastopol with so much honor, and his companion the brave Admiral Nachimoff, resume, to-day, their former functions."

(Signed) GORTSCHAKOFF.

THE AUSTRIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITIES—OUTRAGE BY AN AUSTRIAN OFFICER AT KRAJOVA.—THE CITIZENS RETALIATE.—HUNDREDS KILLED.—THE AUSTRIANS DRIVEN FROM THE CITY.

A private letter gives an account of the trouble in Krajova, already announced by telegraph.

An Austrian officer, on the 31st of March, saw at a window a lady who he beauty attracted and he forthwith entered the house and demanded assistance to her apartment. The lady called for assistance to expel the intruder. Her husband came and addressed the Austrian, but too civilly: "What do you want here? I do not know you—you are not billeted in my house, and the lady you are insulting is my wife."

Without a word the Austrian drew his sword, and stabbed the husband to the heart. Much excitement ensued. Some of the bystanders went to lodge a formal complaint with the police; others sent intelligence to the Turkish commander at Kalafat, who lost no time in sending to Krajova a battalion of infantry, and a squadron of cavalry and artillery. A crowd proceeded to the Austrian General to demand the arrest of the offender. The General's reply was brief but to the point: "Go to the devil! I won't punish my soldiers for such fellows as you!"

This brutal reply caused the indignation of the people. All the stores were closed, and the citizens assembled in the streets, crying "death to the Austrians! They are but one against four! We won't submit to be slaughtered like the people of Bucharest!" A general riot ensued, and the citizens, armed with sticks, iron bars and axes, attacked and put to death every Austrian they met. The Austrians, on their side, turned and attacked the people, killing 40 persons on the first charge. At this juncture the national guards and the Ruman soldiers attacked the Austrians, and after a fierce fight drove them at the point of the bayonet out of the city, where they yet remain encamped in the fields.

The official statements return 247 killed on both sides. The excitement continues, and the citizens have not reopened their stores. They demand justice, and are about to send a deputation to Constantinople to seek it from the Sultan.

LATEST.

RUSSIA ABSOLUTELY REFUSES THE ALLIES' DEMANDS.—THE CONFERENCE CLOSED.—THE PRINCIPALITIES LEAVE VIENNA!

[By Telegraph from Vienna.]

The 12th conference was held on Saturday, the 31st of April. It lasted four hours and a half, and concluded by adjourning sine die, Russia having absolutely rejected the demands of France and England. Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de L'Hayes immediately took leave of the Emperor, and were to leave on Sunday the 30th. It now remains to be seen what course Austria will pursue.

Advices from Balaklava have been received to the 17th. The fires of the Allies have done considerable damage, but the Russians displayed extreme activity in repairing the injured works. Several French mines had been sprung, which did considerable damage to the place.

NAPOLEON AND QUEEN'S VISIT TO VIENNA.

Napoleon III, and the Empress Eugenie arrived at Dover on Monday, the 16th—thence to Windsor—remained the guests of the British sovereigns five days—then with a distinguished reception from the Court, and extraordinary enthusiasm, proceeding from Southampton almost overwhelmed by congratulatory addresses from corporations and institutions—and returned to France amid a tempest of hurrahs!

On Monday morning, says our report, thousands were assembled at Dover "to greet the august visitors: a hearty English reception." At 9 o'clock the Emperor, Empress and suite embarked at Calais on board the screw steamer Palatin, and about noon steamed slowly, through a dense fog, and rendered invisible by the thick weather, into Dover harbor. Prince Albert was on hand to receive his guests, and was accompanied by his usual attendants, and by the French Minister Count Walewski, with Madame de Comtesse.

The Emperor was accompanied by Marshal Villars, Minister of War, the Duke de Bassano, Count de Montebello, and other gentlemen; the Empress by several ladies of her household.

Napoleon wore the uniform of a General of Division; the Empress—for the benefit of ladies be it related—a straw hat, grey cloak, and plaid dress. Leaning on the arm of Prince Albert, the Empress (the Emperor by her side) walked to the Warden Hotel, where they had lunch, besides an address from the Corporation of Dover. Thence they proceeded by special train to the Bricklayer's Arms station, at London, where the Queen's carriage and an escort of troops were in waiting.

Embarking in the royal vehicles the imperial party proceeded at a slow pace through the streets of London, along the Kent and Westminster Roads, across Westminster Bridge, through Parliament street, Whitehall, Charing-cross, Pall-mall, St. James's, Piccadilly, Hyde Park, and by Victoria gate Eastbourne terrace to the Paddington station, where cars were ready for Windsor. As every point along this distance of five miles the streets were packed with spectators, and every window pane was crowded with gazers. At the clubs especially, of which Louis Napoleon was formerly an Avoué, and a most lively curiosity was manifested by the members to catch a glimpse of the altered fortunes of their former associate.

In passing the house in King street in which he formerly resided, the Emperor was observed to point it out to his wife. Immense cheering marked the whole course of their progress through London. On arriving at Windsor Castle, at 7 o'clock, evening the visitors were received in the Grand saloon by the Queen and her family, with the usual court officials, and the Lords Palmistead and Clarendon. A "state dinner" followed. Windsor was illuminated in the evening, and Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to the Prefect of the Seine, at which "extraneous" were present the consuls-general of several European powers, and of Mexico, Chili, and Brazil. We believe the United States were not represented on the occasion.

On Thursday the imperial party went to Guildhall.—Lords Palmistead, Clarendon, Lansdowne and Pannure, with numerous lesser lights of the administration, were present, as was also the United States Minister. The Emperor wore, as usual, the uniform of a general of division. Eugenie's costume was of white and green brocade silk. When the recorder proceeded to read the address to the Emperor, the Empress arose and, by the side of her husband, Napoleon's reply to the address was in the following terms:—"My Lord Mayor: After the cordial reception I have experienced from the Queen, nothing could affect me more deeply than the sentiments towards the Empress and myself, which you, my Lord Mayor, have given expression on the part of the city of London; which represent the available resources, both for civilization and for war. Flattering as are your praises, I accept them, because they are addressed to my own. [Applause.]

"They are addressed to an army and navy united to yours by a heroic companionship in danger and glory, [renewed applause]; they are addressed to an army and navy, the armaments which is based on truth, on moderation and on justice. For myself I have retained on the throne the same sentiments of sympathy and esteem for the English people which I professed as an exile, [loud and prolonged cheering]; while I enjoyed here the hospitality of your Queen; and, if I have acted in accordance with my convictions it is that the interest of the nation which has chosen me, is not less than that of universal civilization, and she made it a duty.

"Indeed, England and France are naturally united on all great questions of politics and of human progress that agitate the world. From the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Mediterranean—from the Baltic to the Black sea—from the desire to abolish slavery to our hopes for the amelioration of all the countries of Europe—see in the moral as in the political world for our two nations, but one cause and one end. [Applause.]

"It is then, only by the worthy considerations and pitiful rivalries that our union could be dissolved. If we follow the dictates of common sense, we shall be sure of the future. [Loud applause.] You are right in interpreting my presence among you as a fresh and convincing proof of my energetic co-operation in the prosecution of the war; if we fail in obtaining an honorable peace. [Applause.]

"I should we so fail, although our difficulties may be great, may surely count on a successful result, for not only are our soldiers and sailors of tried valor—not only do our two countries possess within themselves unrivalled resources—but above all—and here lies their superiority—it is because they are in the van of all generous and enlightened ideas. The eyes of all who suffer justly, inevitably turn to the West.

"I trust that our two nations are more powerful than the opinions they represent than by the armies and fleets they have at their command. [Great applause.] I am deeply grateful to your Queen for affording me this solemn opportunity of expressing to

the course I pursued on that occasion: and if by a secret combination among those to be elected by their votes, there should be an attempt to deny them the fair right of petitioning the Legislature as other citizens have a right to do, or to deny the prayer of that petition, however just it might appear in the eyes of an impartial Legislature, I feel that I am yet American citizen enough to do again what I did on that occasion. I did not call it meddling in politics, but only an interference to break up an unworthy combination, to break up a plot to deny to one portion of the people rights to which all are equally entitled.

But in no other case have I ever aided or abetted, or been in connection with any political party, or any individual of any party, since the world began. On the contrary, when I was appointed to take charge of this diocese, I prescribed for my numerous clergy, as a rule of conduct, to abstain from all interference in politics. I did not deny them the right to vote as other citizens, merely in consequence of their being clergymen. That right I believe they have seldom, if at all, exercised. I myself have not exercised it. I have ever considered that the most appropriate position for a clergyman, whether Catholic or Protestant, to occupy in the midst of political struggles, is one, if not of absolute neutrality at least of abstinence from all partisanship. There are few congregations in which the members are not divided in their political opinions, and the Catholic clergyman who would take sides on such occasions, would be sure to impair the usefulness of his own ministry.

How, then, can Mr. Hammond, of the Albany State Register, call me a political friend and associate of Governor Seward, or any other man? Is Mr. Hammond a man of liberty, in violation of a precept of the decalogue, to bear false witness against his neighbor? I defy all men living to point out an act in my life in which I have been connected with any political party, any political caucus, any political individual in the United States, or elsewhere. How then can Mr. Hammond give circulation to a statement, which he knows to be injurious to me, and which is at variance with truth? I tell him that the Catholics, as such, have no politics. They are free to vote on all occasions just like their fellow-citizens, that is, as each man chooses. Let them be as true on this subject as Mr. Hammond himself. If they err, they are in the company of immense majorities of Americans and Protestants. If they do not err in their preference of their party, so much the better for the country. But whether they err or not, they act with large portions of their fellow countrymen.

It is evident that Mr. Hammond is one of the oracles of a new political organization which hopes to rise into power by depressing Catholics. For myself, I have no great objection to see that party come into power, because once having power in their hands, I think the true Americans could have found themselves capable of passing the anti-Catholic Church Property bill, but too well calculated to intensify and perpetuate a bitter memory in regard to the influences by which that bill was passed. The Catholics had not asked for such a bill, they did not need it. It was forced upon them under false assertions. It was intended for them alone. It is an act of partial legislation. They will no doubt submit to it in so far as they are bound to do, but they are not likely to be voluntary parties to its execution.

In conclusion, I request Mr. Hammond, as a particular favor, either to prove that I am a political partizan, a meddler in politics, &c., &c., or else to withdraw so unfounded a charge. I think in doing the one or the other, he will render equally a service to the public and the undersigned.

JOHN A. ARCHBISHOP, New York.

New York, April 17, 1855.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PEOPLE ON THE WESTERN CONTINENT.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune states that during the late trip of the U. S. ship of war Decatur through the straits of Magellan, Dr. Bainbridge and another officer observed leopards of the size of a few days, during a calm and were landed at Terro del Fuego. They then ascended a mountain to the height of 3500 feet, when they came upon a plain of surpassing richness and beauty; fertile fields, the greatest variety of fruit trees in full bearing and signs of cultivation and refinement. Their appearance astonished the inhabitants, who, however, did not treat them unfriendly. The men all range from 6 to 63 feet in height, well proportioned, very athletic, and straight as a arrow. The women were among the most perfect models of beauty ever formed, averaging 5 feet high, very plump, with small feet and hands, and with a jet black eye. The writer adds:

Their teachers of religion speak the Latin language, and have traditions from successive priests thro' a hundred centuries. They tell us that this island was once attached to the main land; that about 1900 years ago, by their records, their country was visited by a violent earthquake, which occasioned the rent now known as the Straits of Magellan; that on the top of the mountain which lifted its head to the sun, whose base rested where the waters now flow, stood their great temple—which, according to their description, as compared to the one now existing we saw, must have been 17,200 feet square, and over 1100 feet high, built of the purest granite marble.

The officers remained two weeks with these strange people, and obtained from them a specimen of painting on porcelain over 3000 years old. The men and women and children number about 3000, and when the children multiply to fast, they are sacrificed by the priests. They live in huts of cottages, each one by himself, avoiding company and discourse, employing all their time in contemplation and their religious duties.

The Sea-Serpent at Cape May.

Cape May, April 19th.—A party of five gentlemen engaged in fishing up the bay, report having seen the sea-serpent yesterday.

They described it as being from 80 to 100 feet long, with a head of large dimensions, similar in shape to that of a snake, with to large tusks protruding from the upper part of the mouth. A reward of \$1000 is offered for his capture, and a party are going in pursuit of his snaking.

DEATH OF MORRIS LOSORETTE.—MORRIS LOSORETTE, formerly an Associate Judge of Philadelphia, and Canal Commissioner of the State, and who was beaten for Governor by Wm. F. Johnson, died, April 26, at Philadelphia. He had been an active member of the Democratic party. Mr. Losorette was a retired merchant of Philadelphia, who had located himself with his family, in Valley Green Montgomery county, to spend the evening of his days in peace and rural comfort.—Wherever known, he was respected and esteemed. In him, all the virtues so generally mingled, that even his fiercest political enemies could not find a reason for enmity.