

BY H. BUCHER SWOOPE. Clearfield, Pa., Wednesday, July 4, 1855.

DF PUTNAM, for July, commences the sixth

volume of the MONTHLY. As usual, its pages are well filled with interesting original matter, by some of our most celebrated American authors. It is one of the very best monthlies in our country. Price \$3 per annum in advance. DIX & EDWARDS, No. 10, Park Place, N.Y.

More Removals .- George Wilson has been removed from the Washington Navy Yard, and Michael E. Bright, a Roman Catholic, appointed in his place.

Jno. Carroll, P. M., at Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, a Pennsylvania Democrat, has been removad, and Charles Elder, a Roman Catholic appointed in his place. Are we not going over to Papacy fast?

Ex-Gov. Johnston, of our State, writes to the Tribune, warmly denying that at the Know-Nothing Grand Council he voted for the Pro-Slavery Platform there adopted. He says: "I did not vote for said Platform and do not intend to do so hereafter. I opposed it in Convention, spoke against its adoption in the all co-operation with any National Organization that recognised or adopted it. I am now what I have been-a firm and consistent opponent of Slavery extension."

The Tribune is too apt to go off half-cocked when making such charges, and it is as savage as was the old Attican robber, Procustes, in trying to regulate every body's conscience by stretching or shortening it to suit its own.

### ANONYMOUS THREATS.

A few mornings since, James Wnigley, Esq., found the following letter lying at his office

door: Clearfield, June 28th, 1855. MR. WRIGLEY :- Take notice, you had better keep your horse out of your stable at night for there will be a fire in that corner some night if they dont quit putting up hogs in that

Now we don't suppose for a moment, that there is any man living in this community. who is such an umitigated hell-hound, as to think seriously of carrying a threat of this character into execution, and it is almost equally difficult to suppose, that there is any one, who is such a consumate fool as to think anonymous letters would intimidate the borough officers in executing the law. But be the object what it might, the writer of the above letter, must be a contemptible scoundrel, for permitting such a thought ever to enter his mind, and deserves the jail or the penitentiary. We hope the borough officers will leave no effort untried to detect the villain, and visit upon him his just deserts. The citizens ought to tar and feather him, ride him on a rail, and give him a good ducking in the river. Be it whom it may, he is not fit to live in a decent community, and we would suggest to him the propriety of his taking up other quarters, for if he is discovered, these will be decidedly too hot to hold him.

# OUR POSITION.

We have received a letter from an American friend, desiring to understand our position with regard to the twelfth article of the Platform of the National Convention which recently met in Philadelphia. We thought we had already made the matter sufficiently plain, but for his information, again state our views upon the unfortunate question.

Whatever, then, may be our opinion of the institution of Slavery, considered in a moral point of view, we are willing to leave the whole matter where it was left by our Fathers at the foundation of our National Government, in the absolute control of the States. We fully accord to each State, in the exercise of its own judgment, the right to determine the matter for itself-the same right which was claimed and exercised in our own Pennsylvania. For the same reason, because the institution is not national but local, we are opposed to its extension or introduction into any of the territories under the control of the National Government. Hence we regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, as not only a flagrant breach of a most sacred compact between sister States, but an act of gross injustice to the North, and as designed to take from the institution of Slavery its local, a ndgive to it a national character. We are therefore in favor of its restitution.

We are no abolitionist, yet we certainly think that the North has been made the scapegoat of the South about long enough, and that it is high time we proclaimed our determination to submit to the encroachments of Slavery no longer. We have rights as well as the South, and rights too, which we have seldom asserted. We have made concessions too frequently that we ought not to have made, for a submission to unreasonable demands will never secure harmony. If we desire to preserve the Union, we should demand what is right, and we should ask nothing more. But above all are indications to the contrary. we should submit to nothing wrong, for the only safe-guard of the Union is a proper respect for the principles of equity and justice .-Still, we do not conceive that this question has frontier to procure arms. A movement in France since the war began. anything to do with the American cause. Let Catalouia was feared. The French mail which true to the one great end and object of our surgents in Castile.

"THE DAY WE CELEBRATE."

It is but right and proper on this bright morning of our Great National Sabbath, that we our stand among the nations of the world as an independant power. At that time a feeble without resources, our ancestors laid the foundations of this Republic. Three quarters of a century have but little more than elapsed-the brief period allotted to the life of man-and it has already grown to an ocean-bound empire! The proud bird of Jove, our national emblem, now rises with the morning sun, from the blue waves of the Atlantic, and soaring with that sun throughout the day, retires to rest where the peaceful billows of the great Pacific, break and die away, having, during his entire flight, surveyed the fruits of our republican progress. From an unexplored and unbroken wilderness. we have a country embracing almost every variety of natural products, and extending thro' almost every zone. While the evening sun tips our Eastern hills, the broad plains of the West are still shrouded in mid-night darkness. The rapidity of our progress is without a parallel, and commerce, and manufactures, and agriculture, and railroads, and schools, and telegraphs all attest our indomitable enterprise. Upon the bosom of a continent, within two and a quarter centuries converted to the use of man, has arisen the noblest empire on the face of the globe.

But if the rapidity of our progress has been without a precedent, so too, the great causes of our national development exist in no other country-we mean our almost perfect homogeneity and nationality. In the Old World thre is no great principle of cohesion. Europe is made up of different nations, speaking dif-Convention, protested against it and refused | ferent languages, with different manners, customs, religions, and habits. But here, to a great extent, though composed of more than thirty separate States, we speak but one language-we have but one literature-one great national soul. And it is this unity and this nationality, that form the true foundation of our greatness and prosperity as a people. Destroy these, and our national edifice falls to the earth shattered into a thousand fragments.

guard and to enjoy the rich boon secured to us by our Fathers, and which this day commemorates, that we should maintain the integrity of the Federal Union and preserve our American Nationality? The first grows more stable with our growth, and was never more firmly rooted in the affections of our people than on this Anniversary of our Country's natal day. True, selfish demagogues raise the senseless cry of danger, but "the rains may descend, the winds blow, and the storm beat upon it, yet our glorious edifice will not fall, for it is built upon a

But our nationality is in danger, for can anything be more detrimental than the introduction of an undue proportion of dissimilar people among our citizens? Tell us not that we can preserve that nationality, by the infusion of an undue proportion of foreign sentiment, foreign habit, and foreign influence into the American mind. The late census shows us that about every third, certainly every fourth man in this country is a foreigner, or the descendent of a foreigner, since 1790. And how are we to estimate the vast influence, social, moral and political, which they are daily acquiring? Is there no danger of the ascendency of a foreign influence in our American councils? Our government lives and acts by public opinion. and what effect must this vast body of foreigners, increased by the arrival of nearly a quarter of a million within the last year, have upon its theory and action?

Then, as we love liberty and appreciate the works of our venerated ancestors,-as we love ourselves and posterity, let us resolve to preserve and maintain our American Nationality, as the great sheet-anchor of our safety-the chief corner-stone of our National edifice. Disregarding all former predilections, let us come up to the work and sacrifice party tramels on the altar of our country's liberty. All Americans are brothers,-sailing in the same gallant ship of state, and all must ride into the | finally remained masters of that battery-the | lows: haven safely together, or together be swallowed up on the voyage.

If the time ever comes when our starry flag shall be rent in twain-when the bright record of this day, upon which is inscribed the fiftysix signers of the Declaration of Independence, is to be divided, it will be when our nationality is weakened and destroyed. But if that unity and that nationality be guarded with jealous care, what a glorious future will be ours! The time is not far distant when, if we keep the lamp of liberty burning brightly upon our altars, we shall behold the millions who now bow their necks to the despotism of Europe, free and happy as ourselves .- When her kings and titles, and hierarchies, and priests, shall become extinct; when Church and State shall be torn from their harlot grasp, and ruined Athens, with her frescoed palaces, opppressed Italy, the land of Brutus and Dante, of Columbus and Gallileo; and down-trodden Hungary, will all be redeemed from the night of darkness and of despotism, by the mild and genial influences of our Republican liberty. Then, and not till then, will our high mission be accomplished, and the closing scene of the press is enciente. grand drama be consumated

# FROM SPAIN.

the 11th, and took the direction of the French mea. Not fewer than 30,000 horses have left

POST OFFICE MIS-MANAGEMENT.

We last week published an account of the gross carelessness of some of the Post Office should reflect a moment on the past history of officials, resulting in the loss of valuable letour nation, regard its present position, and, if ters containing large remittances. We obpossible, anticipate its future. Seventy-nine serve that the subject is receiving the attenyears have rolled away to-day, since we took tion of the public, and that the exposures which have recently been made are bringing out the facts. We have long suspected these people, without an organized government, and | developments, and are, therefore, not surprized even at their generally unlooked-for magnanimity. Circumstances have occurred within our own knowledge, sufficient to convince us not only of the utter inability and inefficiency of some of the employees of the Government,-but of their absolute dishonesty.

In addition to the two cases which we published last week, we see a large number of others given in our exchanges, of about equal purport. For example:-- a late clerk in the Boston Post Office says, that about four years since he was requested by the Chief Clerk in that Office, to examine the waste paper in the cellar of that Office, to see if any missing letters could be found there. The result of the examination was the bringing to light of from eighteen to twenty-five letters, containing large remittences of money, several of which were

officials that gives just cause of complaint .-Recent events have developed a most outrageous system of espionage, by which the seof the mail bags, melt the wafers with steam, read and copy the contents, seal up the viola- citizen. ted epistles and then send them forward again ! is true that the Head of the Department declares, that this is unauthorized, but how comes it to have been done with their knowledge, and without objection?

In a recent case at New Orleans, Judge McCaleb, in his charge to the Grand Jury, denounced this iniquitous espionage in the most emphatic language. He at the same time pointed out the penalty which attached to a riolation of the sanctity with which the law has clothed every communication from one citizen to another, when once sealed and deposited in the Post Office. "No officer or agent of the Government," said the Judge, " any more than a private citizen, has a right How important is it then, if we desire to to open a letter once sealed and confided to the Department. No high functionary of the Government has any authority to delegate such a right or privilege to a subordinate agent."

" I call your attention to this subject the more earnestly, because there seems to be a strange and most erroneous impression entertained by some persons employed in the service of the Post Office Department in regard law, gentlemen, draws no distinctions between individuals, and I have no hesitation in saying that the moment an agent of the Post Office Department, or any other person, dares to violate the sanctity of private correspondence, by opening a letter once entrusted to the Post Office, no matter for what purpose. he is guilty of an offence in the eye of the law, and renders himself subject to the penalties which that law has prescribed. It would be strange indeed if any person should, under the pretext or for the purpose of detecting a crime, be permitted to perpetrate with impunity another crime equally infamous and equally forbidden by the law."

# THE NEWS.

The Allies have captured the Mamelon and White Works, after sanguinary fighting, 5,000, being killed and wounded. The French took 52 guns and 500 prisoners; and their new po- do it. sition enables them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol harbor. Simultaneously the English stormed and took the Riflemen's works in the quarries, but lost 500 killed and wounded; since then the firing has been slack.

The Russian account of the affair is as following :- "After two days of heavy bombardment, three French divisions attacked redoubt No. 7, at 6 o'clock last evening, and occupied the redoubts Kamtschatka, Selenghinsk and Vollyhynia, and a battery between Selenghinsk and Bastion No. 1. Our troops retook the Kamtschatka redoubt, but the French poured French holding a lodgement near-whence we hope to drive them. Our soldiers fought admirably, in proof of which I may state that the enemy's loss exceeds ours. He has lost 2500 men, and we have taken 275 men and officers prisoners, as well as two French can-

The Allied fleets have achieved new success the Sea of Azoff, and have burned stores at Tagannoy, Maripol, and Genitsck, and an expedition is fitting out against Perekop

# FROM FRANCE.

A magnificent fete was given on the evening of the 11th, in the Hotel de Ville, by the Prefect of the Seine to the King of Portugal .-Queen Christiana, the Princess Mathilde, the I am not in a "politic" humor to-day, so I have Lord Mayor of London, and 6000 other persons were present.

The most interesting intelligence! refers to Her Majesty the Empress. Dr. Locock, the celebrated accoucheur, who has had considernean, it was formally announced that the Em-

The park of siege artillery is at length shipped in the American clippers Great Republic, Queen of Clippers, Gauntlet, and Alleghanian. Notwithstanding the Government assertions | The Great Republic is shipping 400 cavalry that the Carlist insurrection is put down, there horses. Captain d'Andigne, of the French staff, accidentally fell into the hold and frac-A despatch sent to Paris, June 13, gave no- tured a limb. Two hundred dock laborers tice that a band of 70 men left Pampaluna on have been shipped from Marseilles to the Cri-

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATION.

You cannot, "Mr. Journal," expect one word about Polities from any one who dates from Philadelphia to-day. No indeed, unless your correspondent was a fiery politician, in that case he might be warmed up by a few rays of sunshine which could be spared without any loss to the community just now. At last summer has come, and the dull weather of the past month has departed. We have had no rain for five days, except a five minute's shower, and a clear deep blue sky arches over us. To sum up in three words : " It is hot?" that tells the whole tale. In this, perhaps, we are a little ahead of Clearfield, as well as in the various minor considerations of early vegetable productions consequent upon it. While you may be thinking how good strawberries and cream will taste in a few days or a week, we have passed them by as "things that were." and are now talking about the next in order. Raspberries and currants, both of which are making the bushes blush from their presence: and then the rich, ripe and red tomato, already graces our market, though somewhat of a luxury, as they sell for 25 cts. a quart. Green Peas are turning vellow, and new potatoes look addressed to some of the heaviest houses in petty old, while corn-yes, real green corn-is fast coming on, and soon will be large enough But it is not only the carelessness of the for the table. Yet with all these great advantages, what is there in a hot, dusty city in summer, to be compared with the fine fresh breezes, and bright green fields that the councret agents take the liberty to take letters out try furnishes? Baked during the day, and a kind of par-boiled at night, is the fate of the

> I love the bright and balmy air. That floats o'er hill and dell, Where, free from trouble and from care, In calm and peace may dwell The weary "Cit" who speeds away, To find some cooler place to stay— Whose only greeting ends with this, "Oh! dear sir, how hot it is!"

Some one, (no matter who) said, and he as pretty near right, for you might meet twenty men on Chesnut street in succession who would have nothing to say, but sawfulain't it ?" "Thermometer at 90 degs, this morning "-or some analogous speech. But to come to facts, the heat is driving our sober citizens out of town pretty rapidly. Some who have their beautiful country seats have retired to the quiet of them: others less Criesus-like. content themselves with a few weeks at some boarding-house of which there are many all around the city; while still a third class narrow themselves down to two weeks at Cape May, Newport, or some such fashionable place. But it seems very tantalizing after enjoying cool sea breezes for a short time, to come back to active life in a village of ovens, (as a city is in hot weather) it is hard to change; et the life of the business man requires it .with ledgers or merchandize, and wearied in mind and body by confinement and work .thousand acres, " more or less," in your

> " Land of forest and of rock, The storms' career, the lightnings' shock.

Well indeed may the sturdy farmer hold his plough, or sow his grain, and envy not th man of wealth" who though his splendid equipage may dazzle the eye, or his extravagant parties excite our wonder, yet amid it

all, care and trouble steals across his brow .-

"Weary rests the head that wears a crown." But stop, this has nothing to do with bot weather, no! it is too hot to moralize-I cant

Some of you readers may be interested in some other matters, and in fact are wishing for hot weather to dry up the river a little, or start the corn. Things all look promising for a heavy crop, and the news from most of the grain districts, is very encouraging to consumers of Flour. The advices by the Balticjust arrived-are that wheat has declined in England and the prospect for the cereals in that country is fair. Flour is selling here at and \$12 may be quoted as the price for fancy brands of extra Baltimore or Genesse. The in fresh reserves and took it once more. We different kinds of grain may be quoted as fol-

> Wheat \$2,30 a 2,50 per bushel. Rye \$1,50 Corn \$95 a 98 do. Oats \$65 do.

There seems to be no prospect of the grand humbug of the "Allies," coming to an end .-In the Crimea though the French have done something, the English seem to stand still, and in the Baltic, a death-like stillness reigns John Bull has got himself in a strange predicament, and no doubt would very willingly get himself out if he could, and time alone will reveal the consequences of this ridiculous war. But we need not find fault with our neighbors, or try to pick motes, or beams either, out of their eyes, we have enough to do at home, but

nothing to say. I suppose if I could give you some information respecting the lumber market, it would be as acceptible as anything, but on that subject I am a Know-Nothing. "Timber-sticks" able experience in Queen Victoria's nursery, and "saw-logs" do not enter into the general was summoned by telegraph to Paris, where, line of trade here, though I notice from the after consultation with Drs. Dubois and Con- Eastern papers, that they are shipping timber from Maine to France, for ship building-that seems like going a great ways for it. O. O. Philadelphia, June 30, 1855.

> A REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOT DEAD .- The Warsaw New Yorker, announces the death of Peter Besanzon, at the advanced age of 98 years. It says the deceased was one of the band of noble spirits who crossed the ocean with Lafavette to assist the Colonies in the stuggle for Independence. He was born in or near the city of Besancon, in France, in 1762 -came to America at the age of 16-was present at the execution of Major Andre, and re-

SPEECH OF THE HON, RENRETH RAYNER In Baltimore, on the 20th ult., an American meeting was held in Monument Square, to ratify the proceedings of the late National Council held in Philadelphia. It was attend-

strong resolutions was adopted. ing adopted by acclamation, the Hon. KENNETH RAYNER, of North Carolina, was called for, of the order, are midnight conspirators and and in coming forward, congratulated the American party of Baltimore, which had assembled under such favorable auspices, and withstand the judgement of the public. Now, thanked them for the kind greeting which he we claim that all this clamor is based upon received from his fellow-citizens:

Mr. RAYNER, said that the enemies of the American cause had circulated a report, that division existed in our ranks in Philadelphia; No division existed .- (Applause.) We met and parted as friends. One unfortunate subject had already caused division in parties and hurches; but in the American Convention the North would not secode from principles so sacred and endeared to all American hearts .-(Applause.) The great North and South were mited in a common cause, to fight in a common struggle. Most of the Northern delegations, who had protested against the action of the Convention, remained and participated in in its future proceedings. The Catholics and the enemies of the American party rejoiced over what to them appeared to be a division and they rejoiced as did Satan over the fall of our first parents. (Cheers and applause.) But But they will find that, like Satan when he attempted to seduce the Saviour, their effort to distract us from the truth of Americanism is their arch leader of the realms of darkness .-(Immense cheering.) This overwhelming audince exhibits the devotion to liberty and the laws which everywhere characterizes the American movement, which is as momentus to us now as was that which gave an enslaved people their freedom and independece. And he was proud to be one in a cause so holy, and so important to the advancement of Christian civilization, and the yearning hopes of the millions trodden in the dust by the oppressor's wrong. (Cheers.) It was thought that the rule of parties was absolute. But it is found to be a mistake. And the people have for the first time in the history of this Republic, arisen in their power to decide whether they or corrupt partizans are to rule. (Applause.)

The question of Protestantism presented is one that should arrest the attention of every thinking man. Luther never had a higher mission than the American Party has before it. (Applause.) After the first revolution we had a wilderness to subdue, and we ad a pure and Protestant people to go forward to subdue it. But, one by one the recent foes of the land we love, and the freedom we njoy, came here with words of promise which treasured through years and years of inexperience and prosperity. Now, when the fountain of the world's hopes for sountless ages, is to be realized the hand that we grasp in friendship are armed with the weapons of the assassin, and the hearts over whose sufferings we went, now only throb with feelings of ingratitude. Protestant liberty is to fall or stand, and on this issue we are to meet the invidious

foe. (Applause.)
And we are here to-night to meet the question-not as an armed crowd bent on outrag From morning till night, he must be at his and determined on wrong-but as a great peocounting-house or in his ware-room, busied | ple preparing for the battle of the ballot-box, than which none is more worthy the blessings of mankine. Cur liberty is in danger, and mind and body by confinement and work. Law Sweets see out. (Applause.) Americans What a contrast to the free occupant of a see not opposed to foreigners as a class. They may come freely to our shores, enjoy our hospitality and bask in the sun-light of our prosperity; they may send their children freely to our schools; for secure under the pretection of our laws, and indeed pursue the paths of freedom and civilization to the remotest ends, and still find in the tried friends and true .-Cheers.) But they must not band together o destroy our institutions, they must not trail ove their country above all things else; Americans whose hearts lead them back to the struggles of their fathers to give to posterity a Union of free and Independent States; Americans who look forward, with hopes akin to propheev, have now sworn, upon the alter of their countrys liberty, that these things shall no longer be-and that Americans in spirit and in truth shall govern the land of their nativity, and the home consecrated to their holiest

A NEW SECRET SOCIETY .- The Phial. North American says, that a new secret society, has een organized in that city. The object is either political nor religious. The purpose is simply to obtain a drink of the "ardent," in spite of the law, on Sunday. A head-quarters has been established in a subterranean place, and regular signs and passwords have been devised. The initiated goes to a certain door \$9.00 for good common brands; though \$10 on Sunday and gives a tap. When he knows that a person is listening, he gives the word-"Bow-wow says the fox." The door is then pened. The bar-keeper then looks attenively at the new comer, and says mysteriously, "Mum's the word." To this the initiated replies by making a peculiar sign upon his breast. If this is satisfactory, the barkeeper conducts him, through various subterranean passages, to a vaulted apartment where a table is placed: and as a candle casts a dim, mysterious light around the room, the bacchanalian indulges in "a smile," both in contempt of the law and in deep gratification. Having quenched his firev thirst, he retires in the same mysterious way.

THE NEBRASKA BILL AND REPEAU.-The Journal of Commerce is calculating that one hundred members are already elected to Congress (or to be elected from the South) opposed to the repeal of the Nebraska bill, and that but eighteen more are needed to make a majority against touching it. We quote:

"It is not impossible, nor very improbable that this number will be found, (among the 134 members not included in the above calculation) will oppose repeal, although some of them voted against the bill on its passage .-In other words, it is by no means certain that a bill to repeal the Nebraska law can pass the House. But if it should, it will be defeated by a large majority in the Senate. And before a new Congress is elected, Nebraska will | ties to the action or their agents, which agreeprobably be knocking for admission into the Union as a State."

If she knocks with negroes at her back, she'll find the door bolted and the key missing.

Post Office Robberges .- There are fourteen cases of post office robbery, and several cases of counterfeiting coin, on the criminal this act, all summons issued by any alderman calendar of the Circuit Court of the United or justice of the peace may designate the hours States for the Nouthern District of New York, of the day, by which the same shall be returnnow in session at Canandaigua. William Gil- able, and if either of the parties fail to appear MER and WILMIAM FOWLER, charged with rob- during the time so designated, it shall be lawbing the post office at Sodus on the night of ful for the said alderman or justice of the peace the 15th of May last, have been convicted before that Court.

WEEVIL IN WHEAT .- The Columbia (Pa.) Democrat says Mr. Jacob Gerard, of Rhors-PIERCE'S SPECULATORS. - Mr. Sidney Web- mained in the army until the end of the war. burg, in that county, claims to have discoverthe members of our party hold what opinions left Paris on the 9th, and the mails which left ster, the President's Secretary, and John W. Mr. Besanzon was a devoted member of the ed a cure for the weevil in wheat. He says breach of promise of marriage. He was offeron this subject they choose, provided they are true to the one great end and object of our surgents in Castile.

Madrid, on the 10th, were burned by the information of the Washington Union, are upon Lake Superior, and last week chartered of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiative will was destroying his crop, he sowed over the heart. "Two hundred!" he exclaimed: Organization, that,—"Americans shall rule

America."

Surgents in Castile.

The Cortes have rejected a proposition tending to consure the Ministry.

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Surgent

HYPOCRISY OF THE DEMAGOGUES.

The live and cry raised against the American party, on account of its secret organization, by certain office holders, office expectants, and the newspaper scribblers in their ed by an immense concourse of persons. The employ, is a mere flare, to bewilder and hob-greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and a series of goblinize their followers, for fear that they too would join the order and thus add new strength After the reading of the resolutious, and be- to this terrible engine of persecution. It is vehemently insisted upon, that, the members enemies of the people; and that all their work is covered by the veil of secrecy, and cannot false pretence, and is as hollow as hypocrisy itself well can be. They say that the proceedings of the "Know Nothings" are carefully concealed from the public; yet, if we are to believe these very honorable journals and partizans, they know all that takes place in these Councils. Their columns teem with so-called exposures; and they rejoice in the posession of all that is said and done by these midnight conspirators. Are they not, then, condemning themselves by thus acting so base a character? Under the broad rays of a noon-day sun, with light everywhere, they will persist in declaring that they are in the dark; and because of this darkness, they cry out "murder, murder!" like the vilest sinner, "who fiveth when no one pursueth!"

They say that they know all the secrets of the order! Do they? Well, for the sake of the argument, we say they know them all. Why then grumble that the society is so secret?-Are they not guilty of the grave charge of insincerity and stulification? "Ah! but we must tutile and they will return as chop-fallen as do thus and so, to keep the rabble straight, or they will desert us. We must tell them that the Know Nothings are a set of Spanish Inquisitors-who alminister to each other the most horrid and blasphemous oaths; who trample upon the Constitution; and who are bent upon destroying our liberties. We must tell them that they intend to wage war upon the Dutch, Irish, Germans and all others who come to our shores, and exterminate by fire and sword all who are not so lucky as to be sin the ring." Horrible picture! Demons and traitors mingle congenially together to work this terrible mischief. This kind of language is frequently addressed to such as they know are credulous and easily frightened; and so often is the story repeated, that they who utter it verily believe it themselves! These dreadful creations prey upon their minds-they can neither have repose; sleeping or waking; and all the horrors of Mather's Salem witchcraft tramps upon the heels of these unfortunate anti-Know Nothings in everything they ay, think or do.

Now such a vast deal of trouble imaginary nd groundless, is a dire and calamitous in fiction upon these fellows, who are endeavoring to keep their party from disappearing in the fogs of some unknown cavern. They create these stories to frighten the timid, while they laugh (we would give a quarter to see one of them)-in their sleeves at the very falsehood they invent to reach their objects. But we return to say, that these spooks will soon be found out; and thus they will exclaim:-"Othello's occupations gone!"

### THE DEATH OF MR. CLARK.

Mr. C. McCrea, who is now confined at Fort evenworth, on the charge of murder, for killing Malcom Clark in Kansas, has written a long letter to his father-in-law, in which he endeavors to explain and vindicate his course. He says that a public meeting was held, at which a difficulty occurred between the partios, Clark and McCrea, when the former attacked the latter with pistols and bowie knives, and before he (Mr. McC.) could get out of his way, his head was cut and his collar bone fractured. C. McCrea then seized his revolver, and as soon as he recovered his balance, turned. He continues :

Clark raised his stick a third time, and was about to deal me another blow, while another Missourian was nearly in a line with him be-

hind, and trying to fire at me. I instantly fired at Clark, striking him about the middle of the body-the man with the pistol turned to run, but learning by the shouts of Clark, who dropped his stick, " Kill him, kill him; I'm shot through and through," he turned and fired at me; his ball passed under my right arm, and another shot was fired, giving me a slight wound. The immediate flight of the first who fired at me, and the great distance of the second, prevented the necessity of my firing another shot before my friends rallied around me, and they being as well armed as my assailants, prevented any further assault upon me. A warrant was got out by Mr. Eames, my best friend, and I was brought here rather for security than confinement. I have been waiting till after the election, which took place in the rejected districts the day before yesterday.

No trick has been left untried; even two Missouri lawyers volunteerd to serve me, in order to encompass my life and assassinate me. I have been told that my wife was sick and dying, with an offer of a writ of hubeas corpus (a forged one,) to get me out. A messenger waited upon her, (my wife) whom I had seen an hour before, to inform her that I had directed her to sell her furniture, go to Iowa, and not to trouble herself by trying to see me, as no one was or would be admitted except this favored messenger; but, she having been admitted at all times except the first, detected the villain, and informed him of the fact, with a request for his absence.

There are some twenty-five or thirty persons who can testify to the facts which I have stated as to the nature of my defence. I shall apply for an examination soon, so as to be admitted to bail, that I may go to work,

as I dare not practice my profession at present. LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A further supplement to an act to amend and consolidate with its supplements the act entitled An act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding one hundred dellars before a justice of the peace, and for the election of constahies and for other purposes." approved the twentieth of March, one thousand eight hundred

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the first day of July next, no action brought before a justice of the peace or alderman, shall be referred to referees, unless by the agreement or express assent of both parment or assent shall be noted by such justice or alderman upon his docket.

SEC. 2. That no special allowance or writ of certiorari to a justice of the peace or alderman, shall be held requisite to the maintenance of such writ.

Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of to render judgment, or otherwise determine the same as is provided by law. Approved April 26th, 1855.

PRICE OF A BROKEN HEART. -The late Robert C. Sauds sued for damages in case of