Hon. A. H. Stephens on Know-Noth-

on therefor that large numbers of his old politposes and principles, of which he was not in- uine disciples of 'true Americanism,' like the tertains. Hence he concludes that they have demning and repudiating the organization and its principles and objects. Mr. Stephens tional whig. Sooner than surrender his national principles by joining the know-noth- Hall itself. Which was the 'true American ings he retires from a position which his party, Arnold or Hamilton? The one was splendid talents, as well as his devotion to constitutional principles, had so long adorned. From his very able letter, bearing date May the 9th, we make the following quotations, which will clearly show Mr. Stephens' position:

"In my opinion, no man is fit to represent a free people who has any private or secret objects or aims that he does not openly avow, or who is not ready and willing at all times, when required or asked, candidly and truthfully to proclaim to the assembled multitude not only his principles, but his views and sentiments upon all questions that may come before him in his representative capacity. It was on this basis that representative government was founded, and on this alone can it be maintained in purity and safety. And if any secret party shall ever be so far successful in this country as to bring the government in all its departments and functions under the baneful influence of its control and power, political ruin will inmore easily and firmly established, either by reason or from history, upon principle or authority, than this. These are my opinions, candidly expressed.

"But I have been anticipating somewhat. the party-that atmosphere of darkness in which it lives, and moves, and has its benot exist. I do not, however, intend to stop with that. I will go further, and give now my opinions upon those questions which are said to be within the range of its secret objects and aims. The principles as published (or those principles which are attributed to the order, though nobody as an organized party avow them) have, as I understand them, two leading ideas, and two only .-These are a proscription by an exclusion from class—the latter to be accomplished not only to be more effectually carried out by an abthis machinery—these oaths, pledges, secret signs, equivocations, denials, and what not. And what I have to say of them is, that if these, attempted to be carried out, then I am opposed to both of them, openly and unqualified-

runciples—that is, the consideration of them as questions of public policy. With me they both stand in no better light in this aspect than they do in the other. The first assumes. temporal jurisdiction in forum conscientia,to which I am quite as much opposed as I am to the spiritual powers controlling the tempo- such a warfare as this? Can they have forral. One is as bad as the other-both are bad. I am utterly opposed to mingling religion with politics in any way whatever; and especially am I opposed to making it a faith? They ought to look calmly at our test in qualifications for civil office. Religion is a matter between man and his Creator, with which governments should have nothing to do. In this country the constitution guarantes to every citizen the right to entertain whatever creed he pleases, or no creed at all if he is so inclined; and no other man WILLIAMS proclaimed two centuries ago. shas a right to pry into his conscience to inquire what he believes or what he does not believe. As a citizen and as a member of society, he is to be judged by his acts, and not by his creed. A Catholic, therefore, in our country, and in all countries, ought, as all other citizens, to be permitted to stand or fall in public favor and estimation upon his own individual merits. Every tub should stand upon its own bottom.

expatriation—the right of a man to throw off be more useful in the political arena than in specially provided for and firmly established Harrisburg Union. in our constitution; both these American ideas were proclaimed in 1789 by our 'sires! 'naturalization' is a 'humbug' and that it is ' an 'impossibility.' So did not our fathers think. This 'humbug' and 'impossibility', they planted in the constitution; and a vindication of the same principle was one of the causes of our second war of independence.of subjects born within her realm, not withstanding they had become citizens of this reonly claimed their allegiance, but she claimed the right to search our ships upon the high then, barely because he was born in America, but now are promising.—
ica, presume to be imbued with real and true
'Americanism,' who either ignores the disaspectator of the bombardment, says, in rect and positive obligations of the constitution, or ignores this, one of its most striking

then, barely because he was born in Americanism. A Carson League corpus, even if these wretches people could the want of rain, but now are promising.—
the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says, in the purpose of making his complaint against the purpose of making his complaint against the justice is, by law, constituted sole judge of the place, would be cheap, but the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says, in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the London Times, who is a spectator of the bombardment, says in the correspondent of the correspondent o

characteristics. As well might any unbelieving sinner claim to be faithful-one of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, declines a re- the elect even-barely because he was born election to Congress, and assigns as his reas- somewhere within the limits of Christendom. And just as well might the Jacobins, who 'decreed God out of his Universe,' have dubbed ical friends (whigs) seemed to be entering their club a 'Christian Association' because into new combinations with new objects, pur- they were born on Christian soil. The genformed, and never could be, according to the whose hearts are warmed and fired—purified rules of their action and the opinious he en- elevated, and ennobled-by those principles, doctrines and precepts which characterize no further use for him as their representative. their respective systems. It is for this reason that a Kamtschatkan, a Briton, a Jew, or Mr. Stephens then proceeds to give his views a Hindoo can be as good a Christian as any at full length as to know-nothingism, con- one born on 'Calvary's brow,' or where the transpired. 'Sermon on the Mount' was preached! And for the same reason an Irishman, a Frenchman, a German, or Russian can be as thorhas won a high national reputation as a na- oughly 'American' as if he had been born within the wails of the old Independence

### A Protestant Nation.

The Know-Nothings, in carrying on their crusade against the Roman Catholics, are fond of styling this a protestant nation. They are encouraged in this notion from many pulpits and by religious writers .-Perhaps some suppose the term properly applicable. The Protestants of various sects far outnumber the Catholics. Few of the latter are prominent as statesmen or in any public capacity. It may be imagined that they have been purposely excluded from official stations, and that the policy of the people and the government has been to favor Protestantism. At least, it is openly asserted that such would have been the rightful policy, and the effort is now being made, under the anspices of clerical politicians, who find the Know-Nothing organization and doctrines so congenial to their taste, to firmly establish it. They uphold the dogma that Americanism and Protestantism are identical. And no wonder it finds believers .evitably ensue. No truth in politics can be Americans instinctively feel that in political matters each man is accountable to himself alone, and must protest against any attempt to exercise authority over him whether in the name of religion or on whatever pretence. It is assumed that the Catholics, in temporal I was on the preliminary question—that is, the secrecy which lies at the foundation of religious teachers. This is, to be sure, a as in spiritual concerns, are subject to their mere assumption. Their is no more evidence to sustain it than could be adduced in ing, and without which probably it could regard to many Protestant sects. No man ever finds an intelligent Catholic who does not spurn the idea of such political subjection. But what writers and preachers are so constantly asserting will necessarily find many believers. We cannot be surprised, therefore, if as between Protestants and Catholics there should be a prevailing opinion that the former alone are entitled to take part in the government of the country.

That this comes far short of establishing

office of all Catholics as a class, and pro-scription of all persons of foreign birth as a seen. Exclude all Catholics from the rights of citizenship and the boasted predominance by an exclusion from office of all foreigners of the Protestants is by no means secured. who are now citizens by naturalization, but There is still the large body of atheists and infidels to be in like manner summarily disrogation of the naturalization law for the fu- posed of. That is a body whose numbers ture, or such an amendment as would be vir- cannot easily be reckoned, but under the optually tantamount to it. These, as we are eration of the new system of political priesttold, are the great ostensible objects for all craft, it may safely be considered as one likely to rapidly increase. There are those who believe that at least one-half the people in the United States, including Jews, Catholics indeed and in truth, be the principles thus and infidels, would be disfranchised by the proposed measure of restricting political power to the hands of Protestants. One thing can be said in favor of such a measure, it would cut off not a few who are recognized "But to pass to the other view of these as leaders among the Know-Nothings. But their more religious brothers, probably think their services could be dispensed with in the great day of Protestant triumph -an opinion from which we shall not dissent.

Do Protestants, the inteligent, zealous Christians among us, desire to enter into gotten the fundamental principle of our government, that the rights of the citizen shall in no respect be dependent upon his religious past history before venturing upon a course which is even seemingly at varience with the doctrines of our forefathers. The wisest man of to-day may well hesitate to believe that his ideas of religious or of civil liberty are much in advance of those which Roger He might even question whether the sentiments he avows are more liberal and just than those which animated the Catholic founders

of Maryland. But if such a contest is really to be begun, he party assailed has little to fear. No American, worthy the name, puts any faith is the vaunted triumphs of those who would degrade Christianity for any purpose so base. The Catholics, if alone, would ere "True Americanism, as I have learned it, long be powerful enough to withstand such is like true Christianity—disciples in neither | illega! and unrighteous persecution. In such are confined to any nation, clime or soil a crisis, unprovoked by them, they would whatsoever. Americanism is not the pro- not be alone. All who regard right principle duct of the soil; it springs not from the land and good faith as more important than theoor the ground; it is not of the earth or earthy; logical creeds, and all who refuse to bow the it emanates from the head and the heart; it knee, though to a Protestant priest, will be looks upward, and onward and outward; its found defending the Catholic, the Jew, and if life and soul are those grand ideas of govern- need be, the infidel against oppression and ment which characterize our institutions and injustice. Protestantism cannot be made the distinguish us from all other people; and there test of political rights in this country withare two features in our system which so sig- out a struggle. We do not dread the result nally distinguish us from all other nations as and only hope our pious rulers who think free toleration of religion and the doctrine of that in the present aspect of affairs they can his allegiance to any and every other State, their pulpits, will speedily go about the prince, or potentate whatsoever; and by nat- work of regeneration, so generously promiuralization to be incorporated as citizens into sed. Let us ascertain whether Americanism our body politic. Both these principles are and Protestantism necessarily go together .-

THE COST OF BOMBARDING SEBASTOPOL .of '76,' and by their 'sons' at this day deri- The bombardment of Sebastopol, by the last ded and scoffed at. 'Ve are now told that advices, had continued for thirteen days, pouring an incessant fire upon the town, and according to the English advices, making a steady progress against the works, though Gortschakoff's report, the latest, says the Allies' fire was slackening. The iron shot fired into Sebastopol exceeding anything of England held that 'naturalization' was an im- the kind that the annals of war have ever repossible thing. She claimed the allegiance corded. Five hundred guns, firing one hundred and twenty rounds a day, gives a total of sixty thousand rounds, which may well be public by our constitution and laws. She not termed an "infernal fire," as Gortschacoff called it. It is estimated that the amount of shot fired in the thirteen days of the bornseas, and take from them all such who might bardment by the Allies, equalled thirty five be found in them. It was in pursuit of this millions one hundred thousand pounds, which doctrine of hers-of the right of search for would cost, not including the transportation our 'naturalization' citizens-that the Ches- and the powder, \$313,380. The powder apeake was fired into, which was the imme- would cost \$702,000, making a total of over diate cause of the war of 1812. Let no man, a million dollars. This, if it resulted in the then, barely because he was born in Amer- capture of the place, would be cheap, but in all quantities, as usual. A Carson League corpus, even if these wretched people could for want of rain, but now are promising.—

THE LATEST FOREIGN NEWS, All hopes of Peace abandoned --- the

siege of Sebastopol still progressing--Breadstuffs firm. NEW YORK, May 24. The royal mail steamer America has arri-

ved, with dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., being fourteen days later than the previous advices. The news from Sebastopol is brief. The

public have finally concluded that the war must be a protracted one, and without hope stuffs. It says: of assistance from Austria.

The Allies have gained partial successes before Sebastopol, but nothing decisive has

The English press admits that all hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe-consequently France and

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE WAR.

England must be prepared to fight it out. The London Times publishes an article expressing these views. The same paper also has an editorial in behalf of the government, stating that it is impossible to peruse the official documents of the Vienna conference without seeing that Russia never was in

earnest in her pretended desire of peace. Earl Grey, in the House of lords, gave noice of a motion that an address be sent to the Queen deploring the failure of the peace negotiations at Vienna, and setting forth, as the opinion of Parliament, the belief that the proposals of Russia were never such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE SIEGE. Correspondence from the allied camp up to the 27th of April explains the difficulties of the siege, and states confidently that the allies are advancing their acquisitions of the advance, there can be no doubt of ultimate

pit on the night of the 17th after a desperate officer, in command, was killed.

On the 20th an attack was made on the second Russian rifle pit, which was almost immediately abandoned.

Dispatches per telegraph, from the Crimea, eport a sharp engagement on the night of the 1st of May, in a front and left attack, which ended in the whole of the Russian rifle pits taken, together with eight light mortars and two hundred prisoners. The whole affair was a brilliant one for the allies.

On the 2d the French troops under Gen. Pelissier attacked the advanced works of the quarantine bastion and carried them at the point of bayonet; taking twelve mortars and establishing themselves in the positions. On the following night the Russians made a sortie to regain the positions, but after a sanguinary encounter were driven back.

The latest official advices from Sebastopol, dated May 10th, state that on that morning the Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the allies right. The French drove them back immediately, and a second and similar attempt shared the same fate.-The Russians met with serious loss.

Numerous reinforcements constantly reaching the allies, and the French reserve of 80,-000 men near Constantinople were expected

to be sent to Balaklava. Marshal Conrobert had announced that when reinforcements arrived, he would enlarge the circle of opperations.

Fifty thousand Russian reinforcements had arrived at Sebastopol. The allies thus far have not destroyed a single Russian battery. Six thousand Turks had been sent to join Omar Pasha, at Balaklava.

The condition of the allies is decidedly ore critical than that of the enemy. General Manora had arrived at the Crimea 1855! with 4,000 Sardinian troops.

OPPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC. The English portion of the Baltic fleet was working up towards the Island of Gothland as far as the ice would permit

It is said that France has asked permission to establish a French camp on the Swedish territory, and if this is refused the allies will then take possession of Bomarsund and fortify that place. Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the White sea.

AMERICAN RIFLES IN RUSSIA. The following is from the London Stan-

"A very extraordinary circumstance is reported from a quarter which precludes any doubt as to the truth of the statement. It reaches us by letters from St. Petersburg. appears that a fine American frigate-built ship recently arrived at a port in the Baltic, where it was stated that the vessel had on and found that in addition to this cargo, she had on board 50,000 rifles and five thousand revolvers! The Messrs. D., merchants of Boston, were passengers on board the ves-

The Standard asks. "What are our consuls in the United States about to have permitted such a cargo to leave without apprising the government here of the foct?" AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

Symptoms increase that the Austrian and Russian cabinets are attempting to effect a general accord among the German States .-The editors of the semi-official journals have united to favor the movement.

ENGLAND. All the documents in regard to the Vienna conference have been laid before Parlia-

Lord Palmerston evaded answering the question whether The conference was not finally broken off, but it is said that as the accredited representatives of all the powers, Russia included, continue to reside at Vienna, the elements of the conference permanently exist, should Prussia, or Austria, on behalf of Russia, make at any time proposals offering

a prospect of a settlement. Throughout the country a strong feeling against the ministry has been manifested by dignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war, held at various places. A meeting of the inhabitants of London was to beheld, at which an administrative reform association was proposed to be organized. Similar meetings were promoted by the principal men of political parties, and would be held at Liverpool and other towns.

NEW YORK LIQUOR DEALERS .- The prohibitory Liquor Law goes in force after the fourth of July. The course decided upon by cludes lunatics as well as the sane people, the large dealers is said by the New York Mirror to be as follows:—

"Mr. A. on the morning of the 5th of July, will continue to sell all sorts of liquors,

grieved party calls in some two or three of so supremely ridiculous, contains no such bushels per acre may be calculated, upon them sworn appraisers of his wasted propery. He then will instantly commence a suit for damages against the State;"

Speculations in Breadstuffs.

The New York Sun charges that there is exists in stock speculations, carried on systematically in that city by speculators in bread-

While successive steamers from Europe were reporting dull markets or a decline in breadstuffs, the speculators in our markets operated with great tact to prevent the news rom depressing prices here but as soon as breadstuffs took an upward turn in the European markets, up went prices in New York, as the result of the "favorable" foreign news.

The daily arrivals of produce at our ports are also used to aid the speculating or gambling game. Light arrivals make holders firm, and prices are pressed up sixpence or twelve and a half cents. Large arrivals merely "check the advancing tendency" and the reporters usually add, "few sales," "holders firm," "no disposition to press sales." Of course not. In the present stagnant state of the money market the banks can accommodate the speculators freely, and they can hold off and bring the retail dealers and bakers up to their prices.

The Sun goes on to attribute the success of the speculators in keeping up prices to bank accommodations, under an "easy money market," and adds:

Instead, therefore, of an accumulating of specie in our banks being a cause of rejoicing to New Yorkers, it is, in one sense, a misfortune, and it is far more to be desired ground bit by bit, and while their works so that business would take a turn which would draw out this money into various channels success, provided the Russians in the field of productive enterprise, We do wish that should be unable to force the allies to raise some practical mode of checking the extensive speculation in the people's fund, which The English captured the first Russia rifle is carried on principally by aid of the banks, utive chair. When these gentlemen were all it on the night of the 17th after a desperate could be devised. There is food enough in passed could by and the most lucrative office encounter. Col. Graham Egerton, the field this country to supply all its wants until the in the Governor's gift (leather inspector) betravagant prices of breadstuffs are not war- dent of the State, and unknown as a politiranted by any real fear of short supples during the summer, nor by the prospects of the growing crops.

#### Prohibitory Fanatacism.

The new prohibitory liquor law, which went into effect in Massachusetts on Monbay last, not only closes the shops of dealers, but prohibits the transportation of liquor by thoughts in plain language. The Governor's railroads and other public conveyances .-It seems to meet with no little opposition, and the meeting held at Faneuil Hall, on Monday evening, is said to have been the largest gathering that has assembled in that building for many years. Among the speakers on the occasion was the Rev. J. P. Lovejoy, of Cambridge, who denounced the law as an inequitious measure. He thus summed up some of its provisions:

The law fines a druggist for selling a glass of alcohol \$1,000, imposing this fine even for a mistake. But if a man goes to a town agent and gets a glass by telling a lie, the fine is \$5. Charging \$1,000 for a mistake and \$5 for a lie! A man who manufactures a barrel of cider is fined under this law \$50 offence!

If you make one gallon of wine squeezed mouths, and this in the old Commonwealth armies of the Revolution, on the American tral Pennsylvania, is of the best quality of lime.

ble to examine its provisions.

## Extraordinary Case of Extradition.

The Boston Daily advertiser, in noticing spondent of our informant visited the ship, on tours of pleasure and recreation in the Old World during the summer months, records the following case, which shows to public has since achieved. what extremes intolerance leads:

> "Among the crowd of human beings on board that proud vessel was one poor woman, with an infant daughter. Her passage and that of her child were paid by the rich and powerful commonwealth of Massachusetts. She left our free and happy shores unwilling and reluctant. She went away against her own free will, constrained by force of the authorities of the State. Her cries, as she begged not to be thus cruelly banished, were, we are told, most piteous, and such as to cause the accidental witnesses of the scene to burn with indignation.

> "The offence of this unfortunate, woman for which she was thus violently and ignominiously expelled from Massachusetts, was called a pauper. Her infant daughter, who is a native of the commonwealth of Massalot of poverty which it has been reserved for crime is punished in America, by banishment from one's native land."

> The name of the unfortunate women is Mary Williams, and the substance of the law under which she is thus cruelly shipped off is as follows:

"It puts it in the power of any justice of ajudge to be a State pauper out of the country, and to any other country where he may ble or 'any other person.' This power in- and excellent. and it may be exercised whether the pauper of the Chattanoogo Advertiser has recently consents or not. The justice is the sole judge traversed nearly the whole extent of Walker of the law and of the facts. There is no tri- county. He writes that the wheat crop is al by jury, and no appeal; nor can the habeas flattering, corn looks well, oats have suffered

his most respectable neighbors, and makes harsh and unfeeling provisions as the above. The corn crop is also said to be in fine condi-

The Examiner on Pollock Again! Governor Pollock's appointments; and allespecies of gambling, similar to that which ges, on the authority of the Harrisburg Herald, that Mr. Darlington was himself an applicant for office, and feels sore because of his disappointment. Of course this is all gammon-and the Examiner of Wednesday last pitches into them, Governor and all, in

the following caustic strain: The Harrisburg Herald is published by the Rev. Stephen Miller, Gov. Pollock's Flour the editor of this paper was an applicant for office under Gov. Pollock, a wilful and deliberate falsehood. If the Herald spoke by aualthough we can hardly be brought to believe drive the same. The chopping mill is geared such means of defence. Nevertheless, he is responsible for the language of his organ, and unless he causes it promptly to retract, we shall be obliged to exhibit the Governor of Pennsylvania in a very humiliating posi-

The editor of the Examiner did feel an interest in the success of one or two gentlemen who were applicants for appointment o inspectorships—gentlemen whom we knew to be qualified for the respective posts for which they applied—whose long and unremitted zeal in behalf of Whig principles, and whose unflinching fidelity to the Whig flag in the darkest hours of adversity, seemed to entitle them to remembrance in the day of prosperity. They were original "Pollock-men," too; the men who "set the ball in motion" which carried the present incumbent into the executive chair. When these gentlemen were all new harvest is reaped, and the present ex- stowed upon a yankee, but a few years resician-when the inspectorship of flour was given to a canting, hypocritical preacher like the publisher of the *Herald* to the exclusion of meritorious practical men-when other lucrative offices were bestowed upon locofocos who left the party because they were not considered worth the fodder for which they incessautly bawled-we felt vexed and mortified, and as is our custom, expressed our organ can only reply by fabricating the mean falsehood that our remarks were owing to

disappointed persosonal aspirations. If the publisher of the Herald holds the flour inspectorship in consideration of "bearing false witness? against those who dare to speak boldly their opinion of the acts of his master, it is perhaps well he got it. A high minded man would not hold the office on such terms; and the Governor probably knew he was getting a proper instrument for the duty required to be performed.

Why Dread Danger Now.

There is not now in the United States a larger proportion of foreigners and Catholics than there was in the country when the and imprisonment from three to six months. Declaration of Independence was signed. for the first offence; \$200 and imprisonment! There are not in office in the United States six months for the second offence, and \$200 as many Catholics, in proportion to populaand imprisonment 12 months for the third tion, as there were of these classes among kouses, four apple orchards, two of graited truit, the signers of the Declaration of Indepen- beginning to bear, ten never failing springs, so dence and in the Convention which formed | that every field can be supplied with water .from the currents that grow in your garden, the Constitution of the United States, in pro- From 40 to 50 acres suitable for meadow. and give away or sell a glass of it, that act portion to the whole number of each. The entitles you to imprisonment for twelve proportion of Cotholics and foreigners in the one of the best wheat growing vallies in cenof Massachusetts in the year of our Lord side, was five times greater than the proportion and red-shale land, It is convenient to tion of these classes who have ever held of market, being but five miles from the Penn's. He charged that the law was drawn up at fice in the United States. Whatever the evil Railroad and Canal, and three miles from Shirthe instance of a secret junto, who paid a of foreign emigration has been and however lawyer a fee of \$1,000 for it, and that the greater the dangers from the spread of the legislature passed it without taking the trou- Catholic religion, these evils and these dangers are certainly no greater now than they At Boston the Board of Alderman have always have been. On the contrary, it would At Boston the Board of Alderman have always have been much easier for Catholic France, appointed nine agents to sell liquor under have been much easier for Catholic France, cry, on the premises. the new law. Two of these agents are gro-! Spain and Italy, after assisting us to achieve! cers and the rest apothecaries. In the po- our independence, to have interfered in favor lice court the first liquor case under the new of Catholicism, than it is for any power now law was decided against the detendant .- to overthrow the firmly established Protest. He appealed and the case will be taken to the antism of this republic. There was no atsupreme court. Measures are being taken tempt to do this. Our fathers feared no danthroughout the State to test the validity of ger, and provided, by fundamental law, for perfect religious freedom. "Side by side and shoulder to shoulder" Protestants and Catholics achieved the battle of the Revolution; as friends and equals they founded a free government, and established religious are hereby notified to pay up immediately, and the departure of the packet ship Daniel Web- liberty. Their wisdom has been proved by save costs. The Advertising of course, is subster from that port for Liverpool, with a nearly three-quarters of a century's experi- ject to the division between the undersigned board eight bales of cotton, but the corre- large number of passengers, many of them ence. Any danger which might have exist- and the present Journal editor, which was, "All ed when the country was weak, from the advertisements published more than half the spread of any religious error, has been out- time for which they were to be inserted, (at the grown with the giant strength which the re-

It cannot be necessary, we think, to do more than to call the recollection of the public to these facts, to enlighten them as to the purposes of those who, having worn out the Whig party, attempt to found a new one on the religious prejudices of a portion of our people. If there is danger from Catholics and foreigners, it existed in 1852, when the Whigs attempted to use these classes, to quite as great an extent as it exists now, when they have turned round to abuse them. -Dem. Union.

The Crops.

CROPS IN WESTERN PRINSYLVANIA. -- AS it regards the prospect for cereals, we hear only cheering words from the farmers. In those portions of Westmorland, and Fayette Being constantly engaged in the mill wright buthe fact that she was born in Ireland and is counties, through which we rode a few days siness with a force of hands always at hand I since, we made it a point to mark the appearunconsciously shares her mother's sad fate, ance of grain fields. Oats and wheat wave work in thatline in the most modern improved in the passing wind, and the fields of corn style at very reasonable rates. chusetts; but she too partakes of that hard seemed fit for hoeing. The drought of last year seems to have brought a blessing behind Massachusetts to make a crime, and a crime | it, for we are informed that many of the which Massachusetts punishes as no other most injurious insects and grubs appear to have been almost entirely exterminated, or as we may say, burnt out .- Pittsburg Jour-

WHEAT CROP OF MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Democrat states that the sight of the wheat fields in the northern part of the State is perfectly glorious. The breadth sown is unthe peace to send any man whom he may usually great, and the staple is a deep green, almost to blackness-rank, strong, thick and high. With all allowance for casualties, it decide that the man belongs, and he may de- may be most confidently predicted that the liver him up for that purpose to any consta- wheat crop will be most unusually abundant

Crops in North Georgia.—The editor

destroy Mr A.'s liquors; whereupon the ag. Massachusetts legislature is rendering itself has been for many years past, and that 15

GROWING WHEAT IN THE WEST .- The St. The Independent Whig took the Lancaster | Louis Republican has reason to believe that, Examiner, (Whig,) to task for criticising notwithstanding the drought, just and flies prevailing in some parts of the country, the coming harvest will be one of great plenty.

## DTA DE NODO Chopping Mill, and Saw Mill, FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell his property at private sale, consisting of a farm of

107 ACRE, \_ 75

forty acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, the balance in timber, and Inspector, and is regarded as the Governor's capable of being cleared and cultivated; situaorgan. We now pronounce its assertion that ted four miles from Mill Creck in Kishacoquil. thority, we extend the charge to its master, one chopping mill, with a good water power to the Governor has got so low as to resort to such means of defence. Nevertheless, he is responsible for the language of his organ, and connected with said chopping mill, which will be sold along with said property, either with or without the distillery machinery and vessels as the purchaser may desire. The above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers

and possession given at any time.

JAMES McDONALD, Jr. Brady township, May 1, 1855.



# For the People!

## SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON. Mineral Water & Sarsaparilla

Juniata Bottling Establishment, HUNTINGDON, PA.

REDERICK LIST respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and adjoining counties, that he has commenced the business of buttling MINERAL WATER and SARSAPA. RILLA, and is propared to supply all who may wish to deal in the articles, at reasonable whole

His establishment is on Railroad street, one door east of Jackson's Hotel, where orders' will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Orders by mail will receive his early at.

Huntingdon April 11, 1855.

#### TRACT OF LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

MIE subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of John Wakefield, dec'd., will offer at private sale, all that certain tract of LAND, situate in Germany Valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., late the residence of the said John Wakefield dec'd., containing 330 ACRES,

more or less, 190 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation; the balance is well timbered-sufficient Locust and Chestnut thereon to fence the whole farm, with an abundance of Rock oak, Poplar &c., There is a good water power and a site for a Grist or Saw Mill. There is erected on the premises a good

two story frame house and bank barn—also another farm house

The above property situated in the heart of leysburg, and is a desirable sitation for those wishing to purchase. For a wheat or stock farm it is not surpassed in this part of the State.

N. B .- If not sold before the 15th of August next, it will be offered on that day at public out.

For particulars address George P. Wakefield on the premises, or John R. Hunter, Petersburg,

Huntingdon county, Pa.
GEO. P. WAKEFIELD, Executors. April 11, 1855-ts.

### SPECIAL NOTICE. THOSE indebted to the undersigned for aid-

vertising and Job Work done during the time he was editor of the Huntingdon Journal, time Brewster got possession) fall to me-those published less than half the said time, fall to Brewster, and those published just half their time are to be equally divided."

S. L. GLASGOW. Shirleysburg, March 13, 1855.

## MILL OWNERS TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the subscriber has made every important mprovement in Direct Action Water Wheels and has several of them in successful use in Centre and Mifflin counties to drive Grist and Saw Mills, and have given general satisfaction in every instance. They are recommendable for their simplicity, cheapness and durability, being made of iron and casting at from ten to fifteen dollars, and for power and speed their economy of water cannot be excelled by any other wheel of the kind, and can be put to saw mills and grist mills without much cost for timber. &c.

Price for putting in wheels at saw or grist mills, \$75, and hoard, timber and casting found. All other jobs of millwrightiag done to order at shost notice,- having had eighteen years practice and the best of reference given if required.

Potter's Mills, Centre co, Pa. Apl .3, 1855-3m

## WAR AT HARRISBURG.

THOSE knowing themselves to have unsettled accounts in the books of the subscriber, are respectfully requested to call and settle. Monev or no money call and settle and have your accounts standing for four years closed, and according to the old saying one stitch in time will save nine. Face those old accounts they must and shall be settled.

R. C. McGILL. Huntingdon Foundry, Feb. 20, 1855.

Tam, Shoulders and Flitch just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

> FLOUR AND WHEAT. FLOUR and WHEAT on hand and for sale at the store of

D. P. GWIN.