

### The Know Nothings.

The democratic press is pouring out vials of gall and wormwood upon the heads of this mysterious organization. The utmost gravity is assumed, as if the liberties of the country hung upon the issue. The good of the country, and the constitutional rights of the citizen, constitute the burden of their song; while the "real object" of these journals is to prevent their party from hopeless defeat and irreparable ruin. Its progress is denounced as if it were the pestilence that "walketh in darkness." But while the "principle" of the organization is under discussion, other questions scarcely less interesting have presented themselves; such as "is Judge Pollock a Know Nothing?" This has been alleged and denied; and while the loco-foco press have appealed to the Judge for an answer, he has been wise enough to hold his tongue, and not to gratify a mere idle curiosity of his enemies—who would like him none the better if he were not, and who intend to do him all the harm they can whether he is or no. The question has been also asked, "is Henry S. Mott a Know Nothing?" It has been positively alleged by the Philadelphia News and other papers, and no satisfactory denial has been made. In consequence of the qualified denial of Mr. Mott's membership, some of his own party, especially a certain class of religiousists, have become restive. The Lancasterian, especially, a leading Bigler organ, discusses the question in sober earnest, and considers his membership such a heinous offence, that it calls for a full and explicit contradiction of the charge. The Lancasterian says:

Is Henry S. Mott a Know Nothing?—We seldom, if ever, believe any charges made against Democratic nominees by Whig prints, knowing that in all cases, they are intended only to serve a special purpose. The Philadelphia News and the Independent Whig, of this city, now charge Henry S. Mott, our nominee for Canal Commissioner, with being a "Know Nothing," and the candidate of that Order for the office for which he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention. We would have felt this charge against him pass as unworthy of notice, were it not that Blanche's Sunday Press—a Know Nothing paper—has his name at its mast head, and advocates his election. We have also been informed, that at a State Convention of the Know Nothings held in Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., it was determined to support him in connection with Pollock for Governor, and Baird for Judge, thus taking one candidate from each of the State tickets in the field.

We would suggest to the State Central Committee, that they procure from him a letter "defining his position." Let him come out manfully and "show his colors." If he refuse to do so, we suggest that his name be taken from the ticket, and another placed upon it. He shall not receive our support unless he denies the accusations which have been made against him, with at least some show of truth. If he is to be supported by the Know Nothings, we want to know whether it is with his knowledge and consent—and whether he has made any pledges to them in reference to the affair. He must "face the music!"

### An Accommodating Candidate.

Gov. Bigler ought to be re-elected, for by all accounts his "principles," so far as he has any, chime with those of every party or faction in the Commonwealth. He is for and against Banks; for and against slavery; for and against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; for and against the sale of the public works; for and against small notes; for and against the Know Nothings, and for and against a prohibitory liquor law. His duplicity on the Temperance question has recently come to light. He had written a letter to the State Temperance Convention, which rather gave the cold shoulder to the prohibitionists—and was declared to be "just the thing" by the Liquor sellers. But since then he has written a private letter, intended for exclusive circulation among Temperance men, in which he declares that he will sign a prohibitory law without a why or wherefore. What confidence is to be placed in a candidate who can thus be "all things to all men." At least one half of those who trust his assertions are sure of being cheated.—*Read. Journal.*

### Catholic Unity in Politics.

If the Catholic Church does not act in concert over the country in politics, how comes it that its members are not divided on political questions, as are the members of Protestant churches, the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Baptists, Methodists, and numerous other churches? While the members of the Protestant churches are nearly equally divided politically, like those who are members of no particular church, we find the Catholics going in a body, and shaping their course towards power? In that church are men of every grade, from the most learned and talented to the most illiterate and brutish; and in wealth, fortune, station and worldly-circumstances greater capacity is rarely to be found than amongst the Catholics. While these things produce diversity of opinions and principles amongst Protestants, why do they produce unity amongst Catholics? In Protestant churches thus variously constituted we find great diversity of political opinion and action. Whence then is there such union of action amongst Catholics? It is an accident? If this church steers clear of politics, how is it that they have nearly the same unanimity of political, as of religious sentiment amongst themselves? This union has awakened up a new enemy called the Know Nothing, which seems to have adopted the Catholic system in their political action, and which will not easily be put down, nor be disbanded until they have corrected what they consider as the evils and iniquities of foreign Catholic politics. The two parties are now fairly arrayed, and the ballot-box will speak the result.

### The Lehigh Register.

Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1864.

FOR GOVERNOR:  
**JAMES POLLOCK,**  
Of Northumberland County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER:  
**GEORGE DARSIE,**  
Of Allegheny County.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT:  
**DANIEL M. SMYSER,**  
Of Montgomery County.

### The Agricultural Fair.

The buildings at the Fair Ground are now nearly finished, and great preparations are made by the different Committees to arrange every thing with a view to the greatest satisfaction of exhibitors and visitors. We trust our Farmers will not hang back in presenting their stock for Exhibition, as it will compare with any in the State. From what we hear our Mechanics will give the Exhibition their proper attention. The premium list is very extensive, and embodies nearly every article in the Farming and Mechanical branches. It was published not only in large handbills, but in every paper in the county, so that all who have a disposition may prepare themselves to compete for the premium offered for anything in their line.

The first and second Fair were but the commencement of a great and important movement in our country, that if properly sustained and directed, can and will improve the Agricultural and Mechanical interests of the county, far beyond anything else that can be done. Every citizen of the county, should feel that he himself is personally concerned in the success of the county Fair, for it will stimulate exertion in all the employments of life, and by exciting a spirit of emulation, will lead to the introduction and invention of many valuable improvements. A large portion of our people will be directly benefited by, and all will indirectly feel the advantages flowing from an improved system of agriculture in the county. Then, let no one think that he is excusable for a failure to make efforts to compete for prizes. All cannot get prizes, but all may be largely benefited by the Fair.

The first Fair was an experiment, but it proved much more successful than many supposed it would. The second Fair was still more successful. The next ought, and we have no doubt will be, far in advance of the last; and our farmers and mechanics may go on improving from year to year, until the effects of their labors may be seen in the thriving condition of every portion of "Little Lehigh."

The accommodations on the Fair ground will be much more ample and suitable than they were last year. The grounds have been much improved and the Committee that has it in charge, have additional buildings erected, for the reception and safe keeping of articles, and for the accommodation of strangers. It may be assured that our hotel keepers are making exertions to accommodate all who may desire to visit the Fair in Allentown on the 4th, 5th and 6th of October next.

### Cry of Fire!

On Tuesday Evening the 21st of August, the alarm of fire was given, and found to proceed from the Bowling Saloon, of Messrs. Good & Hecker, in the rear of the "Allentown Hotel." A camphene lamp which was used in the saloon, burst and the whole building would have been in flames in one minute, had not the presence of mind of Mr. Good, in throwing a piece of rag carpet, which was near at hand extinguished the fire, which might have caused serious injury, being located at a very dangerous place, contiguous to many large and invaluable buildings.

On Thursday Evening, another alarm was given, and found to have arisen from a window curtain, in one of the rooms of Estbach's Hotel, which took fire by the carelessness of one of the employees of the house, leaving a lighted candle stand on the window bench, where the wind blew the curtains in the flame of the candle.

On Saturday Evening, the 19th of August, a fire nearly originated, similar to the one last mentioned, in the dwelling house of Mr. Jacob Cooper, in Upper Saucon township, this county. A maid employed in the house upon going to bed placed the burning candle on a table near a bed. Mr. Lindsay, who gave a performance at Coopersburg, near by, drew the attention of the girl so much, that she forgot the candle. The draft from the window blew the bed curtain into the flames and in an instant, the whole bed was on fire. Mr. Cooper, who happened to be at hand with several pails of water immediately quenched the flames without doing any further damage.

### The Drought.

From all parts of the county we hear complaints of the almost unexampled severity of the present drought. It has also affected our county, as well as those adjoining us, and with no prospect of rain yet. We had a few slight rains, but not sufficient to irrigate the parched earth. All moisture seems to have vanished from the surface of the earth, and vegetation is suffering severely. The growing corn crop, particularly such as has been planted late in the season, is already much injured, and unless favored by speedy rains, the yield must be light and defective. In the western states it is still severer and in many parts the crops of corn will be barely sufficient for home consumption. Since the above was written, we had several quite refreshing showers.

We learn that a little boy named Cain, about 4 years of age, fell into the basin at the Allentown Furnace and drowned.

### Daring Robbery.

On Monday night, a daring robbery was committed at the "Allentown Hotel," of Charles Irlitz. On going to bed Mr. Irlitz forgot to lock the door of his room, and during the night, some person entered, and ransacked the pockets of his pants, which were hanging over a chair near his bed, and stole therefrom his pocket-book, containing thirty odd dollars in money, and some valuable papers. No clue to the perpetrators has yet been found.

### Bank Failures.

We would caution our readers and the public generally, to release the Notes of the following banks, which are reported either to have failed or are in a failing condition: Drovers' Bank, at Ogdensburg. Bank of Carthage. Milford Bank. Erie and Kalamazoo Bank, Buffalo.

### Bigler and Black.

A Political Campaign must be a source of great amusement to those who live only to laugh and grow fat. Here, for instance is our very amiable Gov. borrowing the breeches pocket of honest John Chambers to circulate a letter which he dare not publish, for if it can do him any good among temperance men in private, it must be in conflict with his published reply to the interrogatories of the Temperance State Convention.

Then there is Judge Black who wrote a long letter to the committee of the same Convention, to say that he could not answer them, and now this letter is brought out as a reply, in order that temperance men may be enabled to pick out some small crumbs of comfort if there be any in it—and thus we have the beautiful game by which temperance men are to be gulled, if possible, to their support. We suggest to them a candid comparison of Judge Black's opinion, in court, on the question of municipal subscriptions, with his letter out of court, on the same subject.

Where was Judge Black when the Sunday law case came up?—*Register & Examiner.*

### The "Know Nothing" Head Dress.

The sidewalks have been embellished, for a few evenings past, with the sight of numbers of pretty young ladies, wearing a head-dress of a peculiarly novel and striking character. It is composed of a sort of wreath of interwoven ribbons of many colors prolonged behind into long pendants, that float out upon the air like the streamers at the mast-head, describing an infinity of beautiful curves, unknown to trigonometry, which catch the hearts of beholders in their intricate mazes. This new head gear is called the "Know Nothing Wreath," as we are informed by the "Spirit of '76," and, like every thing else about Know Nothingism, is very startling and unexpected.

### The Order of Jesuits.

The Harrisburg Keynote, one of the Governor's own organs, frankly and honestly discourses as follows:

"If, as alleged by the 'Know Nothings,' a prior association existed (the Order of Jesuits), referred to in the 'Know Nothing' manifesto, and professedly secret in politics, dangerous and galling in its objects, should not the committee first point out some other method of removing the evil than by counter secret associations before denouncing an association supposed to be formed for that purpose? Is not such an allegation, which has a strong hold upon the public mind, worthy of notice? If false should it not be so proven to the world, and thus put an end to 'Know Nothingism'? If true, should not the proper steps for correction be recommended, and does not the strong argument of the committee against secret politico-religious association apply against it (the Jesuits Order), with more force than against the 'Know Nothing' association."

**Cholera Remedies.**—The chief of the London City Police, who says he has five-and-thirty policemen sick every day with diarrhea, prescribes the following remedy for cholera, which he used in 1848-'49, and which experience has approved:

"For an adult the remedy is as follows, and should be had recourse to immediately on the supervision of the attack: 30 drops of laudanum and 60 drops of the common sulphuric ether, with a small quantity of peppermint water. Half of the above quantity must be taken every four hours until the purging has ceased. The ether and laudanum should not be mixed until required for use, but should be kept in bottles with round glass stoppers."

**The Artesian Well in Charleston.**—The Charleston, S. C. Artesian well has reached the depth of 1,177 feet, 300 of which have been dug through solid rock. The Courier says that the auger was stopped, a few days since, by rock, for fifty-eight times. The well when completed, will be one of the most valuable, as well as gigantic works in the country. Only think of drilling rock at the depth of 1,200 feet!

**Rafting.**—Gov. Bigler will give his attention to Lumbering next year. So writes a friend from away up the Susquehanna, whose right to know may be inferred from his own words: "I have always been a Democrat, but acknowledge we are completely beaten."

**Thirty Thousand Pounds of Hops on Twenty Acres of Land.**—Messrs. T. A. & A. P. Smith, of this town, have the greatest crop of hops ever known in the country. It is estimated by competent judges at 30,000 pounds. Hops are worth 25 to 30 cents per pound. This crop grows on twenty acres of land. Eight or nine thousand dollars is a round sum to realize from only 20 acres.—*Waterbury, (N. Y.) Union, 22d Inst.*

**Found a Fortune.**—Almost!—Last week, in Harlem, some workmen discovered a box containing some \$2,000 in Spanish silver. Since the discovery, the workmen, contractor and coin have disappeared. It is said to have been buried by a Mr. Benson, during the revolution, but he afterwards lost all traces of its place of deposit.

### What is said of us Abroad.

The onward course of the United States not only excites the astonishment, but challenges the admiration of the enlightened statesmen of the old world. The scales of prejudice have fallen from their eyes, and they now admit our prosperity and our power. The old tone of disparagement and abuse has been abandoned, and even the leading Tory magazines and journals—such as Blackwood and the London Times—now speak of us with respect, if not with eulogy. The cry a few years ago was, "Who reads an American book? and now American books are not only common in the great metropolis, but the affairs of the United States constitute prominent topics in all the leading periodical publications of the great European cities. Thus Blackwood's Magazine recently devoted thirty or forty pages to the condition and prospects of the United States—and the last number of the Edinburgh Review also contains an able article, entitled European Emigration to the United States," in the course of which many important admissions are made and much commendation is bestowed. The picture is indeed quite glowing: "The tonnage of the country," says the Review, increased in the ten years ending in 1852 from 2,000,000 to over 4,000,000 the imports from 100 millions of dollars to 213 millions, the customs from 18 millions to 45 (yielding the Federal Treasury an annual surplus of 15 to 20 millions.) The cotton crop increased in the ten years ending in 1850 from 800 to 1000 million pounds; the rice crop from 80 to 215 millions, the wheat from 77 to 100 millions. The potato alone, blasted by disease, sank in production. Thirteen thousand miles of constructed railway, and as much more in progress, all built by emigrant's hands, are opening up the rich, but before unexplored, lands of the West, bringing their cheaply produced breadstuffs and choked up mineral wealth to Eastern markets. Of cottons the Americans now manufacture three times more in value than they import, and the export of their own manufactures is two-fifths of the foreign importation; and their woolen manufactures exceed the imports of similar articles as three to one. In all articles of clothing, in carriages, furniture, materials for house decoration, books, paper, iron utensils, agricultural implements, hand tools, they are substantially independent of all other countries; and in the coarse cottons they are not only independent, but have become exporters to compete with British fabrics in South America, Africa and Central Asia. There can be little doubt that they will advance to the manufacture of more delicate fabrics. The country is full of skillful designers from the Continent, who will not fail to impress their taste upon the national productions, and give them a currency throughout the world. Side by side with this, the mineral wealth of the country will be developed. California had yielded 50 millions sterling by the close of 1854. Other mining interests had been less prosperous. But the high prices of iron and coal are opening the Pennsylvania forges; and emigration, favored by joint stock companies in New York and London, is finding its way to Lake Superior, where the pure copper lies in masses six feet in thickness, and weighing from sixty to seventy tons. These important discoveries have excited much interest, and are full of suggestions for the future."

The subject is followed out at much length, but the foregoing extract will suffice for the present. It exhibits a decided change for the better in the European estimate of American affairs.—It proves that the experiment of a great Western Republic is in full and triumphant success—and while it is natural to feel honest pride at such language from such a source, we must not forget our many national imperfections—of prove un mindful of the important responsibility that devolves upon us in the duty of sustaining, maturing and enlarging our noble national institutions. A nation that has prospered so eminent, in so short a space of time, should not forget the true principles of liberty—religious as well as political—and should be especially careful to take no step backward!—*Bicknell's Reporter.*

**The Oldest Bible in America.**—Dr. John R. Witherspoon, of Greensborough, Ala., has a manuscript Bible, which he believes, on evidence of tradition and by a title page, to have been written about 840 or 850, A. D., making it one thousand years old. It is about eight inches broad, and five inches thick. The substance on which it is written is parchment, as soft and nearly as thin as satin. The covers are of old English oak, and pegs of oak are used to wedge in the thongs of deer skin that fasten in the leaves.—The page is splendidly illuminated with black, red and blue ink letters—very large, at the beginning of each book.

**Human Skeletons found at Sea.**—Capt. Klock, of the ship Hindoo, which arrived at this port a few days since from Bremen, met with quite an incident on the passage over. When forty days at sea, the weather being clear, an open boat was descried in the distance, with, as it was supposed, no one in it. The Captain immediately bore down upon it, when, on examination, it was found to contain four human skeletons. The boat was filled with water, but being of a light structure, had continued to float. In the boat were a large number of fish, which preyed upon the bodies. A few remnants of clothing were found but so much torn as to preclude the possibility of telling whether they belonged to seamen or passengers. They are those of some of the many unfortunates who were wrecked in some one of the missing vessels. Capt. Klock, getting still retains the boat. It can be seen on board his ship at Chase's wharf. The remains of the bodies, on the arrival of the ship at this port were decently interred.—*Bal. American.*

**Fires in Western Pennsylvania.**—Much damage has been done to property in the Western part of our State by means of heavy fires. In the Western part of Crawford and Erie counties many farms were severely injured by the burning over of meadows, pastures and forests; in fact, everything combustible was destroyed miles around, or protected by persons who were gathered in great numbers to "fight the fire."—Fortunately the heavy rains on Wednesday had relieved the public mind from the apprehension of a more extended conflagration.

### GLEANINGS.

The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and the adjacent States, has passed a resolution not to admit to church membership any person belonging to secret societies.

Gen. Scott, is said, will be brought forward again as a candidate for the Presidency, with Bell, of Tennessee, for the Vice Presidency. Telegraph offices are to be put up at all the stopping places on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Provoking—to have a fly light on your nose just at the daguerreotypist pulls out his watch and says "Now!"

General Cass is spoken of for the gubernatorial chair of Michigan, if he can be induced to accept.

St. Louis is suffering from an influx of hogs that owners are obliged to part with or have them starve. Prices have declined there to \$4.

The wheat crop of Wisconsin is reported to be abundant. The granaries of the farmers were never filled more plentifully.

The great exhibition hall of inventors, in the east wing of the Patent Office, is two hundred and sixty-eight feet long and sixty-eight feet wide, and a magnificent one it is.

There are 248 Unitarian ministers in this country, more than one-fifth of whom were born in Boston.

A watermelon, weighing forty four and a half pounds, was sold in Yorkville, S. C., last week, for \$1.

York County is said to be full of Know Nothings. In the town of York there are eight hundred or a thousand. In "old Codorus" there are two or three hundred, and in many other villages in the county they are organizing and prospering.

There are said to be Know Nothing lodges in all the towns and villages in Dauphin, Cumberland, Perry, Lebanon, Adams, Franklin, Northumberland, Union, Lancaster and Schuylkill counties, numbering thousands of members.

### Things to Remember.

Free Democrats, remember, that Governor Bigler advocated and signed a Bill granting the use of our Prisons, for the confinement of fugitive slaves; that he recommended an act permitting masters to carry their slaves through Pennsylvania; that he pardoned Albert the notorious kidnapper; that his official Journals in Philadelphia and Harrisburg are strongly in favor of the Nebraska-Kansas infamy; and that he has repeatedly said to leading Democrats in Harrisburg that he approves of the principles of that measure.

Nebraska Democrats, remember, that on the day of his nomination, Speaker Chase heard Governor Bigler say, "Gentlemen, if the Democratic convention pass resolutions in favor of the Nebraska Bill, I must nominate another candidate, for I will not endorse and run upon such a platform."

Regular Democrats, remember, that when a Senator, Governor Bigler voted against the candidates nominated by the Democratic caucus for State Treasurer and State Printer;—and that he appointed James Campbell attorney General, after his election by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. He therefore has no right to Democratic votes.

Anti-Social Democrats, remember, that Governor Bigler was the means of placing James Campbell at the head of the Post Office department; that he has appointed several of the same faith to important offices; and that he or his particular friends have selected Catholics to preside over all the Democratic State Conventions, since he was elected Governor.

Prohibitory Democrats, remember, that the two or three hundred thousand petitioners who have yearly implored the Legislature for a Prohibitory law, have never been noticed in Governor Bigler's annual messages; that he retains the Lager Beer bill in his pocket; that he will not promise to sign a law the exact provisions of which he has not seen; and that his letter to the Prohibitory State convention was not satisfactory.

Lager Beer and Liquor selling Democrats, remember, that Governor Bigler has written a letter to Dr. John Patrick, pledging himself to sign any constitutional Prohibitory Law that the Legislature may pass; and that he has already signed three Lager Beer-bills, for Chester, Clarion, and a part of Tioga counties.

Tax-payers, remember, that the expenses of the Commonwealth during the second year of Governor Bigler's administration, nearly doubled those of the last year of Governor Johnston's term.

A New way to Sail.—It is thought that John Miller, the man who was brought home from Havana, a few days since upon his own confessions of having murdered a man in Burlington county, N. J., invented the story of the murderer for the purpose of getting a free passage home to the United States. The residents of the county remember no such murder as that which he describes. The Sheriff of the county has never heard of the affair, and thinks that the man must be insane.

Corruption.—Some time ago the Corporation of New York wished to purchase sixty nine acres of land. They found a seller, and purchased the land at \$103,681. The Board of Councilmen instituted an examination, and the New York Sun publishes the result, showing that a number of the Board Assessment called on the owner of the land, and informed him that he was acquainted with the difficulties in the way of the sale of the price named, but if he could get ten thousand dollars allowed for "contingent expenses," he would guarantee the bargain. Another member of the city government got \$10,000 also out of the purchase money for helping it through.—The Committee then reported in favor of the purchase, and it was made, the people being obliged to pay \$20,000 more for their bargain than the owner of the property considered it worth or was willing to take for it.

Illinois Central Railroad.—The Chicago Journal states that the great railroad bridge over the Illinois River at LaSalle, will be ready for the crossing of cars the present week. The bridge is nearly a mile long, and is supported on about twenty piers.

### That Private Letter.

The "Genius of Liberty," a Democratic paper published at Uniontown, denies the charge that Gov. Bigler has written a private letter to Dr. J. Patrick, making private pledges to temperance men, and denounce it as a Whig fabrication and a vile slander upon Gov. Bigler. The Democrat gives the "Genius" man a regular "sockdolager" in reply. In regard to the letter alluded to, the Democrat says:

"Dr. Patrick received it at the Philadelphia Cost Office, on his return from Canada. He exhibited it here to a number of Temperance Democrats, among whom are John L. Means, James Piper Esq., and the editor of the Democratic Sentinel, the latter of whom had written to the Doctor, to have the letter published. This the Doctor, and the Governor can do with perfect safety. For, if the letter intended for private use needs any amendments, they are both 'smart' enough to do that; and we outsiders will be none the wiser. The next question will be: is that the same letter? There is one thing established beyond controversy—the Governor has been writing private letters to Temperance men that he don't want liquor dealers to know anything about. He is therefore carrying liquor on one shoulder, and cold water on the other, and, like the milkmaid in Dilworth, he will stamp his toe and fall,—then green he will be!"

### "Know Nothings."

Whatever may be the fate of this recent organization, it is evident, that it is taking deep hold upon the affections of many of the American people, and that its success so far, has been greatly in advance of any similar institution. In an unprecedented brief period it has extended itself throughout the wide extended Union, and its potency has been felt wherever it has borne its part in the popular elections. The scenery of its movements and its principles has excited in some minds, we believe, an unnecessary alarm as to its ulterior designs. The disturbances which have arisen in our cities and the violent and unjustifiable excitements which have grown out of either the mistaken views of our foreign population in regard to it, or perhaps, the imprudence and over-heated zeal of some of its impulsive members, should not be taken as prima facie evidence of its tendencies to evil or good.—Our cities, composed as they are of a mongrel population, some of whom are among the very best and some the worst citizens of the Republic, do not furnish the most fit mediums for the development of any radical changes in our political system. Their swarming multitudes, mixed up with every phase of human character, are necessarily and essentially excitable, and hence we are not to judge of the real objects and results of this association, by the effervescence of popular feeling which has been occasioned. Indeed it is probable, that in every instance, they have grown out of the ignorance and the intolerance of foreigners, who have come among us recently, to have formed any correct ideas, either of the temper and character of our people or the nature and genius of our institutions.—Democracy, in the ears of the European population, which has been thrown upon us in such swarms of late, is but another word, for a don't care, daredevil, knock-down-and-drag-out, do-as-you-please treachery, which will be easily tampered and studied when they come to learn more about us. Besides, in all new organizations, the zeal of their new converts, is apt to outrun their wit and hence wildness and ultraism usurp the place of sound judgment and discretion. We but believe, from what we have heard of the association, from sources of reliability, that its object is a good and wholesome one—promotive of human liberty and happiness, of good order, good laws and good social feeling—but especially to guard against the foul touch of defiled hands, the glorious ark of American liberty. Let such be its designs we bid it God-speed. If otherwise, we say, let it fall and let us put our foot upon it!

Indian Battle on the Plains.—The St. Louis Republican states that an Indian battle recently took place at the "Buffalo Grounds," about 100 miles beyond Fort Riley, between 700 Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and 400 Delawarees. Pow-wow-toms and Sacs. The former had over fifty of their party killed, while the latter lost only some three or four. This difference, considering the disparagement in numbers is accounted for by the fact that the latter were armed with rifles, while the former had but few fire arms and depended upon bows and arrows.

Miraculous Escape.—The Advertiser says that a son of Mr. David Kline, of Maidencrest township, aged 3 years, fell into a well eighty feet deep, on Sunday, the 6th inst. Considerable time elapsed before he was missed, when his cries attracted the attention of his father, who after discovered his dangerous position, was compelled to go to a mile distant, to procure a rope, by means of which the little fellow was safely hauled up, without material injury, except a slight bruise in the head and being almost frozen by the cold water. It appears that he fell down into the water without striking the sides of the well, and upon reaching the surface clung to the bucket, until his rescue was effected in the manner stated.—This accident is another warning to parents having open wells on their premises to keep them guarded against similar mishaps.

### A New U. S. Coin.

There is at the Treasury Department a new American dollar coin, sent to the Secretary from the Mint at Philadelphia for his sanction, it not yet being adopted. In size it is about that of a five cent piece; on one side it has an Indian head with a crown of feathers, such as one sees at times on tobacco boxes. The head is surrounded by the words "United States of America." On the reverse side, there is an open wreath composed of the principal staple agricultural productions of the country—wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco and rice. This wreath surrounds the words "1 Dollar, 1864." In appearance, on this side especially it precisely resembles the three dollar coin. It is a beautiful thing, and its greater diameter will be likely to make it much more generally acceptable than the dollar coin now in circulation, which has proved very inconvenient indeed on account of its too small diameter.