

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



S. B. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 12, 1856.

NAMES OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION. PRESIDENT, WILLARD FULLMORE. VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON DONNELSON.

MEN CHANGE, PRINCIPLES NEVER.

No better exemplification of this, remarks the Philadelphia Swa, can be shown than the following resolves, written by Pres. FINEAN, with his own hand, reported to the Legislature of New Hampshire by the representative of his own town, and unanimously passed by the Democratic Legislature of his own State, in 1847, as follows:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That we regard the institution of Slavery as a moral, social, and political evil, and, as such, we deeply regret its existence, and are willing to concur in all reasonable and constitutional measures that may tend to its removal.

Resolved, That all territory which may hereafter be added or acquired by the United States, where slavery does not exist at the time, shall be free territory, and shall be held as such, and no involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whosoever the party may be, shall ever be permitted to exist, and we are opposed to the extension of slavery over any such territory, and that we also approve of the vote of our Senators and Representatives in Congress in favor of the Wilmot Proviso.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested, by all expedient and constitutional means and measures, to sustain the principles herein set forth.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body met Harrisburg on the 4th March, and organized permanently by selecting Hendrick H. Wright as President, assisted by 27 Vice Presidents, and 13 Secretaries.

The following is the Committee on Resolutions: John L. Dawson, Howard L. Miller, R. Biddle Roberts, David Tidball, Wm. Montgomery, Emanuel Street, Franklin Vansant, Jno. F. Means, James L. Reynolds, Moffin Hanum, Wilson Reilly, and J. C. Montgomery.

A committee, consisting of one from each Congressional District, was selected to report delegates to the National Convention, and Electors. The contest for delegates to Cincinnati was exceedingly spirited. Gov. Bigler was here important members to send him there, urging that it was expected at Washington that he would go; but the Convention concluded to send men who had not been contaminated by a Washington atmosphere.

The delegation is understood to have but one choice for President, and according to the instructions of the Convention, must vote for Buchanan, dead or alive.

Several speeches were then delivered in glorification of Buchanan and Democracy, when the Convention adjourned until Wednesday.

Wednesday, Mar. 5.—A committee of five was selected to inform Mr. Buchanan that he had been nominated for the Presidency. The platform was then reported and adopted, when the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, which resulted in the choice of Geo. Scott, of Columbia.

On the 5th ballot Jacob Fry, Jr., of Montgomery, was selected as the candidate for Auditor General, and on the 4th ballot, Timothy Ives, of Potter, was declared the nominee for Surveyor General. The 4th ballot stood as follows: Ives 69, Alexander 40, scattering 22.

Some interesting incidents occurred during the progress of the nominations. Mr. Reilly, candidate for Canal Commissioner, basing his claims upon the ground that he was born in Ireland. Of course the Convention would not nominate him, but in lieu of that he was given the fullest measure of Democratic applause.

Like many other aspiring patriots, Mr. Reilly had a letter read to the Convention declining the nomination, when it was evident that he could not get it, and his letter was received with the liveliest enthusiasm. Sam Black was fitly chosen as the Irish champion, and he dwelt eloquently on the fact that Mr. Reilly, though an Irishman, breathed sentiments of loyalty to this country that would do credit to a native citizen! This remarkable concession on the part of Mr. Reilly—a man born on a foreign soil, and yet consenting to obey the laws and sustain the Constitution of this country, affected the speaker well nigh to tears, and the Convention manifested its appreciation of Mr. Reilly's patriotism by not nominating him. He rose to the dignity of ten votes. The Convention adjourned after having made nominations until the afternoon, when the delegates met to hear and be heard by each other. A number of speeches were made, ranging from very good to very indifferent—from Judge Williams to the Hon. J. C. Montgomery.

The following are the resolutions adopted, constituting the last Democratic platform:

Resolved, That in the present distracted condition of parties, in which sectional and partial issues have been allowed to attain a dangerous supremacy, we recognize in the policy of the Democratic party, that which rests upon the Constitution as its basis; and that it is the party which above all others has, in the language of the illustrious Madison, ever continued to hold the union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness; and that we fully endorse the whole sentiment of the Union, as well as its limitations as its authorities; to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people, as equally incorporated with and essential to the success of the general system; and to avoid the slightest interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so widely exempted from civil jurisdiction.

Resolved, That by the general consent of the wise and virtuous of all nations, the framers of the Republic of the United States, exhibited in their individual characters and in the result of their public deliberations, a degree of virtue and a practical statesmanship, to which the history of the world affords no parallel; that in no part of the Federal Compact is the wisdom of our fathers more conspicuously shown than in leaving the whole question of slavery to the states in their separate capacities; and that in the provision for the re-delivery of fugitives escaped from labour or service, they demonstrated a sense of justice—an appreciation of the value of the Union—an attachment to its preservation—an avoidance of one-sided philanthropy, and impracticable theories of government—which present a proper example for the guidance and imitation of us, their descendants.

Resolved, That we look only to the Constitution, and the exposition thereof which has been afforded by the practice of Democratic administrations, for the chart of our policy.—That these constitute, till the fundamental law is changed by methods which itself provides, the true and only basis of our obedience as citizens; and that we utterly discard that partial and exaggerated sympathy, the attempt to carry which into practice, is at the peril of our dearest interests as a nation, and threatens the infliction of evils of tenfold magnitude to those which it proposes to heal.

Resolved, That the equality of the States is the vital element of the Constitution itself, and that all interference with the rights of the States by those who seek to disregard the sacred guarantees of the past, and by all others, should be rebuked with the same spirit that would denounce and repudiate all attempts to erect odious distinctions between those who are entitled to share the blessings and benefits of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the effort to direct the power of the Government by anti-slavery agitation, under the various names and phrases of Free Soilism, Anti-Nebraskaism, Fusionism, and Republicanism; and by interfering with the rights of conscience in establishing a religious test as a qualification for office, by the secret oath-bound society of the Know-Nothings, is opposed both to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and to the earnest teachings and practice of its earliest and most honored administrators.

Resolved, That we are now as ever unalterably opposed to the doctrines and designs of all organizations which contemplate the overthrow of the civil and religious rights of the citizen; that the equality of the citizen, like the equality of the States, is a sacred and inalienable right, never to be interfered with by

factions parties and reckless legislation, without a subversion of the primary objects of our political system, and a repudiation of the guarantees of the past and the hopes of the future.

Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise act, and the passage of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed a work of patriotic sacrifice in meeting the demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

Resolved, That this legislation cannot be deemed unnecessary, but that it was expedient to meet the questions of which it disposed, and which could never admit of a more easy settlement than at present. That we recognize in it the application to the Territories of the United States, of the rule of "equal and exact justice to all men" of all sections of the confederacy, which was designed by the framers of our government, and which was defined as one of its essential principles by the immortal Jefferson.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, following the counsel of some of the wisest statesmen of the north and south, were ready on more than one occasion in the past, to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, so as to make it the basis of a final settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories; but when the proposition was presented in 1848, on the ground that it involved an undue concession to the south, by the very men who now clamor for a restoration of the Missouri line, there seemed to be but one wise alternative left, and that was to refer the whole question of slavery in the Territories to the people thereof, to be regulated as they might deem proper, and we therefore cheerfully extend our hearty support to the policy of the Missouri Compromise as recognized in the measures of 1850, and embodied in the laws organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That meeting indications point to the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN—distinguished alike by his high personal character, his tried Democracy, his great abilities, experience and eminent statesmanship—as the nation's choice for the office of President of the United States, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1857, and that we hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention to assemble in Cincinnati in June next, to use their efforts

Resolved, That at a period when sectionalism, in its worst aspect, attempts to undermine the foundations of the federal constitution, and when an abolition majority aspires to supremacy in the popular branch of the national legislature, and with the prospect of difficulties with foreign nations, who for their purposes may seek to intercept and stay the progress of free institutions on this continent, in order that they may more effectually arrest the advancing footsteps of republicanism, the statesmanlike qualities of James Buchanan—his long and well tried services in defence of the Constitution—his intimate knowledge of all our relations with foreign countries—and his large and enlightened experience—point to him as preeminently the man to lead the victorious columns of the Democracy in November next.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of President FRANKLIN PIERCE as national, faithful and efficient—fully equal to all the important emergencies which the country has had to encounter, and that he has worthily maintained her interests and honor at home and abroad.

Resolved, That in the rise at home of factions based upon a single principle inimical to our government and Constitution, and in the stirring and warlike condition of the times, we behold dangers to our peace and prosperity, if not to our perpetuity, which should cause every good citizen to ponder well the steps of his political action; and that we earnestly invite the lover of his country, of whatever Constitution in its purity, and transmitting it unimpaired to our successors.

Resolved, That whatever cases of dissatisfaction with the working of our laws and institutions may exist in different sections of the country, the proper remedy to be sought in the temperate exercise of the right of discussion, and the ballot-box; that all other evils are insignificant in comparison with that of danger to the Union; that all others can wait the sure amelioration of time, if the Union be maintained; but that dissension would at once prove the destruction of our present interests and happiness, as a people, and the death-knell of our hopes.

Resolved, That it was upon the soil of Pennsylvania that Independence was declared, and the Federal constitution constructed, and that it therefore becomes in a special sense the duty of Pennsylvanians to watch over its safety, as secured by the great charter of the Union; to resist the first approaches of danger to its perpetuity, and forever to cherish and maintain it inviolate, as the palladium of our happiness, political, social and civil.

Resolved, That all vacancies that may take place, in the delegation to Cincinnati, now selected, shall be filled by a majority of the whole number there present, and that the said delegation shall have full power and authority among themselves to regulate by whom and how their votes shall be given in the Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic State Central Committee be required to receive a vote from each elector, to vote for the candidate for President and Vice President of the United States, who may be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, and in case of the neglect or refusal of any elector so to do within a reasonable time, the State Central Committee be and they are hereby empowered to substitute.

CRUSADE AGAINST FREE-MASONS.—The Kensington, Jamaica, Morning Journal, of January 10, says: "Not long ago, we noticed in our paper an order from the Pope to the late Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church of this Island, through the Right Rev. Dr. Nieuwindt, Bishop of Ceylon, to excommunicate all persons professing Free Masonry in Jamaica. This order or rescript, Father Benito Fernandez refused to obey. We now learn that his Holiness has sent a similar instrument direct to the present Vicar Apostolic, Father Dupeyron, ordering him to discontinue Free Masons, and persons connected with other secret societies, who are connected with his communion, because their tenets, being unknown, may be dangerous to the State (what State?) His Holiness also prohibits the reading of such works as those of Eugene Sue, which contain moral poison, under an attractive exterior.—The rescript, or whatever the instrument may be termed, was read by Father Dupeyron, in open congregation, in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, on Sunday last. We learn, from good authority, that a stone cutter of this city has been employed by the Jesuit Priests here in effacing the Masonic emblems on tombs in the Roman Catholic burial ground."

The Chicago Democrat says that some idea of a religious week day meeting in that city may be obtained from the fact that on a recent occasion of unusual interest, the assemblage consisted of sixty-eight women, one man and a boy.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, MAR. 4.—The steamer Baltic arrived today with Liverpool dates to the 20th. All the envoys to the peace conference have arrived at Paris, and the sessions were to open on the 23d. The confidence in the establishment of peace continues undiminished.

The excitement in the public mind relative to the American difficulty is subsiding. The concentration of a large British force in Canada has been ordered.

From the fact that the above dispatch, prepared in Liverpool, makes no mention of the Pacific, it is feared that no tidings of her have been received there.

The Baltic reached her dock at eleven o'clock. She brings dates to the 20th, but the papers contain no striking news.

The London Times announces that eighteen regiments and battalions of rifles are to be dispatched to Canada and that several other regiments will follow. It is also rumored that almost every regiment attached to the home service has received an intimation that their services may be required in Canada.

Money continues extremely tight, the demand being in excess of the supply.

The new loan of £500,000,000 announced, provides for the pending of Exchequer Bills to the extent of £3,000,000. As these amounts have to be paid in five instalments in the course of two months, the demand will doubtless continue to be acute and the market continue stringent. Consols had improved on the announcement of the loan to 91; but afterwards declined to 90 1/2. Rothschilds, it is said, propose taking the whole of the loan.

Much gossip continues in relation to the peace conference. Baron Brunow is reported to have said that Russia sincerely desires peace but if it is not declared within three or four weeks at the furthest, from the opening of the conference, serious difficulties will arise.

Lord Clarendon had a private interview with Napoleon immediately upon his arrival at Paris.

ENGLAND.—The Duke of Norfolk is dead. A milito girl was found secreted on board the ship Asterion, which arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans.

FRANCE.—An article in the Assemblee Nationale, touching the defensive works being constructed at Portsmouth, England, has elicited some remarks, and is looked upon as an exhibition of French jealousy.

AUSTRIA.—Some additional particulars of the forth coming Austrian amnesty has transpired; it will, with a few exceptions, be unconditional, and be made known individually to those immediately concerned. Those who choose can resume their citizenship at once, and be put in possession of their property; those who do not choose to return immediately, will be considered as demanding that their property shall be handed over to their legal heirs.

RUSSIA.—On the 5th of January, six battalions of Russians supplied a battalion of Turks with their guns and baggage. The Russians subsequently burned the Pacha's palace and several villages.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor's brother, the Grand Duke Nicholas, has been married to the Princess of Oldenburg, Alexandria Patrons.

Among the passengers by the Baltic are B. C. Townsend, bearer of dispatches, and D. E. Hughes, inventor of the new Printing Telegraphic instrument.

FEARFUL RIOT IN SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. The Wilmington, N. C., Commercial, Feb. 18, has the following correspondence:—"A tremendous excitement now prevails in Columbia. Last night, about 9 o'clock, some of the students of the South Carolina College were walking around the city with murderous object in view, it is supposed. As three of them were walking down Richardson street, immediately in front of the market house, one of them yelled out the name of the Chief of Police, whom they intended murdering that evening. This gentleman, hearing considerable noise in the street, proceeded to the spot to arrest the parties disturbing the peace. One of them pretended to be almost beastly drunk. The officer commanded the peace, and laid his hand in the meantime on the shoulder of the intoxicated person, and as he did this, one of the students punched him in the abdomen with his club; the policeman thinking he had been stabbed, immediately struck the student with his bludgeon, splitting his skull dreadfully.—This being done, he commanded his fellow policemen to assist in conveying him to the guard house. As soon as he was lodged there the cry of "College" was raised by the students, and in less than ten minutes, 150 students were present, all armed with pistols, bowie knives, swords, hatchets and clubs, and rushed to the guard house, crying "out! out!" After cutting all the doors and windows into fragments, they rushed in upon the Chief, each student giving him a wound with knife, bludgeon, or sword, and then threw him out of the second story window on the brick pavement. The alarm bell was then rung to call the citizens together, but too late to be of any service to the police. This morning, about 10 o'clock, the alarm bell was rung again. On arriving at the guard house, I found the students and several of the citizens "going in lemons" with pistols, swords and bowie knives. Several of the students were carried to their various homes dreadfully cut and bruised.—The students had sworn to kill the policeman, and they broke into the guard house, where he had been put for safety, and pulled him out in front of it, where they were each giving him a blow with their clubs, and some cutting him with bowie knives. The few citizens that were present rushed among them and they had a dreadful mass. The alarm bell was rung to summon the military companies, and in a short time five companies were present.

Feb. 19.—One of the students died this afternoon, and others are expected to die to-

THE CHIEF OF POLICE DIED TO-NIGHT.

Three policemen were killed. On the 20th, the students procured ammunition from Charleston. They also procured rifles from a neighboring town, under false pretences. The Mayor having secured the key of their armory, they sent a messenger to him stating that if he did not give up the key they would break open the armory, which they did accordingly. On the 21st, the Governor went to the camps and demanded the arms from the students, telling them if they did not surrender he would fire upon them. This being done, they gave up their arms.

CALIFORNIA AS A FREE STATE.—Gov. John Bigler, in his Message of the 8th of January, 1856, has the following among other remarks upon the progress of California in agriculture:—"That astonishing progress has been made in agriculture is demonstrated by the fact that a few years ago we were almost, if not entirely dependent upon the Atlantic States, Chili, Oregon and the Islands for all the necessaries and luxuries of life. Now, however, by the energy of our people and the unequalled fertility of our soil, we have a superabundance for home consumption, and even for export.—In the market reports of the Atlantic cities are regularly quoted the prices paid for California wheat and flour; of which exports exceeding \$1,000,000 in the aggregate have been made during the past year. This is truly a wonderful change to be effected in so brief a period, and has no parallel in the history of any of our most progressive and rapidly developed sister States.

"Among the many and varied products of our most prolific soil, wheat, barley and oats may be mentioned among the more important. These are produced in California in greater quantities than in any of the other States, and of a quality unsurpassed if not unequalled. Rye and corn, although not so prolific in growth as in some of the other Western States, nevertheless yield remunerative returns."

Again he says: "The productiveness of California, as an evidence of her wonderful progress and prosperity, we may well and proudly institute a comparison with other States of the confederacy.

"Among the many interesting facts to be gleaned from official reports and other reliable sources we learn that the number of the horses and mules in California, is only exceeded in 15 States, including the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio. In the number of cattle, but 7 States exceed California. In the year 1855—while New York alone exceeds California in the number of bushels of barley raised. Of potatoes, sixteen of the States produce a less quantity than our own. Of all the States of the Union, not one produces so many gallons of wine—and in the aggregate value of live stock, but 14 of the 31 exceed California."

Truly this is a cheering exhibition of the progress of the first free State on the Pacific, and it is also an impressive lesson to the business men of our country. Suppose California had been admitted as a slave State—how different would have been her present condition? To understand this, compare Virginia with Ohio, Missouri with Illinois, or Arkansas with Wisconsin. Have not the citizens of all the old States a deep interest in preserving Kansas from the curse of that institution which smothered Kansas, peopled by freemen, would in a few years rival even California or Iowa in its progress, and would furnish a vast market for the products of our manufactures. So that even as a matter of dollars and cents, we have a deep interest in preserving Kansas from the curse of slavery.

THE GANG OF HORSE THIEVES IN WESTERN PENNA. AND NEW YORK.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch of March 1st, has the following notice of the arrest of another of the gang of horse thieves, whose existence has recently been discovered in the western part of this State:—"On Wednesday evening, Mayor Bingham, having ascertained that John R. Harper, who was mentioned as an active member of the horse thieving gang by Rutter, in his confession, was in Buffalo, N. Y., telegraphed to the officers of that city and had him arrested. He was about starting High Constable King after him, when two officers from Indiana Co., who were on the hunt of him, arrived in that city and called upon the Mayor, having learned that he had already caused Harper's arrest. The Mayor handed over the correspondence to them, and they left last night for Harrisburg, to procure a requisition to remove Harper to this State.

While in prison, awaiting trial in Indiana county, some four years ago, Harper, aided by Rutter, Brown, and a man named Greer, broke jail, and since that time has been living by depredations on the public. An indictment has been pending against him at Ebensburg, and Rutter says he was with him engaged in stealing horses in Westmoreland and other western counties. He is the same man who, according to Rutter's account, was at one time employed in one of the railroad depots at Buffalo, and stole goods which he sent to Brown to be disposed of. Thus far Rutter's statements have proved literally correct, and have already led to the discovery of a large number of stolen horses by their owners, and will doubtless result in breaking up one of the most extensive and thoroughly organized band of rascals which has ever existed in this part of the country.

EARTHQUAKES IN SWITZERLAND.—On the 5th, 8th and 24th of January last, shocks of earthquake were experienced in various cantons. A Swiss naturalist, who has for some time closely observed these phenomena, states that in July last the frightful effects of earthquakes were visible on the tops of the highest mountains. On the 25th immense masses of ice separated from the glacier Monte Rosa, came crashing into the valley beneath, and a solid wall of ice was detached from the peak of the Wetterhorn. On Mount St. Bernard the shock was as severe as in the valley of the Rhone. On the 28th a shock was felt in a circle embracing Hermet, Geneva, Basle, Zurich and Lugano, which filled the animal world with terror; migratory birds left the vicinity, and have not since returned.

When does a man look like a cannon ball? When he looks round.

COMPENSATION IN THE EXCESSIVE SNOW.—

The excessive snows with which the United States have been visited this year, much as they have delayed travel and transportation on railroads, have not been without compensating advantages. All through this State, as well as in the West, they have enabled the farmers, by the use of sleds, to carry their grain to the market towns, at a season of the year when the roads are usually impassable, either wholly or exceedingly rough. Most of the principal country towns, we understand, are overflowing with rye, wheat and corn. The West has rarely been so full of money. These facts are gratifying in two respects. They show that the agricultural interest is in a very flourishing condition; but they show also that the farmers have been holding back their grain, and that consequently the stock in the country at large is greater than has been supposed. It is plain that flour must come down. To the inhabitants of cities, to manufacturers and operators, and generally to consumers of food, as distinguished from producers, this will be gratifying news; for it is they who have felt most keenly the late enormous prices of provisions and who need most the relief of a decline.

But the heavy snows have not only brought enormous quantities of grain to market; they have also rendered it nearly certain that the coming crop will be one of almost unprecedented magnitude. An agricultural journal estimates that the ammonia added to the soil by this winter's snows will be as good as a thorough manuring. The protracted cold, moreover, forbids the idea of a changeable spring. If former experience is to be relied on there will be little or no retrocession when the mild weather once sets in; but the processes of vegetation will go on without those sudden returns to cold which so often destroy grain and in many of the papers, that the fruit trees have been universally destroyed. But we learn from numerous sources, that this is not true.

We incline to think that the instances in which fruit trees have been split, or otherwise injured, are exceptions. It is not certain, indeed, that over trees which have been split, are rendered permanently useless. On the whole, the excessive snows of this winter have brought with them many compensations, and it is not improbable that, in a cycle of years, it may be discovered they were absolutely necessary.

PURE NATIVISM.—It is a singular fact, that the people of the United States—the people of all the world most entitled to hold their nationality as a proud privilege, and boasting the strongest and most heart-rooted attachments to the institutions of their fathers, as handed down from sires to sons, are the most reckless and careless of foreign influence, and do not seem to regard it as their duty to preserve their Americanism pure and unadulterated.—No other nation on the face of the earth has so little regard for its own nationality, and so contrary they all endeavor to protect and sustain it. The following is the opinion of one who would call an unadulterated savage. This man seems to have imbibed from nature and good common sense the pure principles of those who framed the glorious Union of the States, and were willing to receive foreigners here as the "asylum of oppressed humanity," but not to control the destinies or subvert the institutions of our country. "Demagogues here may learn a lesson from the "Pure Nativism" of the new King of the Hawaiian Islands, as contained in the following announcement:—

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, January 13th, 1856. The funeral of the late King took place on 10th. The procession was by far the most imposing ever witnessed in the islands. On the 11th the new King made his first appearance, and attended a council. The King addressed his native subjects, and also the foreigners.—From the speech to the latter we extract the following:—"I therefore say to the foreigner as long as he comes with the laudable motive of promoting his own interests, and at the same time respecting those of his neighbor. But if he comes here with no more exalted motive than that of building up his own interest, at the expense of the natives; to seek our confidence only to betray it; with no higher ambition than that of overthrowing our government, and introducing anarchy, confusion and bloodshed, then he is most unwelcome."

WORTHY OF BEING Pondered.—The Grand Jury of the City of New York made a presentment to the Court on Friday, the 22nd ult. We call attention to one or two facts. The Grand Jury say, "during the past year the number of commitments were thirty-six thousand, two hundred and sixty-four. Of these, thirty-two thousand seven hundred and three were persons of intemperate habits. Eight thousand, nine hundred and six were American born, while the remaining twenty-seven thousand, three hundred and thirty-eight were of foreign birth. In view of this fact, the Grand Jury are forced to the conclusion that there exists an organized system of deportation and emigration to this country of criminals from abroad, and they urge that every means which the law allows be put in force to check this criminal immigration."

Here, we say, are two things worthy of being pondered. First, the intimate connexion between intemperance and crime, and second, the grievous burden imposed upon us by pouring upon this country a tide of worthless vagabond people, who eat up our substance, fill our almshouses, and crowd our prisons.

FRENCH LOVE OF SCANDAL.—A French provincial paper contains the following:—"A trial took place at our Assizes. It promised rich food for scandal. All the ladies of the town bedecked themselves in their smartest toilets, and crowded to the court-house. On seeing this, the presiding judge rose and said: "Persons here assembled as spectators are not a part of the nature of the cause. I therefore invite all decent women to withdraw." A pause took place without a single female moving from her seat. Seeing this, the president again rose and exclaimed: "Officers of the Court, now that all decent women have retired, turn out the remainder."