# THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.


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CLEARFIELD, PA.,

Wednesday, May 30, 1855.




### LETTER FROM DR. BRECKENRIDGE.

In another column will be found an able and eloquent justification of the American Party, both as to its organization and its object, from the pen of that eminent Presbyterian Divine, Rev. Dr. BRECKENRIDGE of Kentucky. We bespeak for it a careful and attentive perusal.

☞ GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for June has been received, and is one of the very best numbers ever issued. We earnestly advise those of our readers who are not possessed of this excellent periodical, to subscribe at once. Price, $3.00 per annum. Published by A. H. SEE, 106 Chesnut St. Philadelphia. We will furnish it and the *Journal*, for one year, at $3,50.

### THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The election in Virginia occurred on Thursday last, but up to the present time we are unable to determine, from the returns we have received, which candidate has been elected.—Both parties claim the victory. The latest news we have (up to Sunday, the 27th,) are that rumors are afloat of some astounding majorities given to FLOURNOY, the American Candidate, in Western Virginia, and that it is probable he is elected.

We think WISE is elected by a small majority, though we may be mistaken. It seems too great a revolution, in so short a time, to think of overcoming an adverse majority of fifteen thousand, by which PIERCE carried the State in 1852. The reduction of this majority by the American Party, in the very Gibralter of Locofocoism, would be a sufficiently glorious achievement, even if they are not entirely successful.

### THE NEWS.

The English press admits that hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe; consequently that France and England must fight it out. The London Times publishes an article expressing these views.—The Times has also an editorial on behalf of the Government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna Conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace. Some, however, think differently, and Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, has given notice of a motion for an address to be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of negotiations, and stating as the opinion of Parliament, that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace, by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which the Allies might have obtained all the advantages which can be reasonably demanded from Russia. Milner Gibson made a similar motion in the House of Commons.

A correspondence from the camp, April 27, explains the difficulties of the siege, but states confidently that the Allies advance over the ground bit by bit, and that while the works so advance, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the Allies to raise the siege.—Gen. Canrobert has announced that when reinforcements arrive, he will enlarge the circle of his operations, implying that he will attack the Russian field positions. On the 28th of April, Canrobert writes to the Emperor that the English army has recovered its health and efficiency, and is on cordial terms with the French.

The latest official advices from Sebastopol are to May 10th. On that day, in the morning, the Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the Allies' right advance trench, but were driven back immediately, and a second and similar attempt shared the same fate. Nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was serious.

The following is from the London Standard: A very extraordinary circumstance, reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to the truth of the statement, reaches us by letters from St. Petersburg. It appears that a fine American frigate built ship recently arrived at a port in the Baltic.

It was stated that the vessel had on board 800 bales cotton, but the correspondent of our informant visited the ship and found, in addition to the above, she had fifty thousand rifles and five thousand revolvers. The Russians laugh at our cruisers, and naturally ask, if John Bull has been asleep to have allowed so valuable a cargo to have escaped. The Messrs. C——, merchants of Boston, were passengers, and, it is supposed, acted as supercargoes.—We have not been able to ascertain if the vessel left America this season, and has cut her way through the ice before our Flying Squadron could come up with her, or if she reached one of the lower ports of the Baltic last year, and lay quiet till the spring. We say no more than—"What are our Consuls in the United States about, to have permitted such a cargo to leave without apprising our Government here of the fact." Other letters from St. Petersburg state that the vessel has since left for Koenisberg in ballast.

### THE LUMBER BUSINESS.

We had occasion, some time ago, to speak of rumors on the river, and among our citizens generally, of a conspiracy among dealers to keep down the price of lumber this spring, and we promised at the time to investigate the matter, determined, if any Clearfield men were engaged in it, to expose them, that their friends and neighbors might visit upon them the penalty of so gross an outrage. We have accordingly taken pains to discover what grounds existed for the report, and have come to the conclusion that there was no foundation for it whatever.

Some months prior to the freshet, it began to be rumored that an attempt would be made to put down the price of lumber, and the reason given was that some of our dealers at home were doing nothing,—that in the forepart of the winter they were very uneasy, but that subsequently they seemed to have come to an agreement, and were perfectly disinterested. It is true, that our men were uneasy until they went to the East and discovered that they could not make a contract for a single foot of timber, except to be delivered at the market prices—that eastern dealers were supplied, and had not yet worked up their last year's stock,—and that the general depression in all kinds of business would necessarily restrict the demand for lumber. With this information they returned home, determined to do as little in the business as possible, and warned our people of the very result that has taken place. Because their experience in the business enabled them to come to a correct conclusion, and keep their fingers out of the fire, they are now charged with a "conspiracy," by those who would not heed their warnings.

With their heads full of these rumors, and prepared to believe any report of a similar character, and to construe any circumstance into its corroboration, our people went down the river. On their arrival at the 'Island' they found no buyers, and, overlooking the true reasons why Eastern men were not there, they immediately raised the old cry of "conspiracy!" Here too, a circumstance occurred, that, by a little twisting, was easily distorted into a confirmation of their suspicions. One of our townsmen sold a raft for six cents, and it was immediately reported, that it was done to fix the market price, and that he was "to have a contingent interest in the profits when the timber should be again sold in New York." We have taken some trouble to learn the truth of this circumstance, and we are convinced that if the owners of that raft had kept it one day longer, they could not have got five cents for it, and had they taken it to Marietta, they would have been compelled to sell it for less. The man who made the raft, and who was in partnership with the one that sold, was perfectly satisfied with the price, and felt confident that they could not have made any more out of it. Yet this is one of the strongest reasons given upon which to base the charge of "conspiracy!"

At Marietta the same charge was re-echoed along the beach, and because of it, a number of men were induced to hold on to their timber when they could have sold it for ten cents, until they were compelled to sell it for five and six. Any man who could walk up the bank of the river at Marietta and behold the immense quantity of timber lying there at the mercy of the wind and waves, and suppose for a moment, the market could be controlled by a few individuals, would be worse than a fool. There was a string of rafts extending half way across the river, *four miles long*, in addition to all the lumber at Middletown, Columbia, and other points. How we may well ask, could any clique of speculators control the price of such a quantity of lumber, lying at the mercy of the elements? Is it not too absurd to think of?

The true reason why timber brought a low price, was because the supply was greater than the demand. This must be apparent from the fact that there were about *eight hundred* more rafts passed Karthaus Bridge this spring, than there were last. When we add to this the increased quantity on the Sinnamahoning, Pine Creek, Kettle Creek, and the North Branch, we may very easily understand the cause of the low prices. But you say, boards and shingles brought a good price, then why not timber? Because, in addition to the fact that the quantity of timber was greater than boards and shingles, it must always be at the mercy of the waters, and owners are compelled to sell, rather than eat it up in expenses by staying to take care of it. Boards and Shingles, on the other hand, can be landed at any point, and be distributed throughout the entire country by means of canals and railroads. This of itself would be sufficient to account for the difference in price. But the purposes for which the largest portion of timber is generally used are very different from the mere manufacture of boards and shingles. How may railroad bridges, and similar improvements have been making during the past six months? How may vessels have been building? What demand has there been for timber?

The result of this spring's low prices, sad as it is, will in the end be productive of a vast deal of benefit to our county. It will learn our citizens that there is no branch of business that cannot be overdone, and induce our farmers to pay more attention to agriculture. It will also satisfy those interlopers from the surrounding counties, who, excited by last spring's high prices, come among us and lumbered during the past year. They will not be likely to put their fingers in the fire a second time. Thus out of evil, we will derive good, and we should ever remember that there is no cloud, however dark, that has not a bright side to it.

NOT TRUE, UNFOTUNATELY.—The Boston *Transcript* states that a rumor is quite current in Europe, and the statement has appeared in several foreign musical journals, that the United States have passed a law imposing a tax of *four hundred dollars* on each foreign musician visiting this country.

## Pencil Notes.

*Wanted badly*—rain.

*Doubtful*—the result of the Virginia election.

*Unlike Sebastopol*—that ice cream we eat last evening. It's *not* hard to take.'

*No licenses*—in Jefferson County. The Court refused to grant any

*Too early*—to fish for trout in our streams. Our sportsmen should wait a "leetle" longer.

*Green*—the trees, and the man that wears the checkered coat and broad brimmed hat.

*Too scarce*—flour, for ladies to rub it on their faces. They should use something else until the price comes down

*Coming down gradually*—some of the upstart aristocrats in this neighborhood. They'll soon find their proper level.

*Destroyed*—all the peach blossoms, in this region, by the frost. Clearfield's a poor country for peaches.

*Slightly ahead of time*—some of the she-males about town. They should'nt run after the boys till leap year.

*Occular demonstration.*—For the proof that "Hard Times" are about, go and take a look at the Sheriff's new coat.

*Preaching*.—The Rev. Mr. Cooper is expected back on Saturday, and will preach on Sabbath at the usual hour.

*The question*—are we to have a Fourth of July among us or not? It is time to be thinking of it, if we are.

*Going off*—the Auction of Ten Eyck, Montelius & Co. at Curwensville. Those who want to purchase cheap goods should attend.

*Conclusion of the "Reveries of a Bachelor."*—Ik Marvel (Donald G. Mitchell) has returned from Europe, the husband of a wife, and the father of a "ba-bee."

*Left town*—a goodly number of our merchants, and others for Philadelphia, and nearly all the money brought back from 'rafting" which, by the way, was no very great amount.

*Arrested*—a man named Lamm, for stealing a hundred dollars from Levi Speece, Esq., of Curwensville. He was put in jail on Sunday night. But four cents were found on his person.

*Started out*—the Sealer of Weights and Measures, Merchants, and others, will have there scales, weights, &c., in readiness as it will be illegal to use them hereafter, unless with his seal upon them.

*New Advertisements.*—It will be observed that we have a large number of new advertisements.—We will notice them more particularly next week, as just now, we are 'considerably pressed for time.'

*Going to leave*—the man in Curwensville, that wears the "ring around" unmentionables. It will be a severe loss to the community, and the ladies especially, will be sorry when the gallant Col. takes his departure with a P. P. C.

*Correction.*—In speaking of the Woodland Mills last week, we may have been understood as saying that they were the exclusive property of the Messrs. Albert. Mr. F. P. Hurxthal still owns one half of the property.

*Quarterly meeting.*—The usual protracted meeting of the M. E. Church will commence on Friday evening, in this place. There will be services every evening for several days. Rev. Mr. Poisal, P. E., will be present, and preach.

*Refused*—the petition of a number of citizens to have the Hog Law recinded, or rather its operation extened until after harvest. The High Constable has been instructed by the Council to impound every porker found running at large in our streets.

*A duel in the dark.*—A late California paper mentions a duel which was fought between a Yankee and an Englishman in a dark room. The Yankee, not wishing to have blood on his hands, fired his pistol up the chimney, and to his horror, down came the Englishman

*Excited*—the relative of the proprietress of Sour Krout Eddy, that 'mounted' us in the streets last week. We began to think of a pair of 'black eyes' and a damaged proboscis, but fortunately escaped without injury. We hope he didn't 'bust' his suspenders.

*Lumbering in Massachusetts.*—The Boston *Journal*, learns from a correspondent, that Messrs. Fish & Norcross are coming down the Merrimac with a driver of fifteen million feet of lumber. For a motive power, they have 60 oxen and 175 men, besides the current of the river, now in good navigable order

*Dissolution.*—It will be observed by a notice in another column, that the firm of Fleming and Foster no longer exists, and that the stage line from this to Clarion will now be under the sole charge of the enterprising proprietor of the "Good Intent." The immortal Foster has left for parts unknown.

*The Bounty Land Applicants.*—A divorce cannot restore a woman to the rights or condition of widowhood. In other words, the Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the widow of a deceased soldier having married again, and having been divorced from her second husband, is not entitled to bounty land in right of the first husband.

*Speckled beauties.*—We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Jno. S. Radebaugh, for about a dozen of delicious trout, on which we breakfasted this morning. He and another person caught about twelve dozen yesterday. They were excellent, and we will cheerfully give John at any time, a chance to repeat the favor.

*Luxurious.*—The chief bill of fare in Clearfield county is reported to be hemlock bark for breakfast, saw-dust pudding and slab pancakes for dinner, and a pine slab for supper.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

And you might have added, that, by way of desert we have any quantity of worthless bills on your broken bank, or rather defunct shave-shop.

*Delicious*—that ice cream we 'took down' at Charly Grenff's last night. All lovers of excellent cakes, ice-cream, and refreshments generally, should give Charley a call. He has fitted up a room exclusively for ladies, where they can regale on warm weather luxuries without interruption and without having their beautiful dresses, ruined with tobacco ujice.

*To County Treasurers.*—Col. Slifer, State Treasurer, has issued a circular in which he says he is disposed to give the law relative to the payment of State taxes fifteen days prior to the 1st August a liberal construction, and suggests the propriety of allowing the abatement of 5 per cent. by the tax collector immediately to the taxpayer. This recommendation would no doubt induce many to pay who will not now

*Fire in the woods.*—The woods in the vicinity of this place and Curwensvile are on fire, and a large quantity of timber is being destroyed. On Saturday evening a number of our citizens were "fighting fire" between this and Clearfield Bridge. We are glad to say they succeeded in checking it. The atmosphere is as smoky as if there was a volcanic eruption in the neighborhood.

*A Wife wanted.*—A young friend of ours, not bad looking, rather intelligent, and tolerably well to do in the world, wishes us to advertise for a wife for him. She must be intelligent, rather good looking; undersand housekeeping, and especially be able to bake good bread. Any of our lady friends who possess these qualification, and who can give good recommendations as to character and respectability, will find a good chance by writing to X. Y. Z., care of *Raftsman's Journal*, Clearfield, Pa.

*Wont give up.*—Mr. Hiss of Massachusetts, the Joseph of the nineteenth century, seems determined not to yield his seat in the Legislature, notwithstanding the decided vote by which he was expelled. After having been twice ejected by the Sergeant-at-Arms, he has caused himself to be arrested on civil process, while on his way to the House, and has taken out a habeas corpus, to test the legality of his expulsion, claiming immunity from arrst on the grounds of his official position. This brings the whole question before the courts for decision.

*Humbug.*—We see a notice stuck up around the streets that some villanous quack, who professes to cure "all the ills that flesh is heir to," will be in town at a specified time. We do hope none of our citizens will permit themselves to be bamboozled by any such imposter. Whenever you find a man travelling about the country professing to cure any and all maladies with which human nature is afflicted, you may rely upon it that he is a presumptuous quack, who, for the sake of a few dollars, will sport with human life, and oftentimes stain his soul with the blood of his too credulous patients. Shun them as you would the plague.

### PROCEEDINGS OF COURT.

Court called on Monday at 10 o'clock, and adjourned finally on Thursday evening. The Grand Jury found six true bills, and returned two "Ignoramus." The true bills were two for False Pretences, one for Larceny, one for Assault and Battery, one for keeping tippling house, and one for selling liquor to minors.

*Commonwealth vs George and Andrew Rolls.*—The Defts. in this case were indicted for the murder of their brother Abraham Rolls, whom they shot, as is alledged, accidentally while hunting. The Commonwealth utterly failed to make out a case, and abandoned the prosecution. The defendents were acquitted, and discharged.

*Comth. vs Isaac Bloom.*—Deft. was indicted under the Buckalew Law, for selling liquor to intemperate persons. No case was made out against him, and he was discharged.

*Comth. vs Joseph Fiscus.*—The Deft. was convicted of an assault and battery on Margaret Carson, and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and the costs of prosecution.

*Comth. vs Eliza Watson.*—Indictment for keeping Tippling House. Deft. plead 'guilty.' Sentenced to pay a fine of $20 and the costs.

In the Common Pleas the following cases were disposed of:

*Cummings & Mahaffey vs Jacob Bilger.*—Plaintiffs confessed judgment in favor of the Defendents, for $17,59.

*C. F. Renaud vs John B. Naudier et al.*—Action of Ejectment for two tracts of land, claimed to be conveyed to the Defendant by the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff alledged that the conveyance was fraudulent. The case occupied the greater part of two days. The jury retired in the afternoon, and after remaining out all night, returned a verdict for the Plaintiff. The Court immediately set it aside.

*Richard Danvers vs Samuel Wilemire.*—Action for damages for injuries inflicted apon the person of the Plaintiff. Verdict for the Defendant.

*O. T. Moore vs O. P. Wilder.*—Defendants confessed judgment.

*Benjamin Comly vs Wm. M. Dugan.*—Appeal from Justice of the Peace. Verdict for Plff.

*Isaac Chambers vs John Hockenberry.*—Certiorari. Proceedings affirmed.

*Geo. W. Schoff vs Lytle & Houtz.*—Motion in arrest of Judgment. Judgment reduced to $33,00.

*Mason, Assg. of Miller vs. Samuel Clark.*—Rule to show cause why Deft's. appeal should not be stricken off. Rule refused.

On the petition for the appointment of Commissioners to report as to the division Bradford township, G. L. Reed, Jno. L. Cuttle, and James B. Graham, were appointed.

The Court was dull and uninteresting.—There was very little business ready, a great many parties and witnesses not having returned yet from down the river.

We observe that his Hon. Judge BURNSIDE, is liked better and better every Court, and that he has disappointed the expectation, of a number of his political friends in this neighborhood who predicted on his election, that he would make a most unpopular Judge. He despatches business with promptness and decision, and bids fair to become one of the most popular judicial officers that has ever presided in this district.

### APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following is a synopsis of the General Appropriation Bill, passed at the late session of the Legislature:

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| Governor's salary | $3,000 00 |
| Secretary of State, clerks, contingent expenses and messengers of State Department | 12,095 00 |
| Auditor General, clerks, and contingent expenses | 10,750 00 |
| Surveyor General, clerks, and contingent expenses | 9,130 00 |
| Clerk of sinking fund | 200 00 |
| State Treasurer, clerks, &c. | 7,000 00 |
| Attorney General | 300 00 |
| Adjutant General | 300 00 |
| Librarian's salary, books, &c. | 2,970 00 |
| Members of the legislature, clerks, officers and contingent expenses | 125,000 00 |
| Preservation and repairs of the capitol, state treasury, and improving the public grounds | 7,900 00 |
| Superintendent Public Buildings | 730 00 |
| Public printing and binding | 30,000 00 |
| Packing and distributing laws | 700 00 |
| Water and gas | 2,449 00 |
| Common schools | 230,000 00 |
| Pensions and gratuities | 15,000 00 |
| Judielary, | 91,900 00 |
| Guaranty interest to Danville and Pottsville; Bald Eagle and Tioga navigation company | 21,000 00 |
| Interest on funded debt | 2,000,000 00 |
| Canals and railroads | 1,218,770 88 |
| Salary of W. R. Maffitt, Supertendent of North Branch Canal | 3,000 00 |
| Eastern and Western Penitentiaries | 18,712 00 |
| House of Refuge, Phiadelphia | 11,000 00 |
| Institution for the blind, | 17,000 00 |
| Institution for the deaf and dumb | 17,000 00 |
| House of Refuge, Western Penna. | 7,000 00 |
| Superintendent public printing | 800 00 |
| State lunatic hospital | 25,000 00 |
| Junction coal company | 20,000 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 9,059 00 |
| Total | $4,130,414 75 |

☞ In the California market they have two hundred thousand barrells of flour—and holders of Chili flour have offered it, for exportation, at four dollars a barrell. Some speculators there have been badly bitten lately—and the bankruptcy of a man who attempted to monopolise all the candles on the Pacific coast has thrown much light on the means resorted to to control the markets of San Francisco.

☞ Eleven senators retire this year, of whom six are Democrats, three Whigs, and two Americans. Mr. Goodwin of Philadelphia, Frick of Montgomery, Skinner of Erie, Darsie of Allegheny, Fry of Lehigh, Sager of Berks, and Quiggle of Center, will doubtless be replaced by American candidates—altho' one or two of them may be re-elected, or succeeded by Democrats or Fusionists.

☞ The New York liquor-dealers have raised a fund of nearly a hundred thousand dollars, with which to fight the new law, which goes into effect on the fourth of July. We rather guess, like the assailants at Sebastopol, they will run out of ammunition ere they will batter down the fortifications of the temperance castle.

From the Presbyterial Critic.

### THE AMERICAN PARTY.

#### Its Cause, Progress, Objects, and Result.

BY REV. DR. BRECKENRIDGE.

Politics have assumed a new, and to the old managers of parties and elections, a most unexpected phase. Many things have conspired to produce this result; and men will no doubt, give this or that explanation of the movement we are witnessing, according to the point of view from which they consider it. Many effects may be produced by the movement itself; and men will appreciate those effects, and endeavor to promote or prevent them, according to their views of general politics, of the interests of society, and of the proper destiny of our great country.

The intense and prevading power of the movement itself can no longer be a matter of doubt. And to the calm observer various elements are manifest which render its future progress altogether inevitable. Amongst these decisive elements may be stated, the augmented force of the movement itself, acquired by its own previous triumphs; and the greater homo-geneousness of the spirit of it, to the portions of the country yet remaining to be subdued, than to the portions already conquered. It will encounter no difficulty equal to the intense Democracy of New Hampshire, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Michigan; the wide-spread political immortality of New York; the settled anti-slavery sentiment of Massachusetts; the hereditary Whigism of Kentucky. Yet all of these are mastered, by the grander spirit of the new movement. What barrier remains to arrest its irresistable career?

It is infinately absurd for the opponents of this vast movement of the human mind, to attribute it to unworthy or insignificant causes. It is utterly ridiculous for its friends to imagine that it can exhaust itself upon objects that are feeble and indistinct. It may aim at what is wrong, or what is unattainable; but it cannot avoid aiming at what is great and permanent—any more than it could have been produced by anything that was feeble, indirect, or base. A great people does not receive such shocks, from such causes; nor when received, do they terminate without immense results.

What we behold is a vast, and, apparently, spontaneous and nearly universal uprising of the spirit of *American Nationality*. Beneath that, we behold the restoration of that primeval spirit of Protestant civilization, in which the country itself was originally created. And still beneath that, we behold the renewal of that profound sense of the overwhelming necessity of our National Union—which was the grandest outbirth of our National Revolution. These are the life, and heart, and soul of this gigantic movement. American Nationality; Protestant Civilization; National Union. The country believes all three of these are in danger. Men may say the country is deluded.—But that does not alter the case—so long as the country thinks ortherwise. The country is resolved that all danger to all of them shall be thoroughly removed. Men may say, the country is misled; but what of that, so long as the country is resolved to be National, Protestant, and United? The country is thoroughly convinced, that it cannot trust the perpetuation of its Nationality, Protestant civilization, and its Union as one people, any longer—to the keeping of its existing parties, in their ordinary action; and so the country has, for the time, at least, set aside all parties. Men may say this is mere fanatacism; but does the country care for the sayings of men whom it rejects as unworthy of being entrusted with its destiny, in so great a crisis? The country resolves to perpetuate the Union of these States. They who are faithful to that Union, had better take up the same great parable; they who are not, ought, in the judgement of the country, to be indiscriminately crushed. The country determines that its Protestant civilization is its original, its most precious, and its most vital inheritance; and, believing it to have been betrayed, it purposes to surround it with adequate safe-guards. They who participate in these opinions and purposes, will applaud this profound purpose: they who conspire to destroy that Protestant civilization, or who abet, or sell themselves to those who do, must abide the political overthrow which so justly and permanently awaits them. The country cherishes its glorious Nationality—and believing it to be endangered, it has risen up in its majesty—to assert, to vindicate, and to develope still more powerfully that Nationality, without which, the country itself has no destiny—no mission on the face of the earth. They who are so lost to every exalted instinct, as to be insensible to the grandeur of such hopes as God has set before us, may also despise all the efforts by which those hopes are to be realized. Nevertheless, the country will guard and assure its Nationality; in spite of its recreant children, as well as its open foes. This is one version of this grand movement; one point of view from which its rise, its progress, and its aims are distinctly manifest. Let the country execute such a work in such a spirit; and she will be launched anew upon her high career.

It may be of less importance to determine by what means this great spirit has been aroused and concentrated. Yet that is not difficult. Manifestly whatever those means were, they must have worked long, and worked deeply. Was it nothing that in all parts of the country, and for years together, and upon the most opposite pretexts, the dissolution of the Union was constantly threatened? Was it nothing, that political corruption, grown gigantic in the land, had shocked all honest men? Was it nothing, that a stream of foreign paupers and felons flowed ceaselessly into the bosom of the Republic? Was it nothing, that millions of foreign papists and foreign infidels, inundating the country like a hood of locusts, were openly organized into political powers, directed against the Liberty, the Religion, and the Nationality of the people? Was it nothing, that political parties openly bought and sold the support of these fearful powers—contracting always for such payments, in return, as were the most humiliating and the most fatal? Was it nothing, that the voice of patriots, the power of the press, the importunities of the pulpit, were directed, each in its own sphere, and for years together, against this frightful and enormous wickedness? Was it nothing, that men could neither vote, nor speak, nor preach, nor pray, without being liable to insult and violence, unless they would do all in such a manner as suited the tastes of foreign mobs, composed of foreign infidels and papists? Yes, verily, they were deep causes, and they worked long, which wrought the American people to that earnest, and fervid, and yet calm and settled enthusiasm, which pervades the nation.

No doubt Religion is an element of this wide-spread excitement. But it is not the only element, nor with all men the chief one.—Either of the other elements, by itself, or this one by itself, ought to have been sufficient to have saved the country from the peril which now demands the power of all three to avert it. Because it is an element at all, they over whom long delayed retribution is impending, scream at the bare mention of it, as the demoniacs did when they saw Christ approach them. It is a persecution for conscience sake, in their view, that we hesitate to surrender our Country, our Liberty, and our Religion to the guidance of corrupt men, banded with foreigners; and what makes it a persecution is, that these foreigners happen to be papists and infidels.—If they had happened to be Chinese, or Mahomadans, the nation would have revolted much sooner. And yet without reason. For we and our fathers have an unsettled account with popery, at least three centuries and a half long. At first, it was the Emperor and the Pope who trod us in the dust. Then it was the Kings and Bishops, who burned some at the stake, and drove the rest out of Europe from all lands into this wilderness. Now it is mobs and demagogues, who have followed us into our place of refuge—nay, our *last* place of refuge—and they renew here the combat of centuries, in a form at once more degrading and detestable, and more likely to be fatal to us, than in either of its preceeding forms. Shall we succumb? Or shall we turn upon our relentless pursuers? They have followed the lion to his last den, and they have brought him to bay. Will they expect him to die like a stag in his lair?

The revolt of the country was wholly unexpected by those who supposed they had already secured its final subjugation; and like every other great retribution, it takes those it falls on by surprise. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that they execrate with peculiar horror the special means of success against them, which their own perfidity and ferocity had rendered absolutely indispensable. The country organizes itself for the great conflict, which to those who first embarked in it, seemed well nigh desperate—in silence and without observation. That is the way in which all grand movements occur; even the Kingdom of Heaven does not come with observation. But the demagogues, the priests, the mobs, the foreign papists and infidels, are shocked beyond endurance—because the handful of devoted men who first combined to save the country, if that were any longer possible—did not admit the whole of them into council! For what? To be murdered,—or if not murdered, traduced—and the very end for which they were willing to be traduced, and if necessary murdered—utterly defeated? Were *they* called into council, when their enemies bought and sold them? Were *they* notified, when corrupt bargains were struck, in which the liberties of the people were put up at an infamous price? Were *they* consulted when the atrocious schemes to break up the Union of these States were concocted? Were *they* advertised, when the overthrow of our Nationality, of our Institutions, and of our Religion together, were deliberately undertaken by the Popish Despots and Prelates of Europe? Was council asked of *them*, by foreign Papists and Infidels, when throughout the whole land, they conspired, with the full assent of demagogues, to overthrow the Protestant civilization of the country? Were the secrets of the Confessional made known to *them*? Were the secret oaths binding every Papal Ecclesiastic with unlimited allegiance to a foreign temporal prince—submitted to *their* scrutiny? *The safety of the State is the supreme law!* And surely it is the first necessity of a State that is endangered, that they who would save it *must* consult, *must* combine. If the perfidy and ferocity of their enemies compel them to observe unusual caution—it only proves greatness of their danger. In point of morality, it stands precisely on the same footing, as vote by ballot. The object of it, determines its lawfulness: and it is its success, not its nature, which makes it so hateful.

If the Nationality of America is to be sustained; if the Protestant civilization is to be perpetuated; if the Federal Union is to be preserved: there is but one possible method of dealing with the subject. The organized power of society must be taken out of the hand of those who have betrayed these vast interests, and must be put into the hands of those who will cherish them. Public opinion is the only instrument by which this great change can be effected. The first step of this revolution is political; the second legal. The first step involves the organization, and the triumph, of a party commensurate with the country,—*The American Party*; and that involves the overthrow of every party that resists its ultimate objects, or resists the necessary means of obtaining those objects. Indeed, if this step were fully achieved, it would be of less consequence to take a second one; since the laws, tho' bad, are endurable; and society is safe, as soon as it has finally put out of power, all men and parties hostile to our Nationality, to our Protestant Civilization, and to our Federal Union: out of power with an overthrow incapable of being repaired. And this is the reason why the great movement excites such excruciating bitterness of hate, in its political aspect, on the part of all against whom it is directed. Its success is seen to be a finality to them. For nations do not immediately incur the same peril, twice: nor do profound national movements speedily exhaust their force. The Democratic party has survived the storms of a hundred years. The *American Party*, strong enough to swallow up not only Democracy itself—but every other feebler excitement, will live forever. The *legal* revolution, therefore, which will consummate the political, will be only, but necessarily, the outbirth of its spirit. Assaults upon the Union of these States, whether from the North or the South, must cease. Conspiracies against the Protestant civilization of the country, between demagogues on one side, and papal and infidel foreigners on the other, must terminate. Attacks upon our Nationality, by treaties made between Foreign Despots and Prelates, under the sanction of the Court of Rome; and executed by minions of foreign papist and infidels cast into our bosom—must be brought to an end. Foreigners must be content to enjoy here the blessings of freedom—denied to them everywhere else; the benefits of a civilization more exalted than any they can enjoy elsewhere; the same civil and religious rights which we ourselves enjoy. THEY MUST CEASE TO RULE US. AMERICANS MUST RULE AMERICA.

### O. A. Brownson on the Destiny of the U. States.

Orestes A. Brownson lectured at New Orleans a few days since. The Creole of the 14th gives the following abstract of the concluding portion of this lecture. Speaking of the Romish Church, he says:

It must become the arbiter between the State and the subject. It must guard the man by interposing its flaming sword as a defence. *It must instruct constructions, and expound laws*, deciding where is the limit of centralized power and what is its absolute duty to perform.

For the individual it must decide what is the "higher law," giving license to obey one civil requirement or declaring it sinful not to resist another. To learn the bearing of all this, we only ask, who constitutes the Church that Mr. Brownson clothes with such power? The clergy. And above them to whom they are subject stands the Pope, claiming allegiance and directing their conduct.

The lecture of Dr. Brownson is, therefore, a clear, bold, and pacific annunciation of the right of the Pope to exercise political power—particularly in this country, which is emphatically chosen in these latter days to fulfill a mission which the effete nations of Europe have been unworthy to perform.

We admire the boldness with which the annunciation is made, coupled as it is with the assurance that the time was not far distant when the cross would line our streets, and the vesper bell be heard from all our valleys and hill tops.

We ask our Creole Catholics if this is their idea of the power and province of the Church?

Is there an American so blind as not to see that "this mission" is to bind a continent now free, in the bonds of a spiritual and civil despotism?

The denial of Mr. Chandler in Washington of the claim of the Church to temporal power is repudiated by Dr. Brownson in New Orleans.