[From the Philadelphia Sun.

AMERICAN DOCTRINE.

The following portions of Gov. Metcalfe's Inaugural Address, were but hinted at in our telegraphic dispatch last week:

"The great influx of foreigners to this country has become a matter of deep interest and alarming apprehension to many. No one subject has more generally perplexed the minds of a great portion of the community of late; than this, and no one presents more imperious claims upon our good, deliberate, unprejudiced and impartial consideration, than the adoption of a judicious policy towards the vast mixed population, that is annually heaped in our shores from foreign parts. At this time, half a million of aliens, most of them, we regret to say, ignorant and uninstructed, are annually added to our numbers. Of ten destitute of the means of subsistence, without friends and without habits of industrious industry, they are landed here with a vague impression that plenty, wealth and honors await them, without character or ability, and that liberty, abridged by no law and restrained by no authority, is the gift of our America... Exceptions among this mass of numbers may, without doubt, exist, in a degree but too large to mention of those, equipped from the poor-houses, the hospitals and prisons of Europe, are transported, free of charge, to our shores, with the fond, but idle, hope, from want or crime, similar positions to those left at home.

"Probably, more than half the direct taxes of the people of this country are made necessary by the pauperism and crime of the foreign population. Men who have left where their political rights are but little if any superior to those of the slaves of the country, where they enjoyed not the safety of property, is to keep the masses in a state of ignorance and degraded subjection, they cause to be necessary legislation of the desires incumbent on them as members of a free and enlightened community, and of all the obligations due to the laws of the country of their refuge. All their propensities and partialities naturally incline to their native land, and what little they may there have chanced to learn in principle and lessons in the institutions of the country they have sought as a home. Arriving here at an age when it is equally difficult to eradicate old and implant a truth, it must require a long so-journ for even the most moral and intelligent school themselves as to discharge the duties of an American citizen with credit to themselves or with safety to others."

In addition to this, with some exceptions, the religion which they have been taught from their birth, and which has grown with their growth, and strength, and with their strength, "is a religion acknowledging a foreign power for its supreme head, seeking and registering its ministers from and receiving their instruction to the keeping of the priesthood, and seek no higher source for spirit and material aid, and complaints than that, where religion that excludes the Bible from the common people, and allows its subjects to own a temporal, spiritual or temporal power to any power but what the sovereign Power of Heaven may lay, and upon any emergency, social and disorder, a religion that pronounces all creeds heresy but their own, and boldly avows that it "dourishes most when, wetted by the blood of heretics."

A numerous population, scattered from one extreme of the country to the other, guided and controlled by one mind, and that, mind solely directed to one object, the extension of the dominion, the influence and the power of the Church of Rome, and to accomplish this end, all other, religious sects and denominations, are but a dangerous and pernicious element in a republican government, composed of a population, thus ignorant and prejudiced, jealous and bigoted; and thus controlled, daily directed, are now in our midst, and daily—increasing in alarming numbers; and before they have a vote, they demand, or can expect a language understood by our native citizens, or can understand our open—without knowledge—and plain all the rights of citizenship, and not only to decide who shall make and administer the laws of the country, but who shall right for themselves, often before they can speak the name or read it on the printed ballot—which, by order of our course, they deposit in the ballot-box. By the facilities offered by the laws, and the constitutional practice of some of the states, naturalization has become a matter of but little difficulty.

The foreigner, let loose from prison in Europe, on condition that he will come to America and see no more from his troublesome, if not dangerous presence, thinks, and too often has reason to think, when landed here, that he is made a special favor upon the country by condescending to accept of the honors of citizenship. In our other communications, it is deemed the greatest favor, the most precious boon that can be conferred upon a foreigner. It is seldom hesitated, just for important services or high intellectual attainments. In Great Britain nothing short of an act of Parliament can confer it. So jealous are the people there, that the right of it be abused, and its frequency drive dangerous the power to bestow the favor is withheld from the Crown; while in this country the most inferior court of record can confer it. This alien element is now insinuating its wiles, maturing its schemes, and extending its influence over the country, and with more of success from the very fact, to whom is entrusted its direction and control. With great ease and increasing numbers they are acquiring all the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizen, of our native land, and in some places they are already supplanting them.....

It is right within the jurisdiction of a State, to change the laws of naturalization. That power is delegated to the general government... But, the voice of a State may be heard in both branches of Congress, and it would be proper for you to take such action as you may deem expedient, tending to induce an amendment of the laws of naturalization. Were they to require of aliens a residence in this country equal to the years of minority of the native born, it would seem to be either an act of injustice or hardship. Foreigners who have been naturalized or given notice of their intentions to be so, should not, and probably could not, be interfered with.

It is however the right of the States to determine the qualifications of its voters, and of eligibility to offices of trust, and our are may be as sensible as to require a longer residence of foreigners in the country than five years to entitle them to vote where they have not been already qualified. Provision may likewise be made for the exhibition of papers, that frauds, if any, may be detected.

In taking these precautions for safe-guards of our own rights and liberties, and the rights and liberties of all who breathe our air, we proscribe no man, we make no war upon race or creed. When a foreigner seeks an asylum in our country, that he may enjoy freedom of thought and action, protection from all oppression, the free and equal rights, equal shares of life, liberty and property, we would most cheerfully award to him all these blessings equally with ourselves. He should be always welcomed with open hands and generous hearts. His right to worship God unmolested, in any manner he pleases, when he pleases and where he pleases, is not to be questioned or disturbed; and that right we will protect and defend, even against himself. Man is not accountable to man for the faith that is in him (he may regret to say, ignorant and uninstructed,) are generally added to our numbers. Of ten destitute of the means of subsistence, without friends and without habits of industrious industry, they are landed here with a vague impression that plenty, wealth and honors await them, without character or ability, and that liberty, abridged by no law and restrained by no authority, is the gift of our America... Exceptions among this mass of numbers may, without doubt, exist, in a degree but too large to mention of those, equipped from the poor-houses, the hospitals and prisons of Europe, are transported, free of charge, to our shores, with the fond, but idle, hope, from want or crime, similar positions to those left at home.

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In taking these precautions for safe-guards

THE STAR AND BANNER.
GETTYSBURG.
Friday Evening, June 15, 1855.

Fourth of July.

☞ We are pleased to learn that the approaching Anniversary of our National Independence is to be celebrated in an appropriate and commendable manner, after the fashion of the olden time.*

The "Independent Blues," a company recently organized in our midst, have undertaken the management of the celebration; and it promises to be a demonstration worthy of the day. The different Associations of the town have been invited to participate in a Grand Parade, on the morning of the day, in regalia, with their respective marshals. The procession after marching through the town, will proceed to a grove, in the vicinity, when an Oration will be delivered by DAVID WILLS, Esq., and the Declaration of Independence read by WILLIAM M'CLEAN, Esq., together with other exercises appropriate to the occasion; after which a dinner will be served to such as choose to partake.

The Tickets for the Dinner are printed and ready for sale; and as the Committee are desirous to determine the number of those who may partake thereof, it is hoped the citizens will avail themselves of our early opportunity to purchase tickets. The tickets will be issued as well as the seats, so that every purchaser will be guaranteed his proper place. Suitable music will be secured.—*Sent.*

Something nice.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. RONNAT SHEADS, of this place, for a lot of very fine strawberries of extraordinary size and most delicious flavor, grown in his own garden. The largest measured 8 inches in circumference and weighed over three ounces. We don't believe they can be beat this side of California, where things don't grow according to the law which obtains in these parts. Should, however, any of our readers have specimens which can surpass these, why just "fetch them along," and we will do them the justice to say we were mistaken.—Mr. S. has been quite successful as horticulturalist—his peaches promise fair on the earliest and best of fruit and vegetables.

OPEN AMERICAN STATE CONVENTION.—This body assembled at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 7th inst., and nominated Hiram Ludlow, of Philadelphia, President, and DAVID WIRE, of Lancaster, Secretary. A series of resolutions, affirming the general principles of the American party, having been adopted, the convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Kimber Cleaver, having received a majority of the votes, was declared the nominee. The Convention was small.

Well done, Virginia.

☞ Now that the smoke has cleared off, we think we see cause for rejoicing in the result of the Virginia Contest. The full returns show that the American ticket for Governor received a larger vote than was ever before cast in that State; CARLILE, HAYNE and SHERR, three American candidates for Congress, have been elected, and the Locofoco majority has been reduced over five thousand since the Presidential election. Jesse E. Hoyt and Smith were supported by the Locos, but are avowed friends of American principles. In the contest for the "Old Dominion"—*Three American Congressmen, the Locos badly damaged and mutually frightened, and majority reduced two score!! Pretty well done, for Virginia.*

THE SCHUYLKILL DEMOCRACY.—The Schuylkill Democracy is in serious trouble, having divided itself into two factions, the Foreign and the Native party, with the *Gazette* as the organ of the former and the *Register* of the latter. Week before last, the Foreign party seized upon the leadership of the valiant Col. Strauh, held a meeting, at which the *Register* was read out of the party, and the form of an address adopted, which concludes with the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That we do hereby declare ourselves in favor of an entire change in our present system of taxation, and a liberal system of Public Schools.

The Lutheran Synod.

The Eighth Annual Session of the Synod of Pennsylvania, the German Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States, assembled at Harrisburg on the 11th inst. The attendance was unusually large in both Clerical and Lay Delegates. The Synod was held in the English Lutheran Church, of which the Rev. Charles Hay is pastor. The old officers were all re-elected, viz: President, Rev. John C. Baker; Secretary, Rev. A. T. Geissenhainer; Treasurer, Rev. Chas. W. Shaffer. The usual annual reports were made to the Synod, and a large amount of general business taken up and acted upon during the sitting of the Synod. The Rev. C. F. Scheaffer, of Easton, was nominated for Professor of German Professor in the Pennsylvania College and Seminary at Gettysburg. After disposing of the business before the Synod, it adjourned on Sunday evening.

Painful Accident.

☞ We learn by a letter from a young gentleman in Iowa city to his father, in this place, that an accident happened there about two weeks since, which had nearly proved fatal to one of our young townsmen who resides there—Mr. DAVID ZIEGLER, JR. He was engaged at work as a carpenter in the lower story of a large school building, when it fell, and he with several others, was buried in the ruins.—After being there for nearly two hours, he was extricated alive, but very badly, yet not seriously injured. One of the children was killed dead, and another much injured.—*Star.*

☞ "Drowning men catch at straws" ☞ It is amusing, in these days of Democratic reverses, to see how eagerly the Democratic Press of this county seize upon the occasional announcements of Know Nothing defeats, amidst the numberless successes of that party in the charter election which have been held throughout the Union during the past month. The result of Locofoco papers, which have seldom to no other sources of information, would be amazed to learn that the half dozen "victories," which have been carefully selected and paraded with vaunting capitals, with a view to impress them with the idea that Americanism is waning in the land, the sum total of the successes of their party in conflict with the mysterious and omni-present Sam during the Spring Campaign. Why, were we to attempt to record in our columns the many victories which have followed the American Standard we would have room for but little else. The press has teemed with the announcements of such results, all over the land—from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic to the Pacific—and it is only occasionally that the mouthpiece of Locofoco, and then only in localities where, from the nature of the circumstances, a favorable result was not anticipated. One of the few isolated "victories," over which the Democracy are making themselves joyful, is the result of an election in Buffalo, N. Y., last week, when their candidate for Judge was elected by a fusion of the Locos with the S. Ward Whigs, by some 2000 majority. It is heralded forth as a "splendid victory" and they exult over it seemingly with as much joy as manifested by them upon the occasion of the recent "glorious triumph" in old democratic Virginia. Now, when we consider that the candidate of the opposition was supported by a fusion of the old-line Democrats and Sewardites (strange association!) and that out of a population of 60, 000, there are 30,000 foreigners, in that district, one is apper strange, to believe that such a result was brought about? Does it not rather indicate a degree of strength in the American organization which the most sanguine of its friends, in view of all the circumstances, could not have even dared expected? To us it would, and there is nothing which furnishes such unmistakeable evidence of the weakness of the opposition, as this illiberal and bolderous rejoicing over so-called victories which, in many cases have always been successful, and where a different result was not anticipated, and, under the circumstances, almost impossible. And such is the impression which such announcements always convey *though hopes is the mind.*

The Philadelphia Sun, in alluding to the rejoicing of the Democrats over the Virginia election, says it reminds him of the Thanksgiving proclamation by his majesty, George the Third, after the American war. "For what, asked a Scotch clergyman, "are we to give thanks? Is it for the loss of two hundred thousand men? Is it for the loss of two hundred thousand pounds? Is it for the loss of the American Colonies, the brightest jewels in the British crown? No." "Then for what is in conscience and reason is it ?" "It is," said his Majesty, "because thingeero no worse."

Run Dimonstrations.

The run papers over the State have a great deal to say about a "tremendous outpouring of the people" on the occasion of a great demonstration on behalf of the run interests at Reading, on the 4th inst. We are assured by the Reading Journal, that the affair was a miserable failure.—The day selected was one of the annual Fair days, when thousands of men in the place are always in attendance; and yet the the Journal says that not more than 250 were in the procession :—and the greater part of them were runmellers. The speech made was such as one, says the Journal, as to cause every friend of humanity and good morals, to hang his head in shame!

A similar demonstration took place in Lancaster on Saturday last, which in numbers was somewhat more imposing. A procession, accompanied by Brass Bands, marched through the principal streets, under the command of Captain *Whiskey*.—Resolutions were adopted stylling the now liquor law an "illegal" enactment, &c.—The foreign lager beer sellers were large by represented—of course.*

The principal orator upon these occasions, was Mr. JACOB ZIEGLER, of Harrisburg. We are sory to see him in such bad company. His speech, at Lancaster, is reported in the Whig, and, to say the least, is a singular production. Evidently, his heart is not in the work.

ELECTIONS.—Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, held their elections on the first Monday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Thursday of the same month. On the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month.

CHEAP PROVISIONS.—In the Louisville (Ky.) market butter is selling at 12½ and 15 cents; eggs 10 cents, chickens 12½ cents, growing poultry 20 cents, turkey 60 cents, beef 7 cents, mutton and veal 6 cents, flour $10, new potatoes 60 cents a peck.

☞ HON. CHARLES S. MOREHEAD has been nominated as the American candidate for Governor of Kentucky, in place of Judge Loving, declined. Mr. Morehead formerly represented the Lexington District in Congress, has been a prominent and active Whig, and is an able, tried and faithful man.

☞ The Presbyterian General Assemblies, both old and new school, have resolved to hold their next session in the city of New York. This conjunction has not occurred before since the dissolution.

☞ Green corn is among the luxuries they have now at Augusta, Ga.

American National Convention.

☞ This Convention has been in session in Philadelphia during the past week. The first few days of the Convention were spent in discussions relating to preliminary matters—the admission of delegates, &c., two sets of delegates having made their appearance from Louisiana—one set being Catholics. It is said that the latter were admitted, though nothing that is published is reliable. A great deal of interest attaches to this Convention, and all eyes are looking in anxious expectancy for some reliable developments of its doings.

On Thursday afternoon, the 7th inst., at Sansom Street Hall, a grand banquet was given in honor of the Convention.—Mayor CONRAD presided, and delivered a most eloquent and brilliant speech. KENETH RAYNER, of North Carolina, RICARD, of Md., RIDGEWAY, of Va., and others, followed with able and happy efforts. The whole affair is said to have been a most brilliant one.

On Monday afternoon, the delegates visited Carpenter's Hall, where the first Continental Congress held its session in 1774. Out of this Hall grew the thunders of the Revolution. The Hall was tastefully decorated with flags and inscriptions on the walls. Kothermel's celebrated picture of Patrick Henry, in his speech before the Virginia House of Burgesses, has a place in the Hall. The delegates were welcomed by C. J. Wilbert, who was responded to by Mr. McCall, delegate from Key West, Florida.

Great preparations are being made for a grand Mass Meeting on Saturday evening next, in Independence Square, by which time the Platform now preparing by the Committee will most probably be adopted by the Convention, and ready for promulgation. It is anticipated that there will be an immense throng.

The Committee on Platform, it is said, on Tuesday made two reports—a majority and a minority report. The minority report affirms the existing laws up on the subject of Slavery to be a final and conclusive settlement of the Slavery question; and further asserts that Congress should not legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the territories, and that a refusal to admit a State into the Union because of the existence of Slavery in said State, would be an exercise of power not granted by the Constitution! How very wide and unanimous these Southerners are! Well, we admire the firmness with which they stand up for Southern interests. There are no *doubt of it.*

The majority report is as follows:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the country, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any more slave territory into the Union, and shall forbid of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

This report is sustained by all the Northern delegates, with the exception of Mr. Wise, who, it is said, went over to the South in a body. N. York has always had its full share of Dough-faces, but we were not prepared for such whole-sale treachery as this. We doubt the truth of the rumor.

We are anxious to avoid all unnecessary agitation of the Slave question, and will give in our jubilation to any *honorable* adjustment of it; and such we believe to be the feeling which animates the mass of the American party. But should this attempt to make the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, (embraced in the Kansas-Nebraska bill,) the basis of such a settlement, be successful—it will be a fatal blow to Americanism in the North.

We hope for better things.

☞ The debates of the convention on Tuesday, as reported in the Tribune, are of a cheering character—indicating a positive, firm and decided will on the part of the Missouri Compromise. We do not believe that such will be the case. Reinstate that measure, so dishonorably stricken down, and we may yet see the stars and bars, and the American party, throwing boldly out upon the breeze its banner having inscribed thereon the great principle, "Americans must rule America," and we believe that this principle would sweep over the land like a consuming fire, leaving not a vestige of the so-called Democracy in its course.

FANATICS IN THOSE DAYS.—The Cayuga *Chief* says that the readers of the run papers and the listeners of harroon logic, would conclude, if they believed what they heard, that "our forefathers" fought, bled, and died, that a few men in 1855, might sell rum and curse the land with pauperism and crime. And yet some of these "forefathers" were so fanatical, so red with fanaticism, even at that early day. The *first* continental Congress, before the Declaration of our National Independence, actually entered into a manifesto against rum; in the following emphatic language: "We, the deputies of the various provinces, as well as that of the mother country, claimed the attention of the men of the Revolution:

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States, immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling, from which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, if not quickly prevented.

Such was the "opinion" of the rum traffic on the 27th of February, 1774.

☞ The New Hampshire House of Representatives, on wednesday, voted for JAMES BUCHANAN for the long term and JOHN P. HALE, for the short term. The Senate had not voted yet.

That troublesome fellow, "right times," is round again.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PITTSBURG, June 11, 1855.

After a pleasant trip along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, I find myself quartered at the "Perry-House,"—by-the-by a quiet, well-conducted, and deserving house—and, according to promise drop you a line from the "Iron City." So Pittsburg has been named, and appropriately too. Iron and the Iron Interest are the various ramifications engross the great body of the capital and industry of the place. It is the Birmingham of America, its Rolling Mills, Foundries, Nail Factories, and Machine Shops, in extent and numbers challenging comparison with any or all the cities of the country. It is really amazing to one unfamiliar to the extent of the Iron business here, to pass through the vast establishments that line the banks of the Allegheny, leaving out of view the monumental foundries and shops scattered over the city, and note the gigantic scale on which operations are conducted. With the present prices of iron, immense fortunes must be made by the proprietors of these establishments. In company with a friend I spent the greater part of the day in visiting some of the largest establishments, and was of course deeply interested, having witnessed the successive processes of manufacture from the crude ore to the commerce, from the smelting of the ore to the finishing touch of the Steel, the manufacture of Nails, and other innumerable articles of iron. There is really no department of the iron business, large or small, that is not represented here. A great deal of pig metal, however, is brought here from other places, iron being probably no brought hereafter. Not because of the scarcity of iron ore—that is abundant and inexhaustible; but because of the increasing scarcity of timber and anthracite coal—the former coal is found here almost exclusively, and although admirably adapted for the purpose, it is thought that the supply for charcoal or anthracite is necessary for the iron business. The bituminous coal is found in vast bodies in all the hills surrounding the city. It burns beautifully and is better adapted for iron works and for all other purposes, I should also for the manufacture of gas; but such a thing as "spontaneous combustion" seems to look as black and forbidding to the eye of the practical miner. Immense fires have burned throughout the city and environs, for years, with dense masses of heavy black smoke overlying from the mouths of the chimnies, and over the city, impregnating the atmosphere with the smoke and gases from the burning bituminous and exposed objects a dingy, dirty, dusky appearance. Long before you approach Pittsburg, you become aware of the presence of some of the dense masses of smoke looming up in the distance, and may trace its course for miles. You approach it in smoke; you leave it in smoke; you breathe it in smoke, it is smoke all the time save on the Sabbath, when the factory fires are permitted to rest, and the dingy atmosphere has time to vomit their dark contents. Most of the Rolling mills and heavy factories are on the western side of the city, on the Allegheny side, and the prevailing wind carries the smoke and gases of these mills and factories, as also of those across the rivers, in Allegheny City, directly over the city proper. The consequence of this is, everything in the city—even the fleecy clouds, seem to partake of the general dirty, dusky appearance. Indeed nearly all the houses have taken on some dark color, to avoid the effect of the smoke, which is more noticeable and prominent on a light than on a dark ground. Nor is this confined to a few objects. The dust and dirt finds its way into the houses, the rooms, and chambers of the house, giving them more or less a dingy hue, rendering it necessary to dress every white wall or light painting any length of time. Indeed, everything that is exposed to the air, presents that same dingy appearance. Indeed nearly all the houses have taken on a dark color, to avoid the effect of the smoke, which is more noticeable and prominent on a light than on a dark ground. Nor is this confined to a few objects. The dust and dirt finds its way into the houses, the rooms, and chambers of the house, giving them more or less a dingy hue, rendering it necessary to dress every white wall or light painting any length of time. Indeed, everything that is exposed to the air, presents that same dingy appearance. Indeed nearly all the houses have taken on some