

THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



Clearfield, Pa., Wednesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

PETER MARTIN,

Of Lancaster County.

FOR SHERIFF.

R. F. WARD,

Of Clearfield Borough.

CLERK OF COURT.

PHILIP ANTES,

Of Lawrence Township.

COMMISSIONER.

ROBERT MICHAEL,

Of Burnside Township.

AUDITOR.

VALENTINE HEVENER,

Of Huston Township.

SETH A. BACKUS.—This is the name of the Locooco candidate for Assembly. We believe he lives in McKean county, and all we know about him, is that he is the man who was used last fall by the Locoocos, as a secret tool to defeat ALEXANDER CALDWELL. They were not successful then, and if we are not very much mistaken, they will find themselves in the same situation next October.

PETER MARTIN, Esq.—We this week nail to our mast head, the name of PETER MARTIN, as the candidate of the American Party for Canal Commissioner. Mr. Martin resides in Lancaster County, and is eminently qualified to discharge the duties of the office for which he has been nominated. His honesty, and integrity are proverbial, and his principles are those of the American Party. He will be triumphantly elected, to the utter dismay of the Locooco party, and the present pro-Slavery Administration.

"APPROPRIATE."—Since it has become fashionable to publish letters "appropriately," we give place to the following extract from one of many letters that we are daily receiving. We publish the names, instead of signing it with "dashes" or "stars."

Newman's Mills, Sept. 13th, 1855.
Mr. H. B. SWOOP.—Having had the reading of the "Journal" for some time past, and it proving to be a highly interesting paper, we desire to receive it regularly. Address
WILLIAM IRVIN,
J. T. BECK.

HOUSEHOLD WORDS, for October, is before us. It is one of the most amusing, instructive, and interesting of the British Magazines. And how could it be otherwise? CHARLES DICKENS, is one of the greatest men of Great Britain, and his writings have done more to ameliorate the sufferings of humanity than those of any other moralist that ever lived. "Household Words," which he edits and conducts, is considered one of the best periodicals of the age. Price \$3, per annum, DIX AND EDWARDS, No. 10 Park Place New York.

THE SENATE.—We are informed that the Locoocoes have re-nominated BYRON D. HAMLIN, for the Senate. Judge LEONARD "come out at the little end of the horn." We have not a word to say against Mr. Hamlin. He made a very fair Senator during the time he has been there, but we are in favor of "rotation in office." We don't believe in one man enjoying the spoils all the time, and in addition to that Mr. Hamlin don't hold exactly the right creed—he is not "sound on the goose question." We think too, that one of the other Candidates should have the Senator, McKean has it long enough.

DR. C. R. EARLEY.—This gentleman, who was nominated by the American Party as their candidate for Assembly, in a letter to Dr. A. M. HILLS, an extract from which we append, respectfully declines the nomination. Another candidate has been nominated, and as soon as his letter of acceptance is received, his name will be published on the ticket:

Gen. A. M. HILLS.—Dear Sir:—I cannot accept the nomination, as the way I am situated it would be a serious damage to me. The Convention of School Directors have raised the salary of County Superintendent, and my practice is too valuable to leave. I think you had better get a man in your county, or McKean this year. ***
Yours truly,
C. R. EARLEY,
Kersey, Elk Co., Sept. 21st, 1855.

MR. BARRETT NOMINATED.—We learn with great pleasure that the Democratic Conference which met at Stroudsburg on the 15th instant, nominated our esteemed fellow citizen, Hon. GEO. R. BARRETT, for President Judge, of the Wayne and Monroe Judicial District. The vote stood nine for Judge Barrett, and three for Judge Bell. The nomination was made, by motion, unanimous.

We are glad that this high compliment has been paid Mr. Barrett, for, though our antagonist in politics, we can most cheerfully testify to his ability, urbanity, and gentlemanly deportment. The Bar in that District, should Mr. Barrett be elected, of which there can be no doubt, may rest assured that in their intercourse with him they will find him possessing all the characteristics of a gentleman.

THE AMERICAN MEETING.—On Wednesday evening last, "Sam" made a grand demonstration in the Court House, and one which caused Locoocos to stand aghast. They discovered there he was not afraid to come forth, "dark lantern" in hand, and exhibit his fair proportions to the world. It was, indeed, a glorious meeting, and one which carried terror to the hearts of our enemies.

M. A. FRANK, Esq., was called to the Chair. ANDREW SHOFF, HENRY GROB, JAMES M. KELLY, J. F. LEE, Esq., and C. S. BLACK, were elected Vice Presidents. Clark Patchin and John Irwin, Secretaries. On motion, E. S. Dandy, W. W. Catheart, Wm. Radebaugh, J. F. Lee, and Allen Mitchell, were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions.

During the absence of the Committee the meeting was addressed by H. B. SWOOP, Esq., who introduced B. F. LUCAS, Esq., of Jefferson. Mr. LUCAS discussed in an able manner the origin, history, and objects of the American Party, showing conclusively that the Democratic party is responsible for its birth, and subsequent growth. It was a sound, sensible, and patriotic speech, and the views it expressed were just those that every good citizen should entertain. Mr. Lucas was followed by SAMUEL LINS, Esq., in one of the most happy and entertaining speeches to which we have ever listened. His reply to Ex-Gov. BIGLER, who addressed the Locooco meeting on the previous evening, was the best piece of sarcasm, and at the same time the most masterly refutation we have ever heard. Each hit at the Ex-Gov. was a home-thrust, that cut to the quick, and was received by the large audience with shouts of applause. At the conclusion of his speech, nearly the entire assembly gave "three cheers for LINN."

Col. A. G. CURTIN, was next called upon, and as usual, entertained the audience with one of his matchless efforts. Col. Curtin is one of the most gifted orators in the Commonwealth, and his speech upon this occasion was one of the very best we have ever heard him deliver. He defined, in a masterly manner, the two great issues now before the people, and the position of the American Party. He replied to a part of the speech of Ex-Gov. BIGLER, and did not leave our Locooco friends a single platform to stand upon. He was repeatedly interrupted by enthusiastic bursts of applause, and at the conclusion, the audience rose to their feet and gave him three hearty cheers.

The Committee reported the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, We have again entered into an important political contest, and it being right and proper to declare to the world the principles to which our candidates stand pledged, therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of cultivating a sentiment of profound and passionate attachment to the institutions of our country, and the jealous protection of American Nationality.

That we will ever maintain the union of these states, as the paramount political good—the primary object of patriotic desire.

That we regard the Constitution of the United States as the Supreme Law of the land, and are in favor of a reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

That we are in favor of an essential modification of the naturalization laws, and of the laws regulating immigration and the right of foreigners to vote, unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

That we will ever resist the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church, by the advancement to all offices of honor, profit, or trust in the gift of the people, of those only who do not hold temporal or spiritual allegiance to any foreign potentate or power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, thus fulfilling the maxim that "Americans only should rule America."

That, as Christianity is recognized in all the States as an essential element of our political system, and the Holy Bible as its only source, and the fountain of all civil and religious freedom, therefore we will ever resist any attempts of any sect, church, or denomination, to exclude it from the schools established in the States.

That we fully coincide in, and adopt, the platform of the recent State Council at Reading, believing that the repeal of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, was an outrageous breach of the plighted faith of sister States, and that we are in favor of its immediate restoration.

That while we are perfectly willing to permit slavery to exist within its present limits, as a local institution of individual States, over which we have no control. We are nevertheless opposed to its extension over one foot of territory, belonging to the Government.

That we regard the present National Administration as a disgrace to the Country, as purile, weak and insignificant, a miserable apology, detested at home and despised abroad.

That we fully ratify and endorse the nominations of the American Councils of this District, and County, and pledge to the whole ticket our undivided and hearty support.

THE CABINET ON KANSAS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that there are rumors, probably not altogether unfounded, of difference in the Cabinet on Kansas affairs. Governor SHANNON's declaration at Westport, that he was in favor of Slavery in Kansas has taken nobody by surprise. He is an inveterate Pro-Slavery Hunker, and never has been anything else. He was appointed for that reason. Letters from the Free State settlers in Kansas represent that they have determined to reject the authority of the pretended Legislature, and to recognize none of its proceedings. They will not vote on the day appointed by that infamous body of impostors for the choice of a delegate in Congress, but they will nominate a man of their choice and send him to Congress by their own votes.

QUERY.—The Newark Mercury says, if Judge KANE should die, and the rules of etiquette amongst our Judges are so imperative that no other Judge could properly interfere and liberate PASSMORE WILLIAMSON—would it not be impossible to procure his release at all?

OUR TICKET.—In less than a fortnight the election will be here, and it becomes us to consider carefully the course we intend to pursue, and the consequences to result from it.—For ourself we intend to vote the American Ticket as it is nailed to our mast head, because the men upon it are pledged to the support of the principles we advocate;—because they are without exception, honest, capable and deserving;—because they are opposed to the String-fellow code of political ethics, and in favor of extending the privileges of the writ of Habeas Corpus to every citizen.

We shall support our County ticket, because it is made up of good men, capable of discharging the duties of the offices for which they are named, and whose influence, be it much or little, will be wielded in the support of the great principles of the American party. They are men against whose honesty, capacity and integrity, not one word can be said. They are all good citizens, who, with, perhaps, one exception, have never asked the offices for which they are named, but have received the nomination as the voluntary offering of a majority of their fellow Americans throughout the county.

We have not one word to say about the opposing candidates. We do not intend to support them, for the reasons we have given; nor do we suppose that big game hunting and persecution would avail us anything in the contest.—We go upon the principle of "measures, not men," and it matters not, therefore, if the ticket of our adversaries consisted of men of the most unsullied purity and spotless reputation, as perhaps it does, so long as they are pledged to the support of measures and principles with which we are at war.

It becomes the duty, then, of every American, who desires the success of the ticket, to support it, to advocate it, and to defend it.—Let him enter with spirit into the contest, support the whole ticket, laying aside all personal preferences and antipathies, and he may rest assured that he will be a participant in a glorious triumph of American Principles, on the second Tuesday of October.

Correspondence of the Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22, 1855.

Fall weather is upon us at last, and winter clothing has had to be shaken from its summer quarters, and put to active use. Four days since the thermometer stood at 89, and in the short space of 18 hours it fell to 45, or little more than half. This sudden change of course produced the usual number of small colds &c, but we are settled down under it now very agreeably.

The long looked for celebration consequent upon opening the new Masonic Temple takes place next week. The building is now thrown open to the public, and a more magnificent edifice cannot be found in our city. The front is of brown stone, richly ornamented, and the interior exceeds description; it is gorgeously furnished, and is undoubtedly one of the "Sions of Philadelphia." A grand parade of the order is to take place on the 28th, and I will try to send you some description of it. There is a constant throng of visitors all day, and not one half of those who wish to, can get admittance.

With the cool weather, commences also the various amusements which characterize large cities, concerts, operas, &c. The musical world had last evening the pleasure of gratifying their hearing by listening to Madame Lagrange, and the evening previous to Parodi. Mlle Rachel is to extend with her talent, our fashionable next month; so it is announced. I give this little dip into these matters, tho' I cannot speak from experience, as my taste does not lie in that way—but hearsay—says—all who attended the feasts of the two past evenings were delighted. So let it be.

State and County Agricultural Fairs, seem to be following each other rapidly; that held here a week ago was quite a successful one—as well as the Horticultural exhibition at the same time. There is no doubt that these fairs encourage agriculture by promoting competition and rivalry among exhibitors.

Business continues very brisk, and in the dry goods market, a scarcity has slightly stiffened prices and quickened sales. Goods styles are very scarce, and a full demand has relieved the market as soon as the goods appear, and many invoices are now sold to arrive. Woollen and cotton goods are without change. In the foreign market, Flour remains steady at from \$7.50 to \$8.25, and Wheat \$1.70 to \$1.80—while Oats are selling freely at 41 to 43 cents.

The money market is a little tighter, and outside rates have advanced slightly, though very little good first class paper can be found in the market, the Banks take it nearly all.

The coal trade over the Pennsylvania R. R. is beginning to attract attention, and one of the directors said a few days since, that already the receipts for freight on that article alone, amounted to over \$300,000, and all of it comes from the Allegheny coal region, but not one ton yet from Clearfield. How long will it yet be ere the Tyrone road shall contribute her first freight of black diamonds to swell this amount! I hope you are now fully moved to the work.

A new feature in the Williamson case came to light two days since. It appears an attempt was made to interfere with the jury who were trying the cases of the colored men, and induce them to render a verdict against them. A warrant has been issued against the party, and a hearing will probably come off next week.

A card has been published signed by 23 of our most respectable citizens, testifying to the character of Williamson for truthfulness and integrity, but all seems of no avail; that tyrant of the nineteenth century, Judge Kane, still keeps the innocent victim of his spleen in Moyamensing prison, with murderers and felons of every grade. The decision of the Supreme Court continues to meet with the most stringent criticism, and the voice of the community seems to be raised against it. What the end will be, no one knows—but that bench, with the exception of the only one who honors it—has to answer to the people for their acts.

Yours,
OLIVER.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—The Court called on Monday afternoon and remained in session until Saturday afternoon. The Grand Jury acted on 11 bills; 2 were returned ignoramus, and 9 true bills.—Assault and Battery 4, Pomication and Bastardy 1, Larceny 2, Forgery 1, and Nuisance 1. In the Quarter Sessions the following cases were disposed of:

Samuel Vedder pleads guilty to charge of keeping a tippling house. He was fined \$20 and sentenced to pay costs.

Michael Truby, charged with stealing a horse, was tried. It appeared during the trial that the horse had previously been stolen from the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, without leaving the box.

John Ricketts indicted for selling liquor to minors and intemperate persons was convicted and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment for 10 days, and pay a fine of \$10 and costs.

William Murray, charged with fornication and bastardy, was convicted and the usual sentence passed.

Henry Hoover pleads guilty, and Charles Stewart was convicted of an assault and battery on P. W. Barrett. Hoover was sentenced to an imprisonment of 30 days and pay a fine of \$10 and costs. Stewart fined \$10 and costs.

Jas. O. Beatty pleads guilty to an ass. and bat. on M. A. Sits. Fined \$5 and pay the costs.

Thos. C. Davis indicted for selling liquor to minors and intemperate persons, was acquitted, there being no evidence against him.

Thos. Beers was convicted of an ass. and bat. on Sam. Dixon, and fined \$5 and costs.

John Brass was convicted of larceny. This case excited some interest. The defence set up was that the prisoner belonged to that unfortunate class of beings called *cretins*, who are generally idiotic. Sentence, imprisonment in County Jail for three months, &c.

Enoch Latam, Isabella Holland and Margaret Beers, who were charged with stealing \$90 from Levi Spiese, Esq., were tried. The jury, after remaining out 7 or 8 hours, without agreeing came into Court, and after receiving further instructions from the Court, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

In the Common Pleas the following business was attended to:—C. F. Renard vs J. B. Naudier. Motion on the case. Discontinued.

Geo. Lanich vs Mordecai Shirk. Trespass, &c. C. F. Defence that the land on which the trespass was committed belonged to Deft.—Verdict for Plff., 6 cents damages.

Moses Norris vs Clark Brown. Ejectment. Settled as per paper filed.

James Carley vs James Gamsalus. Claim was for contract price for building a house &c. Defence that the work was not properly done. Verdict for defendant, \$140.

C. F. Renard vs J. B. Naudier, et al. Ejectment. Settled as per paper filed.

G. W. Carter vs Snyder & Large. Suit brought to recover for sawing and work done at mill. Whilst the evidence for the Deft. was being heard, the Plff. requested a jury to be withdrawn. The cause was then referred by consent.

Wm. Blohm vs Jas. Kelly. This was an action to recover damages for the loss of a carriage. Judgment for Plff. \$25.

J. McCracken vs Jos. Straw, et al. Ejectment. After all the evidence was heard, plaintiff took no suit.

Alex. Ennis vs Andrew Davis. Debt upon note. Judgment for Plff. \$36 75.

McGonagall vs Haines. Exceptions to award of arbitrators. Set aside at cost of Plff.

Laconto vs Housler. Rule to show cause why estrepment should not be dissolved. Argued, but not decided.

Com., who sues, &c. vs Sturgis & Dnaly. Certiorari. Proceedings reversed.

Weinwright vs Miller. Rule to show cause. Rule discharged.

Miller vs Irwin & Hyman. Exceptions to award of arbitrators. Not decided.

Wilson vs Gammell & Best. Certiorari.—Proceedings reversed.

Munson vs Lumadoc. Certiorari. Proceedings reversed.

Beatty vs Miller. Cer. Proceedings reversed.

Beatty vs Irwin vs Holden. Rule to show cause. Rule discharged.

Plegal vs McLaughlin, et al. Cer. Held over.

Litz vs Litz. Question as to cost in Divorce. Costs allowed to defendant.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—Pursuant to adjournment, a Rail Road Meeting was organized in the Court House in Clearfield, on the 20th September, by electing Hon. RICHARD SRAW, President, Hon. J. T. LEONARD, Hon. A. K. WRIGHT, M. A. FRANK, Esq., Isaac BLOOM, Esq., Wm. POWELL, Esq., Vice Presidents, and E. S. DUNDY, Esq., and D. W. MOORE, Secretaries of the meeting.

J. E. MONTGOMERY, Esq., was called upon to address the meeting who promptly responded to the call. Hon. James T. Hale followed in his usual argumentative manner. Hon. G. R. BARRETT replied to some remarks made by Judge Hale, when both parties, in turn, made some friendly, but sarcastic passes at each other. Ex-Gov. BIGLER addressed the meeting at length, and set forth in glowing colors the utility of the Road, and the great advantages to be derived therefrom. Hon. J. T. Hale again resumed the floor, and further argued with great force of reasoning, the practicability of the route, and the necessity of immediate action. After the speaking was concluded, the books were opened for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.

Adjourned to meet at Philipsburg on Tuesday, the 2d October, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and at Tyrone, on same day, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That James T. Hale, G. R. BARRETT, and E. R. MONTGOMERY, be appointed a committee of invitation, &c.

TEXAS ELECTION.—Eastern Congressional District.—The Nacogdoches Chronicle, of the 29th ult., gives returns of the election from all but four counties in the Eastern District. The vote for Congressmen in the counties heard from is, Evans, American, 7,749; Ward, Democrat, 7,820. Evans, it is supposed, is elected by a considerable majority.

A CORRESPONDENT.—The Richmond Correspondent of the Star, speaking of the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers, says: "There is raging here quite a fierce controversy, growing out of these sufferings of a theological-political character. It originated in this wise:—Bishop McGill, of the Roman Catholic Church, in a sermon on the day of prayer appointed by the Mayor, ventured to imitate that the probable cause of these judgments of the Almighty was to be found in the wicked hostility of the people to the divine church of which he is a minister, and a bishop, as developed in the policy of the 'Know Nothing' party."

For this interpretation of these melancholy providences, he was indignantly rebuked by the editor of the "Daily American." The Bishop replied, in a letter to the "Richmond Enquirer," which did not mend the matter at all, in the estimation of the community. The editor of the "Whig" ventured some comments upon the Bishop's letter, which brought out a communication to him from the redoubtable prelate. The tone of this note was deemed so insolent that the editor sent word back by the messenger that "if it were not for some little respect for the Bishop's cloth, he would cut his ears off close to his head before sunset."

The Bishop has placed himself in a very unfavorable position, even in the estimation of his own people in this city. It is believed here that if the Almighty were sending judgments upon the "Know Nothings," he would have commenced in this city, where they are so much more numerous, or more probably still in Philadelphia.

SWEARING THEM.—It is really amusing to hear the Locooco organ talk about the Know Nothings as an "oath-bound party" &c., when they are bound to the Foreigners, Catholics, and Liquor sellers by the severest oaths that can be framed. The Liquor League are sworn secretly not to deal with or encourage, but to do all they can to destroy the character and business of those who are in favor of restricting the rum traffic. The German or "Sag Nicht" branch, are sworn to oppose everything American—the Irish, or Jesuit fraternity, are sworn to eternal hostility against all who deny the immaculate character of the Church of Rome, and now, to crown all, our native Locoocos will no longer be received in full communion with these anti-American brotherhoods unless they, too, solemnly renounce their birth right, and swear with the uplifted hands, that they are and will be true to the Foreign interest. Nor is this all. If they are candidates for office, they must go before a magistrate and make a solemn affidavit, that they will not play the traitor. Well, this motley crew evidently know each other. There is said to be honor among thieves—but it seems, by their own showing, that there is no honor among the Foreign alliance.

NORFOLK.—The Pestilence still rages at Norfolk with awful fatality. The remaining residents are suffering from famine as well as fever. It is perfectly distressing. Thirty seven victims were buried in one day in the Potter's Field, and it will be remembered that almost every person has left the City.

THE PLAGUE OF BUGS IN NEW ORLEANS.—Never since New Orleans has been a city, has there been such a visitation of black bugs as we have had for several nights past. At night they pour forth in swarms from unknown places, and make a dead set at the gas lamps, lighted windows, and every thing that is bright, even to ladies' eyes. On Wednesday we noticed great numbers of defunct bugs on the side-walks, beneath every lamp; on Wednesday night, in passing through the city, we found fresh legions hard at work, butting their brainless heads against the lamps, and making a rattling sonorous sound that could be heard some distance off. Yesterday, in some places which had not been swept off, the carcasses of the little marauders to light, actually made the side walks disagreeable to pass. When it is considered what small chance these bugs have to get inside the lamps by their random butting, and notwithstanding this, their bodies were yesterday found therein to the depth of two and three inches, some idea may be formed of what a host they be. They are an intolerable nuisance in the printing offices and other illuminated places. Our front editorial room is of no service whatever, these buggy nights. Strike up a light and in they pour, a perfect Pharaoh's host. A tried suggestion of the reason of the oil lamps of the suburban districts being so universally extinct at night recently, is the persecution of the bugs. The flames of those lamps, we know by our observation, at best only render the darkness visible—look like sick stars, come down for a little rest—and, would be easily eclipsed by five cent pieces, and clipped once at that. So if any Don Quixotte of a bug makes a tilt at one of those lights, and hits it fairly, out it goes, and the poor bug has to travel on unsatisfied, and unscathed. "One of these bugs, with a little genius to guide his perseverance, might easily envelop a pocket containing letters, or notes—or rather by butting on the sickly sparks, render darkness less visible. Altogether, they are unwelcome visitors, and we shall hail their departure with joy. By the way, couldn't a certain learned professor of this ilk, who has written most luminously of our little consins, the mosquitoes, give us a chapter upon these mysterious nigger bugs of which we complain?—N. O. Crescent, Aug. 16.

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—It has been officially announced that it is a penal offence to deposit in any post office, to be conveyed in mail, any envelope or packet containing letters addressed to different persons. The thirteenth section of the act approved March 3, 1847, says that every person offending in the manner indicated above, shall forfeit the sum of ten dollars: to be recovered by action *qui tam*, one-half for the use of the informer and one-half for the use of the Post Office Department. There is one exception, however, and that is in the case of letters addressed to foreign countries. Post Office laws and regulations have become so complicated, that by-and-by we shall be compelled to consult a lawyer before we dare deposit a letter in the mail. It is however, highly probable that the act of '47 has been superseded by subsequent legislation, and whether it has or not, our opinion is, that as many letters to different directions may be sent in one envelope as the writer chooses, provided the postage is prepaid by weight.—We do it every day and shall continue to do so, in spite of all Postal Edicts, which are becoming much too frequent to square with our plain old-fashioned republican notions, so Postmaster General CAMERON may bring his *qui tam* action, and he will find us *quidam* ex philadelphia.

Falsehood and Representation of the

Alien Party.

The sham Democracy are resorting to that falsehood and misrepresentation, which with them always indicate the proximity of an election. In their Address to the people of Pennsylvania they misstate and pervert the position of the American Party in the following manner:—

"The insignificant and minor subjects of difference that have for some time past divided the public men of the country are all obliterated by the magnitude of the question now before you. Your opponents, under a deluding and tempting cry demanding that 'Americans shall rule America,' have at last with forced and contrived standard adopted, alleged that they wish to establish two principles:—

"I. That none but those born in this country, shall enjoy the rights of citizenship.

"II. That there shall be established a religious test for office."

"To realize these ends the constitution of the United States must be changed, so that provisions evaded; and the spirit of our Democratic Republican forms of government thus altogether subverted."

So it would appear from the admission of the Democratic Party, that the *Better Tariff and Slavery* questions, were all insignificant compared with the interests of their Irish and German allies. Which these questions were canvassed at former elections, the people were informed that they were all important to their liberties and to the existence of the Union of the States. The preservation of the National Union was the great question at several elections because the agitation of slavery was said to endanger it. Slavery is still a topic of common and vehement discussion, but the Democratic Party and the public that it is a matter of comparative insignificance.

The Democrats have grossly perverted the positions of the American Party. It is not true that the American Party holds the doctrine that none but native-born Americans should have the right of voting. They hold the doctrine that there should be an essential modification of the Naturalization Laws, and if they obtain the power, they have a constitutional right to change the law of Naturalization through their Representatives, in Congress.

It is not true that the American Party holds the doctrine that a religious test for office should be established either by law or Constitution. They hold the doctrine that the aggressive policy and the corrupting agencies of the Roman Catholic Church ought to be resisted, and they will not vote for Roman Catholics because they are the enemies of religious and political liberty. Protestant churches do not trust them, because they should not have faith with heretics. The Republic should not trust them, because they are entirely under the influence of their clergy, and thus they are bound by a foreign allegiance.

The American Party in forming a political organization and resolving whom it will support and whom it will oppose, only exercises privileges that have been exercised since the formation of the Federal Constitution. What have pledged themselves to vote for Democrats, and Democrats not to vote for Whigs.

No Catholic will vote for a Protestant against a member of his own Church. Roman Catholics always vote for the interests of their own Church. They always have had a religious test, in fact, and if they had the power they would establish one in law.

The Democrats are now against the American Party two extracts from the Constitution of the United States to wit:—

"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States."

And again—

"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

Now it is for the purpose of preserving and maintaining not only the letter but the spirit of these requirements of the Constitution that the American Party has been organized. The Roman Catholics in the United States are nearly two millions in number. They are entirely under the influence of the Clergy. Their Clergy are a foreign race, and are sworn to persecute all Protestants and unbelievers. The Roman Catholic Church, dangerous on account of its numbers, wealth, organization and intolerance, had become more dangerous by a close alliance with a great and powerful party. Devotion to the interests of the Catholic Church had become necessary for political success, and every election witnessed new bargains between Papist Priests and Locooco demagogues.

The Central Committee of the Democrats, in giving the reason that induced the framers of the Constitution to insert in it clauses, forbidding Congress to make any religious test, or establish any system of religion, make the following eloquent remarks:—

"The history of our country affords many examples of the pernicious effects of religious persecutions was spread out before them, and in it they read of those atrocities that were the darkest stains upon the character of the human race. From the earliest days down to their own time, had the history of mankind shown that its advancements in civilization had been retarded and sometimes almost stifled, in the ferocious conflicts between contending sects and exterminating propagandists. In all parts of the world had fire and faggot, the sword and the spear, brutalized men into implicit obedience to religious opinions they did not understand, and faiths at which their consciences revolted."

Who persecuted in a bloody and fanatical manner? The Roman Catholics. Who persecuted in the ferocious conflicts between the Roman Catholics? Who used fire and faggot, the sword and the spear in their exterminating propaganda? The Roman Catholics. Who brutalized men into implicit obedience to religious opinions which they did not understand? The Roman Catholics. The American party has been organized to prevent the Roman Church from doing in this country what it has done in all others, where it had sufficient power to butcher, burn, proscribe and persecute.

The alien party has the impudence to declaim about religious liberty in favor of a Church that has always persecuted, that is now persecuting Protestants in Tuscany, the just quarrelling with Spain, because she will not any longer permit persecution, and whose Clergy even in the United States, are sworn to persecute all persons who are not Roman Catholics.

EXTENDING THE TIME.—The Emperor Napoleon has issued a decree, ordering the military year in the Crimea to be computed at twenty-four months