THE RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.

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Clearfield, Pa., Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1855.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

PETER MARTIN,

Of Lancaster County.

FOR SENATE,

HENRY SOUTHER,

Of Elk County.

FOR SHERIFF.

R. F. WARD,

Of Clearfield Borough.

TREASURER.

PHILIP ANTES,

Of Lawrence Township.

COMMISSIONER.

ROBERT MICHAEL,

Of Burnside Township.

AUDITOR.

VALENTINE HEVENER,

Of Huston Township.

TO THE POLLS!!—Let every American see that each friend of the cause who is entitled to a vote, is out at the election. Our enemies are making the most desperate efforts to accomplish our defeat. They are traveling the county, slandering our candidates, and misstating our principles. LET EVERY AMERICAN BE ON GUARD.

AMERICANS, ON GUARD!—Our friends should not fail, on next Tuesday, to challenge every man who is not known to be a bona fide voter, whether his name is on the Assessor's list or not. MAKE EVERY FOREIGNER EXHIBIT HIS NATURALIZATION PAPERS!! Let firm and determined men be placed at every poll, who have the courage and ability to do their duty. Americans GUARD THE BALLOT BOX—the cradle of your liberties!

DESPERATE EFFORTS.—The "monkey show," after a year's quiet preparation, started out again yesterday, and will exhibit itself during the week in every section of the County. In other words, the Locofoco stump speakers have started to hold meetings in every nook and corner of the County. They are almost frightened 'out of their boots,' and are making a desperate effort, as a sort of 'forlorn hope,' to frighten the Americans 'out of the order.' They will very likely discover before they get back, that our men are not afraid of "buggaboos," and if we are not mistaken, they will be sent home with "drooping tails."

THE WORK GOES ON.—From every part of the county we have the most cheering news, and we cannot for a moment doubt the success of our ticket upon next Tuesday. The reports that come in from the various Councils show a most astonishing increase, and it will only require that the votes are all polled to insure a glorious victory. The American feeling is thoroughly arroused, and THE PEOPLE seem determined to come out from the tyranny of old party organizations, and whip the combined forces of Locofocoism, Roman Catholicism, and every other ism that looks to political supremacy in our country. The "Americans are on guard," and they will achieve a glorious victory in the name of "GOD, AND OUR NATIVE LAND!"

HENRY SOUTHER, Esq.—On Tuesday last, we learned for the first time, that an election for a candidate for Senate had been held in the Order in Elk, M'Kean, Potter and Tioga, and that HENRY SOUTHER, of Elk, had received the solid vote. He is, therefore, the candidate instead of Mr. Lucas, who received the vote of the Order in Jefferson and Clearfield.

In raising Mr. Souther's name, though Mr. Lucas was our first choice, we can most cheerfully pledge him our earnest and hearty support. We know him to be an able lawyer, a firm and unwavering opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity, and a thorough American, opposed to foreign influence and the encroachments of political Catholocism. We have the fullest confidence in his honesty, integrity and ability. He will undoubtedly receive the entire American vote of Clearfield.

BEWARE OF LAST CARDS.—Our friends will reccollect the lying circulars and pittiful appeals circulated by the Locofoco leaders on the eve of the last election. This will no doubt be repeated during the present week, and no effort will be spared to accomplish their unholy schemes. Let every American beware, and treat such things with scorn and contempt. Believe no story, however plausible, which may be circulated between this and the election, to effect the result. Their 'magnificent constellation' of stump orators, are again 'spreading themselves' this week, and are making desperate efforts to enlighten their fellow citizens. Of course they will not hesitate to tell any story that will best subserve their purposes. Their conduct last fall, ought to put every one on guard, and no man should permit himself to be deceived by their specious tales. Let each man carefully examine the principles of both parties, and then go to the polls and deposit his vote for the candidates who are pledged to the support of those which he conscientiously believes to be right. If this be the test, we have no fears for Americanism.

TO VOTERS:—Before depositing our votes on next Tuesday, it becomes us, as American Freemen, who hold in our hands the future destiny of this great country, to consider calmly and dispassionately, the aspect of the political horizon, and the reasons for the course we intend to pursue. For ourself, we intend to vote for the candidates of the American Party:

Because, they are pledged to exert all their influence to obtain a modification of our naturalization laws, and to extend the period foreigners have to remain in this country before they are entitled to vote, and exercise the rights of citizensnip.

Because, they are pledged to oppose the encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church, and to denounce its corrupt bargains with political parties, and its attempts to wrest the Bible from our schools.

Because, their election will be a rebuke to the present imbecile Administration for their wanton violation of a solemn compact between sister States;—for their appointment of James Campbell, a Roman Catholic, to a Cabinet office, in fulfilment of a corrupt and disgraceful bargain with Archbishop Hughes;—for their appointment of Soule, a French Red Republican as Minister to Spain;—and for their other foreign appointments, too numerous to mention, by all of which the American people were insulted and disgraced.

Because—we cannot vote for a party that is openly allied with those who have stained our streets with the blood of a protestant for the declaration of his opinions, and *prostituted their official station to the screening of the* MURDERER.

Because—we cannot vote for a ticket supported by the Catholic organ of this town, which endorsed the sermon of the Roman Catholic Bishop Young, in which he not only denounced Protestants of every sect, but argued against the reading of the bible by the common people, and its introduction into our schools.

Because—we cannot vote for a party, one of whose Governors, granted to William H. Dunn, an unnaturalized foreigner, an order for twenty five stand of arms to shed Protestant American blood in the streets of Philadelphia.

These are some of our reasons for supporting the American Ticket, in preference to that of our opponents. We have others, too numerous to mention, but the grand and crowning reason, is, because we are obeying the last great injunction of the Father of his Country, who warned us to "BEWARE OF FOREIGN INFLUENCE."

SAMUEL LINN, ESQ.—In his last paper, our neighbor down street, opens the thunders of his pent up wrath upon the devoted head of SAMUEL LINN, Esq., because he had the unprecedented impudence to reply to a speech of *His Holiness*, Ex-Gov. BIGLER! In his estimation, Gov. Bigler is something more than a mere man, and is therefore not to be treated as other public speakers. He is to be regarded as *infallible*, a sort of Locofoco Pope, of whom it is the most henious crime to speak in the manner that we speak of other men. And because "*Sam Linn*" had the temerity to "pitch into him," after he had clearly laid himself open to attack, he is to be tried by the two great "*cardinals*" of the "*orgin*," and his conduct pronounced a "*disgrace to the dignity of the bar*," and a "stain to the character of a lawyer and a gentleman!"

If Gov. Bigler was insulted by Mr. Linn's speech, his "fellow citizens of Clearfield" are to blame for having *received it with shouts of applause!* Every sally was greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and the fact is, that nearly all those who were present, expressed the opinion that his "grandiloquence" didn't get more than half as much as he deserved. If Gov. Bigler was "goose" enough to get up on the stand and compare himself to "Joseph, who wore the coat of many colors, and was sold by his brethren," is Mr. Linn to be denounced for carrying out the illustration?

The "saints" of the "orgin" had better let "*Sam Linn*," as they call him, alone, or they might get their fingers bit. "*Sam's*" not a boy to be trifled with, and though he don't lay any claims to "infallibility," or to be treated as a peg above ordinary humanity, yet we expect he has no notion of being stigmatised as a "braggart" and "buffoon" by every petty "hanger on," "lick spittle," and "stool pigeon" of Ex-Gov. Bigler.

VALENTINE HEVENER.—In the last number of the "orgin," is a letter purporting to be written by VALENTINE HEVENER, the American Candidate for Auditor, declaring that he is not a member of the Order, and that he intends to support the Democratic ticket. It is only necessary for us to say to our friends, that not one word of that letter was ever written by VALENTINE HEVENER, and that on the evening of the day when it purports to have been written, he was sitting with us in the American Council in this town, which met in the office of E. S. Dundy. He then and there expressed his entire willingness to have his Americanism avowed, and to be run as a candidate on the American ticket.

When Locofocoism is driven to such an extremity, it must indeed be in a hard strait, and all their circulars, letters, and appeals should be treated in the same way with this, as a vile forgery. In this instance especially, their anxiety caused them to overstep the mark, for any man who is acquainted with Mr. HEVENER, knows that the language attributed to him in that letter never eminated from his brain. He is a true American, and will be triumphantly elected on next Tuesday.

NEW CANDIDATE.—The Republican State Committee met at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and after conferring with committees of other parties opposed to the present Administration and the Kansas Outrage, withdrew the name of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and nominated in his stead THOMAS NICHOLSON, of Beaver. It is said that Mr. Nicholson is well qualified, having seen much public service, and that if all parties opposed to the Federal Administration unite upon him, he can be easily elected.

THE HARVEST HOME.—Notwithstanding the torrents of rain which fell on Wednesday last, an immense concourse of people assembled on the old Camp Ground, three miles distant from New Washington, to join in the festivities of the American Harvest Home. It was estimated that over one thousand people were on the ground, and nearly every section of the country was represented.

The meeting was organized by the election of SAM'L SEBRING as President. with a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, which, we regret to say, we have lost or mislaid. E. S. DUNDY, Esq. was called upon, and addressed the meeting in an eloquent and appropriate speech. He was followed by M. A. FRANK, Esq. in an able argument on the great issues of the present contest. We were then called upon, and the meeting on the ground adjourned, after partaking of a magnifichnt dinner, prepared by Mr. JOHN SHETTER, for the occasion. The dinner was good, the martial music was good, the officers were good, and the effect of the meeting was good.

In the evening a large and enthusiastic meeting assembled in New Washington, at which Mr. JAMES KELLY presided. It was most emphatically, one of the best political meetings we have ever attended. The people of Burnside township are up and doing, and the locofocos may expect to hear news from the 'upper end,' on next Tuesday, that will make them tremble in their boots.

During the day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully endorse the platform framed at the Reading Session of the American State Council, and adopt it as the declaration of principles of the American party.

Resolved, That we ratify and endorse the nomination of HENRY SOUTHER, of Elk County, as the American candidate for the State Senate, and that we pledge him our hearty and undivided support.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the honesty, integrity, and pure Americanism of each and every candidate on our county ticket, and that we will leave no effort unspared to secure their triumphant election.

CONTEMPTIBLE.—The opposition are circulating the most attrocious and contemptible slanders about our candidates thro'out the county. Now we have not said one word of a personal character about any man on their ticket. We have treated them, at all times and under all circumstances, with that respect which we believe due to every American citizen. But, we are sorry to say, our antagonists are pursuing a very different course. We are nearly every day called upon to refute some malicious slander, such, for example, as that R. F. WARD, our candidate for Sheriff, is a Catholic and sends his children to a Catholic School!—What a poor, pitiful, contemptible LIE! But this is not all; it is said of the same gentle man, in another part of the county, that he is an *infidel*. We can assure our friends, and the public that there is no more upright citizen, honest man, or accommodating fellow to be found in Clearfield county than *Robert F. Ward*, and all the slanders that his enemies have heaped upon him, will recoil with terrible effect upon their own heads, on next Tuesday. A majority of his fellow citizens will then demonstrate their confidence in the honesty of the man, and in his ability as a public officer.

THE ELECTION.—This is the last paper many of our readers will see before the election, which occurs on next Tuesday, and we desire to urge upon every one who professes the principles we advocate, to be earnest, active, and vigilant in their support. We know that many persons, look upon this election as unimportant and trivial—a mere county affair that cannot effect the great principles of our party.—This is a fatal mistake. If we desire to secure the success of those principles we must not neglect the means by which it is to be accomplished, and the very first and most important, is to fill every office with those who are pledged to their support.

There is no office in the gift of the people, however paltry, that has not some influence attached to it, which will tell with effect for whatever cause it may be wielded. It is, therefore, all important that this influence should be exerted in behalf of the great principles we profess. Let every one, therefore, who feels an interest in the success of the American party, be at his post on next Tuesday. Leave no effort untried to bring out every vote, for if this be done, the contest may be close but not doubtful. If every American vote is polled on next Tuesday, the result will assuredly prove a glorious victory. AMERICANS to the RESCUE!

PLAIN FACTS.—We have repeatedly published undeniable statistics, showing that the great body of our convicts and paupers is composed of foreigners, and as the election is fast approaching, we append some additional facts, which we commend to the perusal and consideration of every tax-payer:

The number of paupers relieved at the Alms-House in Adams county, Pa., from Jan. 1, 1855, to Sept. 1, 1855, was, according to a register kept by the steward, 391, *of whom three hundred and sixty one were Foreigners*. Of these 284 were Germans, 60 Irish, 9 English, 2 French and 1 Hungarian. Thirty were American born. The number of days charged against the American paupers is 130; against the Foreign born, 1839.

During July last, the number of inmates in the Blockley Alms-House in Philadelphia, was 1903, *of whom 1302 were Foreigners*.

In the King's County Alms-House, New York, there were 1533 inmates, *of whom 921 were Foreigners*. In the hospital, at the same place, 475 inmates, *of whom 341 were Foreigners*. In the N. Y. Northern Dispensatory, in July 1196 were relieved, *of whom 830 were Foreigners*.

At the Jersey City Prison, the commitments in April were 85, *of whom 53 were Foreigners*; in July there were 119, *of whom 100 were Foreigners*.

Since January 1, 280 paupers were lodged at the Station House in Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa., *of whom 208 were Foreigners*.

DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITY.—For the benefit of our Democratic friends we make a few extracts from the speeches and writings of those who are claimed as the most prominent members of their party, to show, what estimate they put upon the great principles embodied in the American Creed. And first we quote from JAMES BUCHANAN, admitted to be the ablest living statesman in the Democratic party:

"*We ought to use every honest exertion to turn out of power those weak and wicked men, who have abandoned the political path marked out for this country by Washington*, and whose wild and visionary theories have been at length tested by experience and found wanting. ABOVE ALL, WE OUGHT TO DRIVE FROM OUR SHORES FOREIGN INFLUENCE, AND CHERISH EXCLUSIVELY, AMERICAN FEELINGS. FOREIGN INFLUENCE HAS BEEN IN EVERY AGE THE CURSE OF REPUCLICS."

Such was the opinion of James Buchanan, and the very papers that laud him to the skies as the embodiment of pure Democracy, denounce us as "secret conspirators," and "enemies to our country," for avowing precisely the same sentiments.

In the Convention of 1837 and 38 to reform the Constitution, GEO. W. WOODWARD, well known to the people of this County, as a most able Democratic Judge, now occupying a seat on the Supreme Bench, offered an amendment to a resolution which had been introduced, (vol. v. page 444 Debates of Reform Convention) as follows—

"Mr. Woodward moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words: "and that the said Committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution as to PREVENT ANY FOREIGNER, who may arrive in this State after the fourth of July, 1841, FROM ACQUIRING THE RIGHT TO VOTE, OR TO HOLD OFFICE IN THE COMMONWEALTH."

In support and defence of the above amendment, Judge Woodward said:—"Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living the many political rights and privileges, which I, in common with the people of the United States, am now enjoying; and it is my honest impression that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and claim them.—He knew that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, consist frequently of THE WORST PART OF THE POPULATION of those countries; that they are unacquainted with the value of these privileges; and that, therefore, they do not know how to use them. I think that in thus conferring them indiscriminately upon all, WE ARE DOING INJURY TO OUR LIBERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS; and I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body, or some other body of this State, or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution, by which FOREIGNERS SHOULD BE PREVENTED FROM CONTROLLING OUR ELECTIONS, AND BROW-BEATING OUR AMERICAN CITIZENS AT THE POLLS!"

These were the teachings and sentiments of Geo. W. Woodward so early as 1838, and certainly if danger was to be apprehended then, is it not still more to be feared now? What Democrat desires better authority?

In a very ably written letter, the Hon. JEREMIAH CLEMENS, late Democratic U. S. Senator from Alabama, fully endorses the principles of the American Party. Alluding to the crime, destitution, and disease which flows in with the tide of emigration from the Old World, he says—

"But it is IN THEIR CAPACITY AS VOTERS THE CURSE EXTENDS ITSELF TO US. When thousands upon thousands are carried to the polls and made to vote in favor of any man, or any party for a shilling, CORRUPTING THE BALLOT BOX, and RENDERING LIBERTY INSECURE, that we suffer—then the law of self-preservation gives A RIGHT and makes it A DUTY TO INTERPOSE. With such dangers thickening around us, the memorable order of Gen. Washington should be upon every man's lips: "PUT NONE BUT AMERICANS ON GUARD TO NIGHT!" In time of peace your public officers are your sentinels. Put none on guard whose bosoms do not swell with exulting pride at the mention of Bunker Hill, of Monmouth, of Saratoga, or of Yorktown. Put none on guard whose national traditions are not confirmed to our own commonwealth. Put none on guard who can dwell by the hour upon the eloquence of Daniel O'Connell, but have never heard the name of Patrick Henry. Put none on guard who turn with cold indifference from the story of Niagara, or New Orleans, to boast of Marengo, or Leipsic, or Waterloo. THEY DO NOT LOVE YOUR LAND as you do—they will not watch over it with the same absorbing interest."

But we have not only Senator Clemens endorsing the principles of the American Party. Even the Hon. SOLON BORLAND, long a Democratic Senator, and recently Minister Plenipotentiary under President Pierce, has come out in favor of the American cause! Having recently become editor of the Little Rock Gazette, the oldest Democratic paper in the State, he has made a declaration of principles, from which extract the following:

In view of the foregoing objectionable things, which we find in the present creed of the so-called *Democratic Party* as now organized, and which have been interloped among its original doctrines, we can no longer consent to be a member of it, and do not hesitate to say so.

But besides these grounds of positive objection to it, as a party, there are other objections, of a negative character, which, even in the absence of positive ones, would, in our opinion, leave it no longer necessary, indeed, absolutely worthless for the attainment of any good ends of a public nature. We hold it to be thus *effete*, for the reason, that while its *principles*, as the foundation of all good government, are unquestionably sound, and will ever remain valuable, all the *practical issues*, of legislation, or of Executive administration, which, since its origin, have been in controversy between it and the only other party, its great antagonist, the old Whig party, have been settled and disposed of, and are no longer before the country. As a useful political organization, therefore, it has answered all the good purposes it was capable of—its proper mission is ended; and like all other things which have fully performed their functions and lived out their day, it will be continued only to cumber the ground, or be perverted to mischievous ends. And that it is thus very rapidly falling a prey to such perversion, we have already sufficiently indicated our belief.

Where, then, are we to go? This inquiry is answered by the American Party, which we find, though almost full grown, like Minerva when she leaped into life from the brain of Jove, yet young, fresh from the people, vigorous, and untainted with corruption; and better than the rest, with a political creed, leaving out of view all the old issues which, having formetly divided preceeding parties, were either long since settled or are effete, and presenting a platform of *principles* upon which every patriot may stand, and feel that he is laboring for the moral, social, and political welfare of his country. Upon this platform we have taken our stand.

We have not much more space to devote to the subject, and will close by a few quotations, from such old fogies, as WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, JACKSON, MADISON, &c.

"Against the insidious wiles of Foreign Influence. (I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens,) the jealouly of a free people ought to be constantly awake. It is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government,—*Washington*.

This warning is to be attributed to the intrigues of Citizen GENET, the French Minister of the day. But the hundreds of resident ministers of the Pope, now, with an occasional BEDINI—are no better than Citizen Genet, nor is *domestic* moral treason, such as these men are hatching, against our most cherished institutions—or would like to hatch, a whit better than an open alliance with a foreign power against a foreign enemy. But as we cannot expect *modern* democracy to reverence the sentiments of WASHINGTON—what will he say to the following, uttered by *the founder and father* of American Democracy, JEFFERSON.

I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from foreign influence—political, commercial, or in whatever form it may be attempted. I wish there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.—JEFFERSON.

But as JEFFERSON, the auther of the Declaration of American Independance, may also be too much of an old fogy for the Democracy, let us hear what MADISON said:

Foreign influence is a Grecian horse to the Republic—we cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance.—MADISON

MADISON was one of the framers of that *constitution* which the Democracy pretend to venerate so immensely, and the ablest expounder of that great document. Is MADISON authority for the Democracy? No, neither the sentiments of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, nor MADISON suit them; for they say such sentiments are British sentiments—the very doctrines of Geo. III.

But what does 'Old Hickory' say? Why, Gen. Jackson not only beat back the Irish regiments at New Orleans, who cried 'booty and beauty,' but he left this legacy to his countrymen:

It is time that we should become a little more Americanized; and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time by our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves.—JACKSON.

Will the "orgin" tell its readers how many foreign *paupers* there are in our Hospitals, Infirmaries, &c., &c. Let us say to the Democrat in the language of an eloquent contemporary:

"You may wake up when the grave of American liberty is dug and her funeral oration has been pronounced! You may wake up when the genius of Columbia has taken her flight to some other land! You may wake up when the sun of freedom has gone down and darkness covers our once bright and beautiful country! Be careful or you will wake up when it is too late! too late! too late!—The die is cast—the nation is dead—every star in the galaxy of liberty is extinguished—and the Stars and Stripes that we have looked at with wonder, delight and joy, no longer wave, but lie torn and rent in pieces! Such is the fate of this nation unless the people wake up to the protection of their rights. The child is listening to my voice to-day, who, unless there is a waking up, will live to see America wrapped in her winding sheet, and tyrants hold a jubilee over a fallen republic!"

THE NEWS—Sebastopol is in ruins. The following telegraphic despatch, received by Lord Panmure from Gen. Simpson, appeared in the English morning journals of the 11th instant: "Sebastopol is in possession of the Allies. The enemy, during the night and morning, evacuated the south side, after exploding their magazines and setting fire to the whole town. All the men-of-war were burnt during the night, with the exception of three steamers, which were playing about the harbor. The bridge communicating with the north side is broken." Gen. Simpson regrets that the casualties in the attempt on the Redan were somewhat heavy, but there wos no general officer killed. The plan of the battle appears to have been as follows:—The place was attacked in four directions. The British troops attempted the storming of the Redan; the French attacked the Malakoff. The extreme right of the French made a diversion on the little Redan; and a united attack of the English, French, and Sardinians was made on the Central Battery. All the attacks were made simultaneously with great spirit and energy; but the one which was most eminently successful, was led by Gen. Bosquet and Gen. M'Mahon on the Malakoff. Both the Redan and Central Bastion were at times in the hands of the storming parties, but so accurately did the guns of the Russians cover these, that as soon as the English had gained possession of them it was found impossible to hold them.—The following despatch is from Prince Gortschakoff, and is dated the night of the 9th. The garrison of Sebastopol, after sustaining an internal fire, repulsed his assaults, but did not drive the enemy from the Malakoff Tower.—Our brave troops, who resisted to the last extremity, are now crossing over to the northern part of Sebastopol. The enemy found nothing in the southern part but blood stained ruins. On the 9th of September the passage to the northern side was accomplished, with the loss of 100 men. We left, I regret to say, 600 men previously wounded, on the southern side. The intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol was received in London with demonstrations of great joy. At the various theatres and places of public amusement, the fact was officially announced, and the bands at each place immediately played the national anthems of England and France, and throughout England the demonstrations were general. On the night of the 8th inst., whilst the Emperor of the French was at the door of the Theatre Italien, at the moment the carriage containing the Ladies of Honor of the Empress stopped at the entrance of the theatre, an individual who was standing in the *trottoir* discharged, without taking aim, two pocket-pistols at the carriage. No one was struck. The man, who had more the appearance of a maniac than an assassin, was immediately arrested. The name of the individual arrested is Bellemarre. He is about 22 years of age, and was born at Rouen. When 16 years of age he was sentenced to two years imprisonment for swindling.

The loss of the Allies is estimated at 20,000 men. The Russians loss was 10,000.

☞ Mr. Stephen Arnold Douglas is delivering speeches in the West, in which he sets forth the wonderful discovery that abolitionism is the result of British intrigues, aided by British money profusely scattered for the purpose of breaking down the great republican experiment, and rendering weaker and less dangerous the commercial and political rivalry of this country. Mr. Douglass, however, does not state what amount of British money was applied in the work of robbing the Free States of every thing secured to them by the Missouri Compromise—a robbery which has done more to deepen and intensify the abolition agitation than any other event within our recollection. We hope Mr. Douglas will hasten to make all the revelations in his power to this interesting point. It would also be worth while to know through what channels the current of British gold was poured for this particular purpose. Will the Senator from Illinois continue his startling disclosures? Let us have light!

Correspondence of the Journal.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 28, 1855.

The all absorbing event of the week has been the grand turn-out of the Masonic Order upon the occasion of the dedication of their new Temple. About 5000 of the brethren were on parade, dressed in their usual regalia, and our city was alive with strangers, to the detriment of our housekeepers, who found that a large influx of humanity creates a correspondent demand for eatables and prices for sundry articles, such as butter, meat, &c. took a *sudden* rise for the time. But the demonstration—it was everything that was expected; the day was beautiful, though rather warm, and every one seemed in a peculiar good humor. Chestnut street was pretty well filled up for three squares above and below the Hall, and throughout the line of march the spectators were very numerous. The parade occupied about two miles of the street at once, in other words it was that long, and many a "Brother" who had come from the country felt rather sore by evening from so much tramping over the stones.

The ceremonies were of the most imposing order, and long will be remembered by those who participated in them.

We are fairly at work preparing for the election, and never were the prospects of the American party so cheering as they are now here,—almost confident of success, we work with something to encourage us, and the news from other places only serve to inspire us with fresh vigor; to shew how the old Gibraltar of *Whig Principles* can now shine as the Gibraltar of Americanism. Our old State House will peal forth a call to which as *Americans* we will respond, and united strive to join our voice to the chorus "*America for ever.*"—"Down—down—with the heartless Tyrant," will be our watchword, as manfully we deposite each vote, to rebuke our President and his minions, and assert the undeniable right of every American Citizen to the writ of Habeas Corpus.

Republicans and Americans striking at the same foe, must unite in the common cause, and with one effort, consign to oblivion the authors of the Nebraska Outrage, the whole party of Pierce and Locofocoism of the country. Let the noble old Keystone clear herself of the matter, and by our united votes on the 9th of October, place only those in office who will keep a solemn compact when made, and respect the rights of American citizens.

This is the last appeal to the hardy lumbermen of Clearfield, to show which side they are on. There is no middle path now to pursue. Are you in favor of sustaining the noble Magna Charta, issued by such men as Jefferson and Adams; sanctioned and fought for by a Washington, and triumphantly sustained by him until the doctrine was acknowledged as a component part of American life and liberty? "*All men are created* free and equal, and endowed with certain inalienable rights, among these are *Life, Liberty* and the pursuit of happiness." Vote then, the American ticket, *the whole ticket*, and you show your devotion to the land of Washington, and the cause he so nobly labored for. Your opponents are unquestionably striking at the very foundation of our government, (and if it is not a good one, where shall we find a better?) and instead of making a Republic, they are giving us over to the tender mercies of foreign Monarchists, who understand not our principles, or if they do, detest them because liberty of thought and opinion is stamped upon them.

To the polls, then, every son of America, and rout this foreign army. Now, or never—be Freemen or be Slaves. Let the sound arise from Clearfield. "*Americans never will be slaves*," and from the home of our late Governor, let a substantial rebuke be pronounced. Delay not for one moment, but decide quickly and act promptly, *every vote is needed*, for life and liberty are at stake.

Thoroughly opposed as the American party is, root and branch, to the late usurpation of tyrannical power by Judge Kane, place your vote against that attempt to introduce the voice of an autocrat among us, for no one knows when he is safe, if this dangerous principle be allowed. FINALLY, let every one think well, and determine to do his duty. "*America expects every man to do his duty.*" See, then, that no one neglects it. OLIVER.

OLD-TIME KNOW NOTHINGS.—There seems to have been Know Nothings among the Patriots of the Revolution,—in sentiment at least if not in name. In an oration delivered at the request of Congress by Gen. HENRY LEE, Dec. 20, 1799, on the death of WASHINGTON, Mr. Lee used the following language:

"Methinks I see his august image, and hear falling from his venerable lips these deep sinking words: Cease, sons of America, lamenting our separation! Go on, and confirm by your wisdom the fruits of our joint councils, joint efforts, and common dangers! Reverence religion, diffuse knowledge throughout your land, patronize the arts and sciences. Let liberty and order be inseparable companions. Control party spirit, the bane of free governments. Observe good faith to, and cultivate peace with all nations. SHUT UP EVERY AVENUE TO FOREIGN INFLUENCE; contract rather than extend national connection; *rely on yourselves only*. BE AMERICANS IN THOUGHT, WORD AND DEED. Thus will you give immortality to that Union, which was the constant object of my terrestrial labors; thus will you preserve undisturbed to the latest posterity the felicity of a people to me most dear; and thus will you supply (if my happiness is now sought by you) the only vacancy in the round of pure bliss high heaven bestows."

Such were the sentiments of one of the purest Patriots of the Revolution. "*Be americans in thought, word and deed!*" In other words, let "Americans Rule America!" We have no doubt that if this lamented patriot, HENRY LEE, were living, to advocate Americanism now, as he did in his day and generation, the *Patriot* and *Union* would denounce him as a "secret sworn conspirator and traitor," and "midnight assassin." The American party advocate the same doctrines now that were openly avowed and inculcated by the Fathers of the Republic—and the man of native birth, who, for political purposes, unites with foreigners against his own country, and in a war of persecution and proscription against his own countrymen, is "a traitor to the land that gave him birth," and as much to be despised as Benedict Arnold!"