

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



CLEARFIELD, PA. Wednesday, May 23, 1855.

V. B. PALMER'S American Newspaper Agency is removed from N. W. Corner of Third and Chestnut Streets to Brown's New Iron Building, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Had we stolen some of them, we hold there is nothing very wrong in stealing from a person who steals from all.—Centre Democrat. We do, do we? Now, if you can point to a single sentence, that we have ever published, without credit, that has emanated from your cabbage head, we will make you a present of the best hat at Oakford's. Do it if you dare? And further, if we cannot point to one of your papers, which contains half a column of our items, then we'll plead guilty to your charge, and treat all the hands in your office to ice-cream and regalia. Come up to the trough.

GOV. GARDNER AND JUDGE LORING.

The refusal of Gov. GARDNER, of Massachusetts, to sign the bill passed by the Legislature of that State, for the removal of Judge LORING, has been the cause of no little excitement among the opponents of the fugitive slave act, and the Governor is denounced in the strongest terms by many of the anti-slavery organs, for this fearless discharge of his duty.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, by a large majority, voted the removal of Judge LORING, simply because he, in the honest discharge of his duty, delivered up to his owner a slave, identified by the most positive testimony, in accordance with the Act of Congress. It is the duty of a Judge to expound the laws made by the proper authority, and not to create new ones to suit popular sentiment. Finding this law upon the statute book, Judge LORING, had he failed to carry it out, would not only have violated his oath of office, but would have alighted disgraced himself and State of Massachusetts.

For these reasons, Gov. GARDNER very properly refused to sanction the act of the Legislature, and by so doing he has merited the sincere thanks of every lover of the American Union.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

By the recent regulation of the Post office Department, which goes into effect on the first of July, persons sending letters containing money, can have them registered, by paying five cents to the Post Master, who will give a receipt, and when the letter is delivered to the person to whom it is addressed a receipt is also given. Registered letters are to be made up in separate packages and mailed to the Post Master.

We think with the New York Tribune, that this plan may be well enough as far as it goes, though we doubt if it is much of an improvement. A perfect account of the letter is made at the office in which it is deposited; the receipt will be evidence that it was duly mailed;—so, if it reaches its place of destination, the regulations are such that it would be likely to be delivered. But suppose it is stolen on the route?—as it may be, as well as any other letter. Indeed it is quite obvious that if there are any miscarriages of letters after the period above referred to it will be among those packages directed to Postmasters; for, being so addressed, of course they may be presumed to contain money, and will be just the ones to be pilfered.

What the people desire is a system by which money may be safely remitted. The plan in question does not appear to us to be of that character. There is more risk about it than under the present system, for now a dishonest clerk must steal a whole mail to be certain of finding letters containing money, whereas under the new plan the valuable letters are separated from the ordinary ones by the Department itself, and it will only be necessary to steal a single package to obtain a haul.

In view of these facts we ought to have a Money-Order system similar to the one in operation in Great Britain. Then there would be no chance for losing anything. There the Government takes the risk; and if anything is lost, and it is next to impossible that this should occur, the Government stands the loss. So it should be in this country. The Government here should charge a sufficient sum for the conveyance of valuable letters to secure their conveyance and delivery; or in case of loss it should indemnify the loser. We have little confidence in the Registration system which is shortly to be adopted.—We shall pay an increased rate of postage without increased security to the letter. The Government it is true will take a memorandum of it, and in case of loss will endeavor to ferret out the thief. But this it should do in any event. It is paid for safely conveying all letters. When it receives a letter upon which the postage is paid, it contracts to deliver it to the person to whom it is addressed upon his calling for it—just as a forwarder contracts to deliver an article of merchandise, in the conveyance of which he undertakes. In the latter case the forwarder is bound to make good any loss the property may sustain while it is in his custody. Why should not the Government be in like manner responsible for communications it undertakes to make, especially when it gives receipts for the same? In a word we think the Government should be sued upon those receipts, in case a letter miscarries or is lost, as a forwarding merchant may be sued upon a receipt he gives for merchandise placed in his charge for transmission from one portion of the country to another.

THE NEWS.

At the latest advices from Sebastopol, the Allies were steadily gaining ground, having captured all the Russian out-works. Their position, however, was regarded as critical, notwithstanding the advantages gained. The Russian force concentrated at Sebastopol, is reported to be 100,000.

The general impression in England, is that the siege will shortly be abandoned for the present, and the whole of Kanesch and Balaklava left to the defence of a few corps, while the main portion of the Allies try to penetrate the interior and cut off the supplies of Sebastopol, after which, it is said to be the design to completely invest the town. The English had captured the first Russian Rifle pit on the night of the 17th ult., after a desperate encounter, after which, it is said to be the design to completely invest the town. The English had captured the first Russian Rifle pit on the night of the 17th ult., after a desperate encounter, after which, it is said to be the design to completely invest the town.

The Russian official accounts to the 24th, represents the damage sustained from the bombardment as of little account, and actively repaired, while the skirmishes were generally successful. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th, was 70 subalterns, and 436 men killed, and 6 superior, 34 subaltern officers, and 1,899 men wounded.

The Emperor of the French had a narrow escape from assassination on the evening of the 28th, while on his way to join the Empress in her usual ride in the Champs Elysees. The Emperor was accompanied by two officers of the household, and when near the barrier de Etoiles, was approached by a well dressed man with action imitating a desire to present a petition. He advanced within five or six paces of the Emperor, who had not observed him, when he was discovered by a policeman. As the policeman was proceeding towards the man a cab was driven rapidly between them. In the interval, the individual had drawn a double-barrelled pistol, and aiming point blank at the Emperor, discharged both barrels, without effect. He was immediately seized by the policeman, but not before he had drawn another pistol, and made a third attempt to shoot. It is said that one of the balls grazed the Emperor's hat. The would-be assassin is an Italian, named Piazzi, and was a volunteer in Garibaldi's army. He was in London during the Emperor's visit, and would have made the attempt there, if he had not been prevented by the concourse of people. The Emperor proceeded upon his ride, and visited the Opera Comique in the evening, and was greeted by an immense outburst of loyalty and enthusiasm. The Emperor decided not to receive any formal addresses of congratulation, though an exception was made in regard to the British residents in Paris. The Corporation of London also adopted an address.

Piazzi was in close confinement, and would be tried about the middle of this month.

We never stole any of your items; 'tho' we may have copied them; but considered them, as a general thing, of too low a character for our paper.—Centre Democrat.

We most humbly beg your pardon, and hope you'll excuse us for being so very obtuse as not to discover the wide difference between "stealing items," and "copying" them as original, without credit! As to our items being of too low a character for your paper, it's a wonder you didn't think of that before you appropriated them by the wholesale, and published local items, which nobody could understand outside of Clearfield! But you have very suddenly changed your opinion. How comes it, if our items are of so "low a character," that you could say, some three or four weeks ago—

"The editor of the Raftsmans Journal says a great many good things, a great many witty things, and quite a variety of sharp things. It is, by the way, an excellent paper, strongly devoted to the cause of Americanism, and the best interests of our beloved Country."

You're a blossom, Brown, ain't you?

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

To those who concern themselves in so unprofitable a subject as politics, the Virginia Election, which takes place to-morrow (Thursday), is a matter of no little interest. At the Governor's election, in 1851, the whole vote polled was 127,748. The Locofoco majority was 7,141. At the Presidential election, in the succeeding year, the whole vote polled was 129,545, and the Locofoco majority was 15,281. The Whig vote, at this election, was 8,154 less than the Governor's election in '51.

With these figures before us, we will be able to appreciate the result, and to determine what inroads, if any, the Know Nothings have made upon this, almost the only remaining citadel of Locofocoism. Perhaps there was never before a more determined and holy contested political struggle than that just about closing in Virginia, and should the American Party prove victorious, as we ardently hope and believe, the victory will be all the more glorious, because it must be taken as the deliberate and well ascertained judgment of the people.

Having so long adhered to Locofocoism, it will be an event of no little importance if the "Old Dominion" throws off her allegiance, for it will be the death knell of that party in the Union. We have an abiding confidence that such will be the case, and that the Locofoco party, with its foreign cohorts, will be routed, "horse, foot, and dragoon," in the State of Virginia, on to-morrow.

Pencil Notes.

Arrested—Baker, the murderer of Poole. In session—Court, and as usual a meat axe. Delightful—the weather and Charley Greff a ice-cream. Scarcity—butter and eggs in Clearfield, and the following passage occurs—

Behind time—the Journal this week, owing to our not receiving paper in time. Wanted—three or four loads of wood at this office, either for substitution or for the printing it contained in the wool—as the house said when it gave up the ghost between the jaws of fine footed comb. Learning town—there have been here attending Court. The town is beginning to look as dull as usual.

Spent—the new stock of goods just opened by Wm. F. Irwin, at his Cheap Cash Store. Call and examine them. Doubtful verdict—the chap that called on Gen. Hills for a quart of quinine! Guess he never saw the "hannibal"! Pious employment—arranging bouquets on Sunday. The man who wears the high shirt collars might be more profitably engaged.

In session—the General Assembly of the Presbytery, at Nashville, Tenn., on the 17th, Dr. Rice of St. Louis, was elected Moderator. Hand work—making items after dinner on a hot day, when a fellow feels taking a "magnificent snooze." It's an up hill business. Query—Couldn't some of our readers invent a way of collecting a small debt, without having to earn the money in the first place? In town—our Carversville Deputy, that rolls out Know Nothings. Jacob looks well with his sharp clothes on. Took well—the Sun, in its new dress. It is one of the very best of Philadelphia dailies, and almost fearless and an advocate of Americanism.

High—our own countryman, who has been in front of the Court House yesterday. Wonder what rent the proprietor asks for the sixth story. Went to do—Gov. Gardner, of Massachusetts, has refused to remove Judge Loring. His decision appears to give satisfaction to the friends of the fugitive slave act, and to the friends of the American Union. Good advice—if you are backbitten and annoyed, take example by your boots—which altho' blackened almost every day shine the more brightly, and which endure every rub without a murmur. A good one—Samba, if the devil was to lose his tail, what would he go to get another one? Why, to do Grocery, oh course—that's de only place what I knowa whar dey retail bad appetites!

Getting pious—the legal gentleman that traveled about the street on Sunday with the Testament in his hand, and was trying to convert the "infidels" in at the straight gate, but consider it exceedingly dubious. Call in—we will be glad to see some of our friends who are yet in town, and who may desire to give us a little "substantial aid and comfort." Call in, gentlemen, and take an obsequy of the Printing Office. In town—the gallant Col. Wilson, of Centre. We understand there'll be a considerable of a military show over in his County, on Saturday next. Couldn't you make us an "hossier" Col., and give us a second hand pair of breeches? In operation again—the Woodland mill formerly the property of F. P. Hurstall, now belonging to the Messrs. Albert. On one day this week they took from the stump forty two saw logs and turned them into boards. They made 7,500 feet. We'd call that a pretty good day's work.

The crops—we are glad to learn that our farmers have been planting more corn and potatoes this season, than was ever before known to be put in the ground in this county. The grain looks remarkably well, and all our farmers are high hopes that we will have an abundant harvest. A good chance—we are informed upon undoubted authority that a Catholic Priest, residing near the line between this county and Cambria has offered \$700, for a correct exposition of Know Nothingism. His name is Lampher. We hope he'll succeed in getting the worth of his money. Mahaley was a little ahead of time.

Down on Mahaffey—the Lewistown Gazette. Let him alone, my dear friend. He is entitled to our thanks. His exposition has done the American Party more good in this county, than any other paper, and the editorials in this number are evidence of sufficient talent and ability to make it a first class paper. We wish it success. Destroyed by fire—the Karkhaus Mills, on Thursday night last. It is thought they caught from some carbon hearth which was used in the mill on the saw-mill, on which he kept a fire. The grist mill was lately re-fitted, and the gearing was entirely new. It contained about a hundred bushels of grain. Loss about \$5,000.

The American Party—From all parts of the County, we have received assurances that the American Party is steadily and quietly increasing, and that in every township, there is an active and efficient organization. Even Brady is at work. We have every prospect of a grand success at the next fall. Let its friends be active and vigilant, and no combination of circumstances can defeat them. Temperance meeting—On Monday evening, as usual on Court week, that good and venerable citizen, Judge H. J. McManly, presided over a highly spirited Temperance meeting in the Court House. Addresses were delivered by Judge Hale, J. B. McManly, and the Rev. John Flegal. The audience was large, and the proceedings will no afford a profitable memento.

Encourage your own—if you would have your town and community thrive, business prosperous, yourself and neighbors happy, supply all your wants at home. Buy from your own merchants, and mechanics, employ your own doctors, and your own lawyers, and take your own newspapers—support your neighbors first, and you will not only prosper yourself, but the whole community will thrive, and grow rich. Court proceedings—the Court is exceedingly full, and there scarcely any business ready. In the Commonwealth vs. George and Andrew Roles, indicted for the murder of their brother Abraham, the Commonwealth broke down, and abandoned the prosecution. The prisoners were discharged. Commonwealth vs. Isaac Bloom, Esq., was tried, and the defendant triumphantly acquitted. Some other business was done, which will be found in the full proceedings next week.

Locofoco fizzle—the far ends of the Locofoco party held a sort of meeting, to keep up appearances, in the Court House, on Tuesday night. It afforded Judge H. J. McManly an opportunity to bludgeon the Know Nothings in an up hill speech of about an hour. Wm Wallace was elected Representative, and a man named Jenks, of Brookville, Senatorial delegate. The character of the willfully destroyed it, will be by the ability of the Roman Catholic Jesuit Priests, for they are the most crafty, dangerous enemies to civil and religious liberty. They have instigated most of the wars in Europe. He further said, "I wish my country, France, had such government and national liberty as you have in this country." To which I replied, as my opinion, that neither France nor any other country could have national liberty without the free circulation and knowledge of the Bible. To which he gave ready and cordial assent. With sincere respect and esteem. Your obedient servant. P. J. VANPELT. Prof. Sam'l F. B. Morse, Keokuck, New York.

You have now, sir, what you so loudly called for, to wit, the concurrent testimony of one American to the uttering of the sentiments of the motto by Lafayette, and nearly identical words. The character of the willfully destroyed it, will be by the ability of the Roman Catholic Jesuit Priests, for they are the most crafty, dangerous enemies to civil and religious liberty. They have instigated most of the wars in Europe. He further said, "I wish my country, France, had such government and national liberty as you have in this country." To which I replied, as my opinion, that neither France nor any other country could have national liberty without the free circulation and knowledge of the Bible. To which he gave ready and cordial assent. With sincere respect and esteem. Your obedient servant. P. J. VANPELT. Prof. Sam'l F. B. Morse, Keokuck, New York.

PROF. MORSE AND BISHOP SPALDING.

Professor MORSE, having asserted that LAFAYETTE used the expression that, "if ever the liberties of the United States are destroyed, it will be by Romish Priests," it was denied by Bishop SPALDING, of Louisville, who gives, as he alleges, a letter from LAFAYETTE, in which the following passage occurs—

"But I must be permitted to assure you that the tears which in your patriotic zeal you seem to entertain—that if the liberty of the United States is ever destroyed it will be by Romish priests—are certainly without any shadow of foundation whatever." Professor Morse charges the Bishop with endorsing a forgery in the above, alleging that the letter is got up expressly for the occasion. His personal intercourse with Lafayette—the letter he had himself received from him—and every sentiment he had heard him express, convinced Prof. Morse that the letter thus quoted was a forgery, and he made diligent efforts to procure the volume alleged to contain it. He wrote to the most eminent biblioplists in Paris for a copy; they made search and wrote, with one accord, that no such work is to be found in Paris! Further investigation convinces him that the fraud had extended not only to the forgery of a letter of Lafayette, but to the forgery of a false title to a book, a false author, a false place of publication, false date, a false size, a false number of pages, and in connection with these, a purely fictitious account of the imaginary author, and all the other fabulous circumstances of its ideal existence!

The Bishop calls on the Professor to produce the testimony of any living witness to the declaration of Lafayette, to which he replies as follows: You have made a call which I am under no obligation to answer further than I have already answered it by testifying that the assertions of the Bishop were, in my own personal knowledge, Lafayette's. I have never been taken aside by him, for the sake of historic truth, to trace it in its quoted shape. That motto was uttered by Lafayette, as I shall presently prove, more than thirty years ago; it has been quoted, without question, for more than twenty years, and its author has been in his grave for more than twenty years. A period of twenty years, is ordinarily sufficient to scatter beyond the most diligent search living witnesses of a saying uttered even in the presence of a large audience, so that its authenticity is not so much dependent on such a living witness as on its being conformable to all we know of the character and sentiments of the person of whom the saying is affirmed. By this rule, sir, (concerning the words of Lafayette) a living witness will be proved to be Lafayette's. A living witness to the uttering of that sentiment by Lafayette is, indeed, fatal to you, but the absence of such a living witness is not fatal to me.

While in New York, some days since, and in the hope to find a living witness in the person of a military officer to whom, I learned, twenty years ago, that Lafayette had used the words of the motto, I casually learned that a venerable and excellent minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. P. J. Vanpelt, still living and in vigorous health of body and mind, altho' in his eightieth year, could probably tell me something of interest on the subject of my inquiry. I accordingly addressed him a note on my return home on the 24th ult., asking him if he had any recollection of conversations he had with General Lafayette, which he visited this country in 1824, and if so, I requested him to furnish me with his recollections. In his letter to me in reply, dated New York, April 30, 1855, after detailing the conversation at two special interviews with Lafayette, one on the day of his arrival on Staten Island, before he went to Boston, and the other after his return from Boston; he gives graphically many interesting incidents of the life of the hero, as related by Lafayette. I omit them as irrelevant in this place, but give an extract from the close of Dr. Vanpelt's letter, as to the point, sir, between you and me.

In speaking of the interviews, he says: Of the conversations at both interviews, my recollection is vivid and distinct. "On my next interview and conversation with Lafayette," says the venerable Dr. Vanpelt, "after my visit and return from Boston, he said to me, my dear friend, I tell you something that occurred when I was in Boston. I received a polite invitation from the chief of the Dutch Reformed Church of the Roman Catholic Church in Boston, to attend his church on the Sabbath. I wrote him an apology, saying, as I never expect to be in Boston again, and as during the Revolution when in Boston, I worshipped sitting by the side of His Excellency General Washington, and as I see that the church and the pew are safe, except the incidents of the war, I wish to occupy the same seat in that church on the Sabbath. He took it in great duologue, that I did not attend his church. But I could not help that. I follow my inclination. Now, my friend, I must tell you, that I was brought up in France a Roman Catholic, and believed that the Roman Catholic Church was the only true and Mother Church, till I came to this country, where I see His Excellency General Washington, and the officers of the American army of different religions, worshipping in different churches. My eyes were opened. I see men can be of different religion, and worship in different churches, and yet be good Christians! Then saying, 'It is my opinion that, if ever the liberties of this country, the United States of America, are destroyed, it will be by the ability of the Roman Catholic Jesuit Priests, for they are the most crafty, dangerous enemies to civil and religious liberty. They have instigated most of the wars in Europe.' He further said, 'I wish my country, France, had such government and national liberty as you have in this country.' To which I replied, as my opinion, that neither France nor any other country could have national liberty without the free circulation and knowledge of the Bible. To which he gave ready and cordial assent.

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Senator Brooks and Archbishop Hughes. We have greatly regretted that the voluminous character of the controversial correspondence which has sprung up between Erasmus Brooks, Esq., Editor of the N. Y. Express, and Archbishop Hughes, has prevented its entire transfer to our columns. Its origin we have already stated, and have endeavored to keep our readers posted in regard to its progress. After carrying it on through many letters, the Archbishop suddenly declined further controversy, and opening the window, in metaphor with gloved hand, threw his opponent out of the window! Mr. Brooks, however, was not like the dove, to bring back the olive; but answered this contemptuous dismissal of the subject with such a potent array of additional facts and unanswerable arguments, that the Archbishop was compelled to request a suspension of public opinion for ten days, when he promised to prove Mr. Brooks a falsifier, and utterly annihilate him. It will be remembered that Mr. Brooks charged that the Archbishop held large amounts of property, to which the evasive answer was given by the latter that he only owned his library and the house in which he slept. Mr. Brooks copied from the Court records to show one hundred and one deeds of lots deeded to him. This vast accumulation of property in the hands of the Romish Bishop was regarded as dangerous, therefore Mr. Brooks sought to expose it, and the Prelate only answered by billingsgate, bravado, and disgraceful evasions. The Senator in every essential particular has proved his assertions and maintained his ground, while the Archbishop endeavors to escape by pleading that he holds the property only for the Catholic Church; and this it appears to us, is the very charge first advanced by the Senator, for he was exposing the dangerous aggregation of wealth and Church property in the hands of ecclesiastics. The defense of Archbishop Hughes is virtually a plea of guilty, but he throws in technicalities to mitigate the severity of the sentence. We have never seen a discomfiture more complete, despite all evasions and side issues and special pleadings. The pitiful effort of the prelate to defame the character of Mr. Brooks, his ferocious bark turned to a whine at merited castigation, and the utter failure of his efforts to extricate himself from the charges originally made, will be chapters in the history of the Romish Church in America, which will be read with surprise and contempt.—Philadelphia Sun.

ANGRY POLITICIANS. Politicians of the Pennsylvania school, altho' few in number, manage to keep up a considerable amount of bluster, under every disadvantage. When they feel the halter draw, they cry out, God save the Commonwealth, as though the Commonwealth was composed of black-legs, pot-house ruffians and patent friction-box speculators. Their capital in trade is the maxim which they have adopted—'The Democracy can do no wrong,' and upon this assumption, they peevishly all sorts of villanies, boldly, as all experienced sinners do, and then they attempt to thrust it down our throats as pure gospel. They preach piety and honesty, while at the same time they have their hands in their neighbor's pocket, or are carrying on a game of plunder upon the Treasury. The spoils of office are farmed out to greedy speculators, and the whole is managed by the whole power of the National Administration and the "Democracy," and overturned them. The struggle against them was desperate, the assault being led on by old commanders and deafening music from the press. The charge was bravely met by the Americans who stood silent, with flag unfurled, ready to receive the onset. They gallantly repelled the assault, and would not be believed if it came from a Protestant pen.—He had a whip made of several strong cords, with knots at regular intervals, with which he used to lash the hands of the scholars, in such a way as to make the blood leap from them. It seemed to give him great pain to inflict this chastisement, and I have seen him weep at what he called the necessity of being severe. He had a very extended and a perfect of reconciling the devoted students to this torture. He sentenced you first to nine lashes, and then ordered you to hold out your hand. "Offer it up to God and his saints as a sacrifice," he would say. He would then select nine saints. The first blow was to be suffered in honor of St. Ignatius. "Come, my child, in the name of the greatest of all the Saints, and down went the whip from a vigorous and muscular arm. "Oh, my mercy! cried the martyr. "Come, my child, in the name of St. Francis Xavier," and he then inflicted a second laceration upon the culprit, who cried out "Have pity, my father, have pity!" but the Jesuit was inexorable, and thus proceeded till he had gone through the calendar of infliction.

The Jesuit who chastised in this manner is described by Shiel as being exceedingly mild in temper!—London Paper, Feb. 27.

AMERICAN SOLDIERY.—The last Westminster Review has an article on America that widely contrasts with much that has hitherto come from the British press. For instance, it says: "One knows not what is most to be admired in the Mexican war—the facility with which an army of volunteers submitted to the discipline, or the perfection of the weapons, new inventions of America, handled with a skill previously unknown—the goodness of their commissariat in a wild and vast country, or the flexibility of their mechanical adaptations as to reporting, printing and communicating homeward. For fifty years past, the merchant ships of the United States have not only been far better built than those of Great Britain; and as in 1812 our gunners were very inferior to theirs, so at the crisis of the Mexican war, into which they plunged out of a long peace, their practice in small arms was immeasurably superior to anything that trained British regulars had at that time attained."

MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA.—The dangers of foreign influence attracted the attention of these States before the commencement of the present century, and on the 19th of January, 1799, the following preamble and resolution were passed by the Legislature of Virginia:—"That the General Assembly nevertheless concurring in the opinion with the Legislature of Massachusetts, that every constitutional barrier should be opposed to the introduction of foreign influence into our National Councils."

Resolved, That the constitution ought to be so amended that no foreigner who shall not have acquired rights under the constitution and laws, at the time of making this amendment, shall thereafter be eligible to the office of Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States, nor to any office in the Judiciary or Executive Departments."

KNOW NOTHINGISM.

From the annual address of the President of the State Council of New York, we clip the following, which he gives as the platform of the Order:

- 1. Americans shall rule America!
2. The Union of these States!
3. No North, no South, no East no West!
4. The United States of America as they are—ono and inseparable.
5. No sectarian interference in our legislation, or the administration of American laws.
6. Hostility to the assumptions of the Pope, through the Bishops, priests and prelates of the Roman Catholic church here, in a Republic sacrificed by Protestant blood.
7. Through reform in the naturalization laws.
8. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible, God's Holy Word, as a universal text book.
Does an American require a broader platform? No! brothers. Legislate then for the accomplishment of these objects. And rest assured in after years you will have reason to praise in the results of your labors.
The dawn of a political millennium is approaching for the American people, and upon the present generation devolves the responsibility of a brilliant future. Relying upon your wisdom and patriotism, I leave with you, under Providence, the prospective glory of the American party in the State of New York.

FRANKLIN JAMES W. BARKER. New York, May 8, 1855.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

The Lancaster Independent Whig, commenting on the result of the Philadelphia Election, uses the following language:—The Philadelphia Whigs who united with the bogus democracy to put the Americans down, must feel the peculiar consolation of having done all they could to sustain the men and the party who reviled and persecuted Clay and Webster to their graves! They are now united with congenial spirits, with whom we hope they will never part. Where political knaves and hypocrites here they would make their home. They would only degrade the American cause, if they were to join it, and we trust that they will be prevented from entering their Councils.

The victory in Philadelphia under all the circumstances, is greater than that achieved by the combined force of the Whigs and Americans last year. They have grappled, single handed, the foreign element, backed by the whole power of the National Administration and the "Democracy," and overturned them. The struggle against them was desperate, the assault being led on by old commanders and deafening music from the press. The charge was bravely met by the Americans who stood silent, with flag unfurled, ready to receive the onset. They gallantly repelled the assault, and would not be believed if it came from a Protestant pen.—He had a whip made of several strong cords, with knots at regular intervals, with which he used to lash the hands of the scholars, in such a way as to make the blood leap from them. It seemed to give him great pain to inflict this chastisement, and I have seen him weep at what he called the necessity of being severe. He had a very extended and a perfect of reconciling the devoted students to this torture. He sentenced you first to nine lashes, and then ordered you to hold out your hand. "Offer it up to God and his saints as a sacrifice," he would say. He would then select nine saints. The first blow was to be suffered in honor of St. Ignatius. "Come, my child, in the name of the greatest of all the Saints, and down went the whip from a vigorous and muscular arm. "Oh, my mercy! cried the martyr. "Come, my child, in the name of St. Francis Xavier," and he then inflicted a second laceration upon the culprit, who cried out "Have pity, my father, have pity!" but the Jesuit was inexorable, and thus proceeded till he had gone through the calendar of infliction.

The Jesuit who chastised in this manner is described by Shiel as being exceedingly mild in temper!—London Paper, Feb. 27.

AMERICAN SOLDIERY.—The last Westminster Review has an article on America that widely contrasts with much that has hitherto come from the British press. For instance, it says: "One knows not what is most to be admired in the Mexican war—the facility with which an army of volunteers submitted to the discipline, or the perfection of the weapons, new inventions of America, handled with a skill previously unknown—the goodness of their commissariat in a wild and vast country, or the flexibility of their mechanical adaptations as to reporting, printing and communicating homeward. For fifty years past, the merchant ships of the United States have not only been far better built than those of Great Britain; and as in 1812 our gunners were very inferior to theirs, so at the crisis of the Mexican war, into which they plunged out of a long peace, their practice in small arms was immeasurably superior to anything that trained British regulars had at that time attained."

MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA.—The dangers of foreign influence attracted the attention of these States before the commencement of the present century, and on the 19th of January, 1799, the following preamble and resolution were passed by the Legislature of Virginia:—"That the General Assembly nevertheless concurring in the opinion with the Legislature of Massachusetts, that every constitutional barrier should be opposed to the introduction of foreign influence into our National Councils."

Resolved, That the constitution ought to be so amended that no foreigner who shall not have acquired rights under the constitution and laws, at the time of making this amendment, shall thereafter be eligible to the office of Senator and Representative in the Congress of the United States, nor to any office in the Judiciary or Executive Departments."

we see that the American Principle was recognized by our fathers of the Bay State and the old Dominion, and that her sons are but reviving the flagging patriotism of a past age.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the public works of this State, has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law. The bill provides, as has been stated, is seven and a half millions of dollars, except if purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, then the minimum price is fixed at eight and a half millions of dollars. This additional price to the Railroad Company is in consideration of the remission of the three mills now imposed by the State on the Company. There is a great uncertainty of finding a purchaser at the price fixed. The total receipts of the main line from Nov. 30, 1853, to the 1st of April, 1854, were \$278,663 51; for the same period in the present year, \$248,486 49, thus showing a decrease in 1855 of \$30,177 08, of which about \$50,000 was from the disuse of the Allegheny Portage road by the Pennsylvania and Central road, after the completion of the latter.

ARREST OF BAKER. Levis Baker, the murderer of Poole, has at length been arrested, and is now incarcerated in the "Tombs," in New York to await his trial. He was taken from the bark Isabella Jewett, off the Canary Islands, on the 17th of April, and brought to New York on the "Grapeshot," which arrived on Tuesday evening of last week. It is stated, perhaps by himself, that the officers of the "Grapeshot," manifested a most disgraceful cowardice in making the arrest, and their preparations for the event, were on an important scale, as though they had in view the storming of Sebastopol.

FRANKIE ON DOUGLAS.—The Louisville Journal, speaking of the little Nebraska agitator, says: "Senator Douglas despaired of the next Presidency, but he is doing all the mischief in his power. He is a most pestilent spirit.—The country, we think, would be much better off without him. We do not wish him dead, but, in case he should be silly enough to commit suicide, it would be a great pity if he should not succeed."