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Auditors' Notices, ... 2 1.25 of Trustees of the Farmers' High

"School of Pennsylvania." We publish the following extract from the memorial of the Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, and commend it to the careful the community. The man is to come an and

off there is any one subject upon which the bublic mind should be brought to reflect, it husbandry as have stood the test of actual is upon the true dignity and respectability of trial. LABOR. Intelligent reflection is all that is needed, to place labor and the laborer in the really horiorable position before the whole public, which they occupy in the minds of men of sense and reflection; and to make Railroad, which will probably be completed men ashamed to associate with the man who is ashamed to work. "We know of no institution so well calculated to bring about this result as the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, and hope the Legislature will extend ernor and Secretary of the Commonwealth,

it the aid it needs and deserves: The objects of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania are so important, and seem to commend themselves so directly to public favor, that the trustees come to the Legislature with perfect confidence that the people's representatives will afford the aid required to place the institution in actual operation.— Other and younger States have made appropriations to similar objects. Why should Pennsylvania, with her vast agricultural resources, developed and undeveloped, remain

This institution proposes, by uniting the acquisition of knowledge with daily toil, to impart interest to the one, and add dignity to ale: the other.

It proposes to remedy an evil which exists at every literary institution in the Commonwealth. That evil is the low repute in which manual labor is held by the student. We have who choose might lessen the expenses of acquiring their education by manual labor .-Those who wrought upon the farm were, by those who did not labor, esteemed poor; and like the poor man's children; educated at public expense under the act of April 4, 1809, [5 Smith's Laws, 734,] they became a diswere led to believe their parents rich. It is dollars, and no sales less than five gallons. thus that manual labor is degrading in the are graduated with an utter distaste and ab- or cask. horrence for the pursuits and occupations of their fathers, whether in the field or the shop. apothecaries. The association of manual labor with slavery, which is but an extension of this same prejudice, rests like an incubus upon the sunny lands and fertile fields of the south. There thousands of families endure poverty and be published for three weeks. want rather than degrade themselves by

the children of the poor and the rich upon one common platform, it is esteemed honorable in all to acquire knowledge at the public ex-

The Farmers' High School proposes to require such amount of manual labor, as shall be found beneficial and proper, of every student, as one of the conditions of his admission to, and of his continuance in the institution. The ambition of students, thus placed upon a perfect equality, with no standard but elevate or degrade them, will soon bring into active exercise energies of mind and of body, which, but for this incentive to industry, might have laid dormant.

The profits arising from the labor of the students are to go into the treasury of the institution, to lessen the expenses of their education. It has been estimated that after the institution shall have been put in operation. with suitable buildings, four hundred acres of student, including boarding, washing and tuition, will not exceed seventy five dollars

It is not proposed to teach the dead langua-

to this institution. With this exception it is proposed to afford the student, in a four years' course, as complete and thorough an education as can be operations and illustrations in the field and

One great and leading object of the institution is to so lessen, by manual labor, the expenses as to bring the acquisition of a scient thousand dollars, and not more than four exercise upon our soil one of the highest tific education within the reach of the fart thousand dollars, the fifth class, and shall pay rights of sovereignty, but, if she can esming community. How many farmers can three hundred dollars. The three hundred dollars. Where the valuation of rental shall be one the recruiting sergeant of every nation on give their sons a collegiate education at any thousand dollars, and not more than two the globe.

a year? How few could not afford it at an pay two hundred dollars. expense of seventy-five bollars ? At this rate, ing at the expiration of the course to supply dollars, the seventh class, and shall pay one upon his father's farm the place of the youn-hundred dollars. whose turn had come to enjoy Where the valuat the advantages of the institution. How soon would the son, thus restored to the farm | dred dollars, the eighth class, and shall pay

he had left but a few years before, work an eventy-five dollars.
entire change upon the yard—the garden— Where the valuation of rental shall be unentire change upon the yard—the garden—the orchard—the field? How much would be done during hours which in former years and shall pay fifty dollars.

had been spent in idleness, to ornament and beautify?

Philadelphia and Pittsburg no license under

As an experimental farm, this institution will greatly benefit the agricultural commu-

Experiments in the introduction of new seeds, grains, roots, modes of culture, farm implements, &c., are generally too troublesome and expensive to be often tried or fully tested by the individual farmered At this school, however, which will be in correspondence with agricultural sinstitutions in every Memorial of the Committee of the Board part of the civilized world experiments can be made with great facility hand certainty, and at a comparative trifling cost, and the rethe Commonwealth without charge and the

The cautious farmer will await the result of experiments and tests constantly going on. at the institution, and introduce upon his farm perusal and consideration of every man in only such seeds, grains, plants and toots, and such modes of cultivation as experience has shown to be adapted to his soil and climate, and such machines and implements of:

Situate, as the institution will be, in the geographical centre of the State, within about wenty miles of the Spruce Creek Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and within eight or ten miles of the Lock Haven and Tyrone by the time students can be admitted, it will be readily accessible to all the citizens of the Common wealth.

is emphatically a State institution. The Gov- visions of an act approved the 26th day of and the President of the Pennia State Agricultural Society, are ex-officio members of the the first day of the week, commonly called red British officers from the regular army, Board of Trustees. Three of the nine re- Sunday," nor any of the provisions of the maining members of the board are to be elect- act of the 8th of May, 1854, entitled "An act | Every regiment of Canadian militia would ed annually by the Executive Committee of to protect certain rights, and prevent abuses the Penn'a State Agricultural Society, and in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks," three representatives from each county agri-but the act entitled "An act to restrain the cultural society in the Commonwealth. The sale of intoxicating liquors," and all other advantages of the institution will, therefore, laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith be secured equally to the citizens of every are hereby repealed nor shall any license county in the State.

The License Law.

Tavern License Bill, as it has passed the Sen-

The first section simply provides that no house for the sale of liquois of any kind shall be kept without a license.

The second section provides that venders, or wholesale dealers of vinous, spirituous or had, it is true, farms connected with some of malt liquors shall not sell in quantities less our colleges, upon which those of the students than one gallon; and that no license to sell in any quantity whatever shall be granted to the keepers of any restaurant, eating house, oyster house, or cellar, theatre, or other place of amusement or refreshment.!

The third section provides that brewers and listillers, shall be licensed agreeably to the act of the 10th of April, 1849, at three times tinct class cut off from the society of those the rate of tax assessed by said act: Provided, who, by the very distinction thus created, no license shall be granted for less than fifty The fourth section directs that the provis-

eyes of the youth of our colleges to such an ions of the act shall not apply to importers extent, that in nine instances our of ten they selling imported liquors in the original bale Sec. 5. Act not to apply to druggists and

SEC. 6. No license to be granted except to citizens of the United States.

SEC. 7. License to be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions; notice of application to

SEC. 8. Refers to publication of application for license; and certificate of twelve citizens Our present common school laws, placing required that tavern is necessary and applicant of good repute and prepared with houseroom, &c., to accommodate travellers.

SEC. 9. No person to be licensed to keep tavern in any city or county town, unless provided with at least four rooms and eight beds, and in the country two rooms and four beds.

Sec. 10. Applicant to give bond in the sum of \$1000, with security.
SEC. 11. Proof of the advertisement and

the filing of the bond to be furnished to the by the organs of the British ministry with a advancement in learning, and skill in labor to clerk of the court before license is granted.

The 13th section classifies the tavern licensed and as it is important, we publish it

entire: SEC. 13. That all Hotels, Inns, and Taverns shall be classified and rated, according to the such land as that which has been secured and estimated vearly rental of the house and his ally free from debt, the necessary expenses of the property intended to be occupied for said purprise. poses, as follows, to wit: All cases where the valuation of the yearly rental of the said. house and property shall be ten thousand dollars, shall constitute the first class, and shall

than ten thousand dollars, the second class,

and shall pay eight hundred dollars. Where the valuation of rental shall be six: tion; if we are not much misinformed, the thousand, dollars, and not more than eight recruiting question has assumed a graver asacquired at our best literary institutions and thousand dollars, the third class, and shall

education which, though not less scientific, pay six hundred dollars.

The acts of British officials, approved and shall be rendered more practical by the daily . Where the valuation of rental shall be four vindicated by their government, are to pass thousand dollars, and not more than six thous- unnoticed, the United States are humiliated

four hundred dallars. Under the principle where the valuation of rental thall be two which England claims, she may not only thousand dollars, and not more than four exercise upon our soil one of the highest

expense of not less than three hundred dollars | thousand dollars, the sixth class, and shall Where the valuation of rental shall be five each son bould receive an education, return? hundred dollars, and not over one thousand

> Where the valuation of the rental shall be three hundred dollars, and not over five hun-

> der three hundred dollars, the ninth class,

the classification of the 12th and 13th sections of this act, shall be for less than one hundred dollars, nor in county towns or boroughs having more than 200 taxables for less than seventy-five dollars.

The 14th section provides that all persons applying for licenses, and classified under the 12th and 13th sections of this act, shall be assessed and returned as provided in the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th sections of an "act relating to inns, taverns, and retailers of vinous and spirituous liquors," passed the 11th day of tered in the militia. The militia of the Can-March, A. D. 1834; except in the county of adas and maratime provinces number, in sults be made known to all the citizens of Philadelphia, where the Court of Quarter fact, a grand total of above 400,000 men by Sessions shall appoint three persons as ap- the last census, and is thus subdivided: In praisers of tavern license.

Sec. 15. License to be framed. The 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th sections refer to the duties of assessors, appraisers, and other officers in relation to licenses granted.

The 20th section provides that the number of: licenses granted to keepers of hotels, inns or laverus, in the aggregate shall not exceed in the cities one to every hundred taxables, nor in the several counties in the State more than one to every two hundred taxables, the number of said taxables to be taken from the returns of the previous year. At the 19 has the The subsequent sections to the 28th, pre-

scribe the penalties for the violation of the men. law, and the duties of the Courts, Justices and Constables uneer it.

The 28th and last section is as follows: Sec. 28. That nothing herein contained The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania | shall be construed to impair or alter the proheretofore granted be annulled.

> Washington Union vs Lord Clar endon.

The Washington Union, referring to Lord Clarendon's declaration in the House of Lords, ces, for the reorganization of the provincial that an apology had been tendered the Uni- army. This plan embraced the formation of ted States for Mr. Crampton's violation of garrison corps and fencible battalions, and the laws of this country, says:

lightly, that Lord Clarendon's statement in towns in the Canadas now possess these corps, the House of Lords is substantially incorrect, and, in efficiency and discipline, they are and we shall be greatly disappointed if this is not the judgement of both countries when the documents shall be made-public.

It has been said that an apology has been tendered by England to the United States, for the wrong done to their laws and sovereign rights, and that our government has refused to accept it; and an effort is made by the or-English people with the belief that President Pierce's administration is unreasonable; but, from what we have heard of the correspondence, we venture to assure our readers that the facts therein contained will expose this 80,000 men from the Crimea in addition to stratagem, and prove to the satisfaction of the above. In a campaign of invasion, the every candid man that no such apology has enemy must bring their commissariat of sup-been made. The documents will enable the ply with them. We are on the defensive in people of the United States to judge of the our own country, with ample supplies. We merits of the case, and of the grounds on peached. If we are not much mistaken as to documents, it will be found that our laws and territorial rights have been openly violated by British officials within our jurisdic-tion, and that not only has no offer of satisfaction, or even acknowledgment of an error been made, but acts most manifestly in violation of our laws are defended and justified.

For exercising the privilege of complaining, and respectfully suggesting that we are entitled to some redress for a fatal blow struck at our sovereignty, we are threatened visit of the British fleet to burn our cities,

Come who may, or what may, Great Britain may take this assurance, that the United States will claim a due respect for her national rights and will persist in asserting them .ges. If deemed by any essential to a good education, they should be acquired prior to the age at which pupils can be admitted in shall be eight thousand dollars, and not more there are not not the second class. If it yields to British pretensions in relation to recruiting, it must give up its claim to be an independent napect than-it is generally supposed to wear.—
If the acts of British officials, approved and and dollars, the fourth class, and shall pay in the eyes of the world; they are not an four hundred dollars.

Very Tall Brag. What England Can Do, and What the United

HUNTINGDON. MARCH 5, 1856.

States Cannot. (From the London Daily Telegraph, Feb. 24.) It has been taken for granted by a large proportion of the American press that Eng. heavy guns, our 32 and 68-pounders and land in a land contest would be powerless chief stores of shot and shell, could, if necesupon the American continent. This is a grand mistake, and we hasten to correct so palpable an error. Say that war has broken on board our men-of-war. Thus we could out-take this for granted-then on the American continent would be the only scene of and village, from Mackinaw, Michigan, to land operations: We do not, however, pre-sume to talk of an invasion inland. That is absurd; we would have no chance. The fight would be upon the frontiers of our British North-American Provinces. Ours would American soldier who crossed the Canadian be on shore a defensive campaign. The frontiers, and these towns would be battered Americans say, declare war, and the Canadas to the ground, and Canada will be safe for a are ours. We deny in toto this assertion. It generation to come. And doubtless such is, doubtless, very encouraging for America would be our policy.
to believe so, but it is far-fetched in reality. In the above details We have in the British provinces a population of above 3,000,000; of these fully 345, 984 are of an age to bear arms, and are mustered in the militia. The militia of the Can-Lower Canada into 36 regiments, forming see the St. George on the Main, and not rise 173 battalions and 137,769 men, in Western en masse to liberate themselves, and join the Canada there are 34 regiments comprising free standard of England? Our splendid 166 battalions and 122,620 men; to this West India regiments would soon discipline force is attached a regiment of cavalry, 11 companies of artillery, and a regiment of rifles the militia of New Brunswick consists of 1 regiment of cavalry, in 10 troops, 3 detached corps of irregular cavalry, 1 regiment of artillery, 18 regiments of militia, and some rifle corps, comprising a grand total of 1030 sergeants, and 27,260 rank and file; the militia of Nova Scotia number 50,000 men;

the militia of Prince Edward's Island 7,302 Our militia is one of the finest upon the North American Continent; whereas, the American militia, as far as discipline and organization is concerned, chiefly exists upon paper. Throughout the British Provinces are large numbers of military pensioners, in-February, A. D. 1855, entitled. "An act to valuable as a point d'appui for regimental or-prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on ganization. There are also hundreds of retiwhose professional experience is above price. contain fully twenty percent: of old disciplined officers. And, mark, discipline will decide a frontier war. Independently of these resources, numerically, England has during the last few years not been behindhand in organizing her militia. Prior to the ernment, and by it transmitted to the Gover- a paper, and you will fork over at once!
nors of the British North American Provin- "And you hypocrites, who are members of has been acted upon in Canada, and, in fact, forms the groundwork of the present, organi-We venture to say, and we do not say it zation of the Canadian militia. The chief

> second to none on the American continent. We have shown that we possess an efficient, well-officered militia of 400,000 men.-We can send to Canada from the United us up? Never! Kingdom, within six weeks, 50,000 bayonets -our embodied militia, equal to regulars, could furnish alone that quota-and 6000 from the West India Command. Our artilthus, with 456,000 men, militia and regulars, we can defy any attack from the American so great, that we can also almost count upon have railways extending from Quebec to

inces. We have shown what the Americans canfriendship; and it is believed that there is a Britannia more thoroughly rule the waves .the Atlantic cities of the United States situated? There is not one city, from Passamaquoddy Bay in the North to Galveston Bay in the South, which has water enough to float This country will never consent to open its to the ground in twenty four hours. The following cities in the United States are comparatively at our mercy after war is once decut; New York, Brooklin and Jersey City, cific squadron! ·

Independently of our vast military resources, in our thoroughly loyal provinces, we must not forget that we can command the Lakes. We could despatch a powerful fleet

of steamers and gunboats up the St. Lawtreal and the Rideau Canal into Lake Ontario, through the Welland Canal into Lake Erie and via Detroit and Lake St. Clair into Lake Huron. To lessen the draught of water, the sary, be sent per rail from Quebec to Canada West, there to be reshipped at our Lake ports sweep the Lakes, and every American town Oswego, Lake Ontario. If war was declared, our fleets would at fonce appear before the chief of the Atlantic cities-Boston, New York and Charleston-indicate that the first

In the above details of our military and naval operations, we have not referred to the condition of the Southern States. Can any reasonable man believe that, if a war broke out, and with the command we will have of all the southern ports, the slaves, who go through fire and water, when opportunity offers to escape from their horrid bondage, will West India regiments would soon discipline the slaves, and we hesitate not to assert, that the war would result in the liberation of three millions of fellow-creatures now held in the iron chains of slavery... Let us have a war, and the United will then become the dis-United States. The Republic will be at

Know-Northingism don't Pay.—The editor of the leading Know-Nothing paper in l'ennessee addresses his delinquent subscribers as follows:

- "As many of you as will enclose to us what you owe us justly, we will credit you on our books, and write opposite your names that you are Gentlemen and Christians !-Those of you who can't pay, and will write to us, acknowledging your indebtedness, we will record as dever fellows, and those of you who will not do either, we will publish this spring, in an extra sheet, as a set of GRACE-LESS RASCALS, willing to have a poor man labor for you for years for nothing, and pay for paper, ink, and the hire of hands to serve

you, without pay. "Come to Knoxville, you lousy rascals, on a pilgrimage, and see our little ones, 'chips proposed withdrawal of a large portion of our of the old block,' looking daggers at us, and regular regiments, a plan was drawn up by an officer of experience in the Provinces, closed Colonel Sleigh, and approved of by the Goving us about for debts created to furnish you

different churches, owing us for our paper, how dare you, around your family alters, night and morning, pray to God, 'pay us this day our debdts as we pay to others.' He knows you owe us, and won't pay and until you do pay, you may pray yourselves out of breath, and you will never be heard! yes you saintly villains, you have been owing us long enough to make us 'poor, halt, miserable, blind, and naked, and vourselves, ride at our expense. You get to heaven without paying

WHEAT IN ILLINOIS .- The Alton (III.) Courier, speculating in regard to the prospect of wheat, says the crop of last year is not all gans of the British Ministry to impress the lery is one of the finest in the world; and marketed, and that part of it which has left the producers' hands is far from being in the hands of the consumers. It anticipates a lines. The prospect of a European peace is very fine crep the coming season, both on account of the increased number of acres sown and the favorable winter for the grain, uninterrupted cold weather and snow being

The snow which has fallen during the past 60 days is equal to five inches of manure.which Lord Clarendon's accuracy is im. Western Canada, and in twenty four hours we People capable of estimating matters imagine could move a large army to any given point. that the wheat crop of 1856 will be the largthe disclosures which will be made by the The Americans could not take us by a coup de est ever harvested in this country. To estimain. Our telegraph wires place every point mate the value of the snow upon the ground of the Provinces in immediate contact. In at ten millions of dollars, would be a low Canada an American army would be thrash-figure. The Peoria Press says the quantity ed to its heart's content. It could not live of grain in store in that city is 400,000 bushtwelve hours across the frontier. Brag and els. It adds: "The country is still filled Buncombe is one thing; but discipline is with grain, and every day the receipts are quite another element, and in that respect increasing. We presume there is not a town we are pre-eminently superior. Canada is in Central Illinois, nor between Chicago and safe. Let Americans ponder over this fact, St. Louis, that can show as good a record of and at once give over all their nonsensical their winter transactions as Peoria." These rhodomontade about an invasion of our Provi speculations and facts have an important bearing upon prices.

SEC. 12. Classifies the rates of license to devastate our coasts, and kindle the house a little dor. Our Navy is the most powerful that the gallon and upwards, according more redoubtable, we are told that the French floats. In ships, guns, calibre and men, we who defended him. It appears that the agreement between them was, in case Fyler was benging his counsel were to knows, on the footing of cordiality and cific. Never before in England's history did saved from hanging, his counsel were to friendship; and it is believed that there is a Britannia more thoroughly rule the waves.—

| A contract to the footing of cordiality and cific. Never before in England's history did saved from hanging, his counsel were to have \$4,000. Of this amount \$1,000 was mutual desire that they should so remain .- | The American seaboard is ours. We could paid in cash, and the remainder secured by a It is not, therefore, very probable that the Emperor of the French will accommodate his ally with his fleet for any such enterprise.

It is not, therefore, very probable that the annihilate their commerce. As to their Na mortgage on his farm. The counsel put in a plea of insanity, and Fyler was sent to the themselves confess that we could blow it out of Lunatic Asylum. The Mortgage is now the water in one broad side. Then how, are about due, and the holders, on proposing to foreclose it, were met with the defence that if the maker of it was insane when the murder was committed, could be have been sane at the time of giving the mortgage? It looks

> The Philadelphia Daily News, which has been for some time, in the interest of the clared : Pertland, Maine; Portsmouth, New Know-Nothings, has become convinced of the Hampshire; Boston, Massachusetts; New- weakness of the organization, and thus export, Rhode Island; New Haven, Connecti- presses its conviction in Wednesday's paper: "The fact is, and it would; be worse than

with all the towns on Long Island Sound; folly to disguise it, Know-Nothingism is Baltimore, Maryland; Wilmington, North effete. It has lost the respect and confidence. Carolina; Charleston, South Carolica; St. of the mass of the people, and is now only Augustine and Apalachicola, Florida Mo- the foot ball of corrupt and unprincipled pobile, Alabama, and Galveston, Texas, while litical demagogues, who seek place and pow-San Francisco is the certain prize of our Pa- er by means of its secret machinery, but in whom the people have no confidence, and never will support in any movement they another puppy in your boots." may undertake?

Love and a cough cannot be hid.

From the Pennsylvanian, Feb 26. rence to Quebec, and from thence, via Mon- Meeting of Bolters from the Know Nothing National Convention: 177

> The Northern and Western Delegates, who bolted from the Know-Nothing National Convention, yesterday, met yesterday afternoon, at the Merchants' Hotel, Fourth street, below Arch, and organized by the selection of the following named officers: nonness of President-Ex-Governor Thomas H. Ford. Secretaries-L. G. Peck and L. H. Web-

The following named delegates were pres-

New Hampshire—Ex-Governor Colby.

Connecticut—L. G. Peck, J. E. Dunham,
H. Griswald, E. Perkins, D. B. Cooth. Rhode Island-E. J. Nightingale, Oliver Chasesa จรอบัง เทเมา---มโร โมส และ โดยจอก ฮที่เ

Massachusetts-W. S. Thurston, Z. K. Pangburg.

Pennsylvania—John Williams; B. M. Rid-

Ohio—A. F. Spooner, T. H. Ford, L.O. Olds, O. J. Fishback, Thomas McClees, E. T. Sturtevant, Hooc. Hedges, J. H. Baker, N. H. C. Mitchell, Jacob Egybatt, W. B. Allison, W. B. Chapman, A. D. Rogers, Chas. Nicholas, D. W. Stambaugh, W. Gilmore.

Iowa-L. H. Webster, W. Penn Clark.

Illinois-Henry S. Jennings. Mr. Clark; of lowa, moved that a committee of one from each. State be appointed to prepare a protest or a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the body.

Mr. Clark said that his object was to have such a protest prepared as would show that the other body was not essential. mailio e 1512 A discussion arose on the motion.

Mr. Dunham, of Conn.. said that he would act with the present body, if there was to be no affiliation with the Black Republicans. He was still an "American, and would contime to be so, but he could not stand on the platform adopted by the other bodyang down Mr. Booth, of Conn., was of the same opinion. He said that if Mr. Fillmore be

nominated by the other Convention, and he would be willing to stand on the anti-Nebraska Platform, he could go for him. He had bolted from the June Convention, because he could not stand on the Platform with the twelfth section in it; he had bolted from the Convention to day, because it had refused to repudiate the Nebraska iniquity; and without meaning to be irreverent, said he, I swear that I will always bolt whenever that mea-

sure is sustained. Mr. Stambaugh, of Ohio, thought it would not do for the bolters to be too stiff. If the Republicans could meet them on the American Platform, he did not see why they could not embrace. He expected, he said, to stump the State next fall for the Republican mea-

General Williamson, of Pa., said that he hoped they would not be put before the people wrongfully. He thought that if they protested against the Nebraska bill, and against the man who had signed the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill, it would be enough. He wanted the body to go before the people as Americans, not as Republicans. If, said he, you put us before the people as Republicans you destroy us, as much as we are destroyed by the action of the vother body in refusing to repudiate the Nebraska bill.

After some further discussion, the motion to appoint a Committee prevailed, and the following named were selected: - Governor Colby, N. H.; E. J. Nightingale, R. I.; W. S. Thurston, Mass; Edmund Perkins, Conn: R. M. Riddle, Pa; W. B. Allison, Ohio; L. H. Webster, lows, H. S. Jennings, Ill. The Bolters then adjourned to meet at 8 o'

EVENING SESSION. The seceding delegates met at 2 o'clock, at the same place—the Merchants' Hotel. There were quite a number present who were not at the afternoon session. Among them was Governor Johnston, of Pa.

clock, P. M.

The following protest was presented by the committee appointed in the afternoon, through the Chairman, Mr. Riddle; of Pa: To the American Party of the Union:-The undersigned delegates to the National

Nominating Convention, now in session at Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body. And holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missouri compromise, demanded by the freemen of the North? is redress of an undeniable wrong, and the insertion of it in spirit at least indispensable to the repose of the country, they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to recognize the well-defined opinions of the North and of the Americans of the free States upon this question as a denial of their rights and a rebuke of their sentiments.

They have therefore withdrawn from the Nominating Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nominations, and now address themselves to the Americans of the country, especially of the States they represent, to justify and approve their action; and to the end that nominations conforming to the overruling sentiments of the country, on the great issue may be regularly and ausniciously made, the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States to assemble in their several State organizations, and that delegates be sent to the Convention to meet in the city of New York, on Thursday, the 15th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The above was adopted, as herewith pre-

sented. The discussion was confined to a few of

those present, and was of a rather spicy char-

Some of the delegates decided in favor of uniting with the Republicans, while others said that if that were done they could not remain in the organization. Adjourned;

What is that dog barking at ?" asked a fop, whose boots were more polished than his ideas. his ideas.

"Why," said a by-stander, "he sees:

When did Adam use a walking-stick-L. When Eve presented him with a Cain.