# HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, March 26, 1856.

Democratic State Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county. AUDITOR GENERAL,

JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county. SURVEYOR GENERAL,

TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

See New Advertisements. Spring and Summer Goods, by Ben.

Removal, by J. Bellman. Umbrellas and Parasols, by H. B. Fus-

Notice to Creditors, by John Miller.

Hardware, by J. Brown & co. Art Union, by Wm. G. Murray. Best Collection of Glees, by Lee and

Walker. Female Seminary, by Mr. & Mrs. Rid-

der.

Notice, by John T. Green.

We are happy to announce to the citizens of Huntingdon, that Mr. O. B. Carter will visit his place during the 2nd and 3rd weeks of April, with a large and elegant assortment of Pianos, Melodeons, Sheet Music &c., &c., from the Extensive Warerooms of J. E. Gould, 164 Chesnut St., Philadelphia. He is now in Hollidaysburg, where his instruments, by their brilliant tone and beautiful finish have given or are engaged in a fraud which makes their universal satisfaction. He will exhibit his valuable lot for examination and sale in the room formerly occupied as the "Engineer's Office" of the "Broad Top R. R." adjoining "George Hartley's variety Store," and mmcdiately opposite "Graffius Miller's Rail Road Hotel." The people may expect some fine music from Mr. John Ptaszyk, who accompanies him. We can assure the ladies and gentlemen of Huntingdon, that Mr Carter's instruments are of the first quality being from the best manufacturers in the country. He will be happy to see all and will not ges of front on the slavery question-and charge them for "a look."

The "History of the Juniata Valley," to which we have alluded on several occasions will in a few days be issued from the press, and ready for distribution among subscribers. Our esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Mr. northern know nothing and abolition party, Graffus Miller, has been appointed agent for this borough and vicinity. To every resident the democratic party. This know nothof the Valley, and of the county, this will ing party was born amidst the factitious Mr. Caruta truthful account of the aborigines of the Valhim \$2, and secure a copy of the work.

attention to the advertisement under this head; in another column. We are not in the habit ling attention to them. By many persons they are considered as money making schemes on his face again! for the projectors, while matters are so arthe highest prizes. But from our persona! knowledge of the affair alluded to, and of Mr. Murray, the projector, we are willing to say that in our opinion, it will be conducted with the most scrupulous honesty and fairness .-Our friends who may take chances in this scheme may win, or they may lose. In either case we claim neither thanks nor censure.

The Know Nothings Defeated in the "An cient Borough !" Judge-John Whittaker.

Christian Couts, Inspectors-Graffus Miller, Job Morris, 114 Assessor-John Colestock, 124 Wm. K. Rahm. 114 School Directors—Thomas Fisher,
Samuel T. Brown, ·108 106 \*Wm. Africa; 13 \*Jacob Snyder, A. W. Benedict. 113 Wm. Rothrock. 115 Auditor-A. L. Grim, 120 David Blair, 110 Constable-Wm. H. King, 100 S. S. Smith, G. A. Nash

\*Supposed by some to be the candidates of the fusionists-these votes thrown away would have defeated the Know Nothings.

Fusionists in italic-Know Nothings in Ro-

# How they like it.

No Know-Nothing paper in Maine supports the Philadelphia nominations. No Know-Nothing paper in New Hampshire supports them. None in Vermont. None in Connecticut. None in Rhode Island. Ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, who was falsely whole thing. Ditto, the other delegates from New Hampshire at Philadelphia. The Know Philadelphia doings by a formal resolution.

Near one half of the Know Nothing presses of Pennsylvania repudiate the nominees and the doings of the Convention. The Indiana Register, one of the rankest K. N. papers forbidden to act by the constitution of the in the State, says: -

"We protest against, condemn, reject, ignore, repudiate, spit upon and spurn the whole affair."

each township of the Spring Elections.

Whig.

We have read with great pleasure the letter of Hon. SAMUEL CARUTHERS, a Whig member of Congress from Missouri, to his to inquire, under his first oath, if the man is divisions of the past few years, but it has constituents, explaining his past action and a Catholic? If he is, then he must refuse been at the sacrifice of honor on their part, him on that account. If he does so refuse and to the shame of those who elevated them. defining his present position. Mr. Carvdefining his present position. Mr. CARU- him, he violates his last oath, because he ruens having voted for the Democratic can then swore he would make 'no religious didates for Speaker and been charged with betraying the Whig party and abandoning the principles upon which he was elected, he re-

And who is it that makes these charges? Is it the old line whigs? I have not heard of an old line whig, either in my district or elsewhere, who does not endorse my course. These charges are made by the know nothing press of my State, and by anonymous know, nothing scribblers, the latter of whom, never having had an honest motive themselves, have no conception of the thing in others. THEY charge ME with betraying the whig party !-They who decoyed it into their councils, and assassinated it in the dark-they who come forth from their conclaves with their hands dripping with its blood-they who met at Philadelphia in convention, and vauntingly proclaimed its death—with a pharisaical af-"responsible for its obnoxious acts and violated pledges;" that it has "clevated sectional power, and brought our institutions into per-il." Yes; while I stand a mourner at the grave of the whig party, they are rejoicing at its death and calumniating its life! Yet these men have the unblushing hardihood to birth. I have regarded, and do regard, these ble party! Was ever impudence more gi-

gantic and more absurd? But it is sometimes softly and gently whispered that the American party is the whig party in disguise. If this is so, they have solemnly declared a lie in their conventions, and it is a cheat and a fraud upon the democrats in the order. So they have either abandoned their party, and have no right to abuse, abuse a compliment. Itell these gentlemen they have slain my first love, and left me a political widower; and I have a perfect right to marry another party if I see proper!

We would like to see a reply to this extract, from some admirer of the political hybrid called "Sam."

sured by some of his enemies at home for not supporting Mr. Fuller, of this State, for Speaker. After showing up Mr. F.'s chanwonderful changes they are, truly,-Mr. C.

But it is said that Mr. Fuller is a know him my vote. The contest for the speak- at heart—to do as I have done—abandon this ership developed the fact that there are organization! if it has not failed, utterly, fused under the name of black republican, the (so-called) "national Americans," and prove an interesting work—an eloquent and exchement manufactured by abolitionists, and cability of reorganizing the Whig party. The disunionists out of the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill. It sprung at once, "like Milev, their habits and customs, as well as the nerva from the brain of Jove," full armed, hardships endured and difficulties encounter- and entered the political arena. In the its place. Mr. CARUTHERS has therefore ed by the early pioneers. Call upon Mr. Mil- morning of its existence it was full of promise. It declared that it would say to the anler, and if you have the money to spare, pay gry waves, "Peace, be still!" that it was the its great, paramount mission was to save the says: BLAIR COUNTY ART UNION .-- We invite Union, which was imperiled by agitation .-in another column. We are not in the habit

-many in my district—went into this orgaof publishing in our paper advertisements of nization. I went twice (and but twice) into this kind much less are we in the habit of cal. their councils. 1 "saw Sam." It took two visits to see him all over. I made them; I saw enough, and determined to never look?

In dealing frankly with you, it is due that ranged that their intimate friends shall draw I should make this acknowledgment. I would not have the vote of an anti-kirownothing in my district without his knowledge knowing that I am not of his order. I may prove wanting in ability to serve; I shall never prove wanting in candor towards you. It has been the habit of my life to defend my course against all odds when I believe it is right, and to acknowledge my errors when I believe I have done wrong. I freely admit to you that I ought never to have gone into a secret political society of any kind whatever: very genius of our institutions, dangerous in practice, and should be avoided by all men of all parties. I objected then, and object now, to the whole machinery of its organization; Protestant by education, by prejudice, by roll himself in its ranks. to say except the practice,) was a catholic organization formed to brand me as unworthy of public trust because of my religious opinions, I would call upon every honest Catholic in the land to aid me in striking it down .-As I would "have them do unto me I will do

unto them." liberties were won; and when "pestilence bas stalked at noonday" through our cities, ministry again laboring side by side to stay its awful ravages-to administer balm to the sick, consolation to the dying, and decent insame altars, under the same forms, we worship the same God; we are pointed to the same accountability for sin, and to the same not we leave controverted points of theology reported to have acquiesced, repudiates the to the ministry of the churches? Why should not we laymen go on-as we should go on-in brotherly love and confidence? As I have opposed the dragging of politics up Nothings of New Haven have repudiated the into the pulpit, I oppose drawing religion

down into politics. Why should Protestants agitate this subject? Why should they endeavor to build up a political party upon a subject on which they can have no political action? You are United States. The constitution says that "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." Take this case:— Suppose a President, having aworn in know nothing councils that he will appoint no ko-

no religious test shall ever be required as a Democratic parties. qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." Suppose, then, a man is presented for office; does he not have

test." Is comment necessary?

As to the great catch words. "Americans shall rule America!" I am in favor of Americans ruling America. They do, they always have, and they always will rule America.

But who are Americans? Your laws declare that when a man has been here five years-when he will under oath, renounce New Jersey, proposes erecting the works and all allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate or power-when he will prove that he is of good moral character-attached to the institutions of the United States -he may be de- the value of stock in the proposed works, he resentatives, to a letter addressed to him, clared an American; and your law makes him a citizen. It is a fraud upon him if you do not give him all the rights of citizenship.

I have always understood that three grand leading ideas run through our institutions, giving them all of their vitality, their beauty and their power-first, that the people are capable of self-government. This is the doctrine of the Kansas Nebraska bill. Second. fectation of party, declare that they are not that we had made an asylum to which the oppressed of every land might come as a refuge; that here they might worship as Yes; while I stand a mourner at the according to the dictates of their consciences, twit me with abandonment of that once no- as the peculiar pride and boast of my country. I regard them as the three grand and massive pillars upon which the whole magnificent structure of our government rests. I will not, by any action of mine, deface or mar these pillars.

extract, which we trust the reader has carefully perused. Many good men in our own county have, like Mr. CARUTHERS, "seen enough of Sam" in the course of a few visits to his hiding place.

After contrasting the consistent course of the Democratic party on all great public ques-tions, with the vascillating action of the Knownothing party, Mr. CARUTHERS appeals It appears that Mr. CARUTHERS was cen- to all the honest men still remaining in the bogus "American" organization to leave it:

And now-I do not ask the aspirants for my place-I do not ask those who want to go as know nothings to the legislature-those who want to be the sheriffs, county judges, squires, or constables, &c.—but I ask the true men of my district—the real people, where I have always found my friends-the men who nothing, and therefore I should have given have no object but the good of their country three parties in the country—the completely, entirely failed, as a sound, na tional, conservative party?-if every intelli gent man does not know that it has so failed -and if every honest manwill not acknowl

Mr. CARUTHERS next discusses the practi-Know Nothings have utterly destroyed it, and have not built up a respectable party to take. wisely determined to connect himself with the only political organization which gives only broad, national, conservative party; that promise of usefulness to the country. He

I have seen the democracy come down from Relying upon these promises, confiding in the North and up from the South, and gathequality of the States, the capacity of man for self-government, are their bonds of broth erhood; that they will protect that constitution against all the assaults of all the isms of the land. While they continue to occupy this proud position I am with them and of

Then, Mr. CARUTHERS, you are "with us that I had been in their councils: nor would I and of us" for all time, for we will "occupy have the vote of a know nothing without his this proud position" till the sound of the last trump. And right cordially do we welcome you to our ranks, for we know that the fire of true Americanism glows in your breast.

Let every honest Whig who would preserve the high places of his country from defilement by political adventurers who have neither fixed principles nor capacity to adthat they are wrong in principle, against the minister public trusts, follow the example of Mr. CARUTHERS. Let them connect themselves with the Democratic party, which is willing to receive them without the mum-I objected then, and object now, to an in- mery of an "initiation" or the mockery of discriminate proscription of naturalized citi-zens from office; I objected then, and object now, to anything that even looks like making triumphal march to the music of the Union. a religious test. A Protestant by birth, a and every lover of his country ought to en-

# "I used to be a Whig."

"I used to be a Whig," is the language of thousands of the most intelligent and influential men of our country who were once honorable opponents of the democratic party, The Catholic and Protestant have fought but who are now enrolling themselves in its side by side on those battle-fields where our ranks, as the only true Constitutional and National party. A writer of the class alluded to leaving a track of desolation and death, we in a letter to the Hollidaysburg Standard, of have seen the Protestant and the Catholic the 19th inst, says :"I used to be a whig, and would be one yet had I the opportunity of expressing my sentiments:at the polls as of yore; terment to the dead! If we kneel not at the but the absence of the old standard-bearers from the fields and fights of their former glory has thrown many an honest fellow like Heaven as a reward for piety! Why should myself out of rank, and sent us wandering through the frav either to fight promiscuously or surrender ourselves prisoners of war in the hands of our old enemy, who in times past, ere the army of political cormorants, under the guise of 'Union-Savers,' had grown so strong, were often compelled to leave a rate orator. well-contested-field in the possession of an honorable opponent, in whose ranks I was pleased to be reckoned a trustworthy private. from the London press, and which has been cumstances seem to be strong in that direc-Whether those good old times will ever return accepted by the American public without tion. The disposition the murderer made of we cannot tell, while in the meantime we stopping to enquire into its "character for so as Professor Webster, who, it will be rehave to deplore the absence of anything like truth and veracity." He spoke for one and collected, cut up the body of his victim into an equivalent for their loss. You may not three-fourth hours and the only regret visible pieces, and then burnt them in a grate in his feel on this subject, Mr. Editor, as I do; but throughout the entire audience was that he identified, which was not the fact here in this Next week we will give the results in man Catholic to office, is elected. He takes I can imagine no healthier state of the politi-

A few "spavined" and windbroken hacks have benefitted by the dissensions and suband to the shame of those who elevated them.

Sayings and Doings of Our Neighbors.

the matter of procuring and erecting gas rope." Yours, works, for the purpose of lighting the streets, residences, shops, &c. Mr. J. N. Bust, of piping the town with mains at an expense of the following reply of RICHARDSON L \$20,000, and should there be any doubt as to WRIGHT, Esq., Speaker of the House of Repagrees to take one half of it-say \$10,000 through the Philadelphia Sun, by the Rev. leaving a like amount to be subscribed for by John Chambers. This Reverend gentleman the citizens.-R. M. Lemon & Co's Line for (?) has taken upon his own shoulders the the carrying of freight from Philadelphia to principal task of defending the Jug Law, and Pittsburg and the West, by railroad and canal, abusing, in his own rough, peculiar style is fully equipped and ready for operations .--The cars are standing upon the sidelings, and the boats are ready. Considerable freight is ill-chosen and harsh. If used by men of lawready, and the firm is only awaiting the opening of navigation to go into business with a rush. It is to be hoped that this line will be extensively patronized, for the projectors of it certainly deserve some recompense for the fore, to see him so sharply and deservedly venture they have made .-- For several weeks past a religious revival has been progressing in the Lutheran church at Duncansville, which has resulted in the conversion of some sixty persons, forty of whom have connected themselves with the church. The congregation is There is food for reflection in the foregoing | under the charge of Rev. Mr. Baker, of Altoona .--- A friend writing to us from Hollidaysburg under date of March 21, 1856, says:

"They (the opposition) had a grand farce enacted in this place on Wednesday last. A few of the old broken down politicians assembled at the Court House and held what they called a "Union Meeting." Their object was to unite all the factions opposed to the National administration in one party. But alas! for the frailty of human foresight-they forgot that such a thing was utterly impossible. They had not proceeded far when Mr. Jolly of Altoona, full of his own importance, moved a resolution that "the delegates be instructed to vote for Kimber Cleaver for Canal Commissioner, because he was a true and unflinching advocate of American principles." This was a firebrand cast into the magazine of "isms" and an explosion followed immediately. Mr. Brotherline, the High Priest of political chicanery, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the name of 'Kimber Cleaver' and inserting 'Wm. M. Lloyd,' and striking out cian, or the Billingsgate of a notoriety hun all after the word 'Commissioner.' This motion knocked the K. N. stilts right from under the "Jolly" fellow, who swelled, and stuttered, and growled and gnashed his teeth. exclaiming, "I. Mr. President, am one of the MOST PROMINENT Americans in Blair county. I protest against the action of this Convention, and will not support any man of its selection." When the "Jolly fellow" worked off his excess gas, Mr. Dysart, who everybody knows to be a sensible man, very blandly said "he thought there were some men present who had been in the habit of meeting at midnight and maturing their diabolical plans by the aid of dark lanters, and now, emboldened by their utter loss of all shame, had come here to force their obnoxious theories down the throats of freemen in broad day light. If the meeting was to be ruled by such nondescript patriots as they, he wished to know it; he for one would not agree to compromise his character for decency and respectability by making associates of much less acting withor for them." Maj. Raymond of the 'Whig, gave a few home thrusts to the "dark lanterns" on the other side of the house, when Judge

Jones moved an adjournment, which motion prevailed, ayes 17, nays 15! amidst the most beautiful confusion and cries of the "Union is Dissolved." The "most PROMINENT AMERICAN in Blair county," strutted from the hall with all the signs of unappreciated importance visibly stamped upon his pigmy brow, and the incomparably handsome shoebrush on his upper lip gave evident symptoms of having failed to charm so effectually as

such foreign appendages generally do. Oh! it's sad indeed that " Jolly"

Should ever change to melancholu. This, I think, beats your "intensely Amercan" meeting in Huntingdon, the proceedings of which were daguerreoty ped in the "Globe," and is only another lesson of the importance of having more than one idea wherewith to construct a national political party.

The evening of the same day (last Wednesday) on which the aforesaid "comedy of ervors" was enacted, Thos. D'Arcy McGee. Editor of the "American Celt," delivered a lecture in the Court House, on "Napoleon III. showed a thorough knowledge of his subject, and his ability as an orator even surpassed the expectation of friends. I am free to say that I was agreeably disappointed. I knew well Mr. McGee was a bold, vigorous writer, but from reading of him I had no idea that he combined all the qualities essential in a first

The character of Napoleon as delineated by him differs widely from that we have of him that was lying near his residence. The cirended so soon. He has a clear fine voice, trial, which has created great sensation in an oath to support the constitution of the cal world than when public sentiment was with an Irish-Yankee accent, not veciferous, western Pennsylvania,

An Admirable Letter from an Old Line United States. That constitution says that fairly divided between the old Whig and but sufficiently loud to be heard distinctly [From the Washington Union.] throughout the largest Hall. His language is The Contest of 1856. A Contest for Prin chaste-his periods well rounded-inflective above criticism-metaphors well timed and logical in the extreme. He makes a fine ap pearance on the rostrum, medium in sizehigh, broad forehead-dark eye, restless as the aspen, and glistening with intelligence, and a unlimited power, and of declaring the alien genuine milesian nose and mouth. He lec-We learn from the Hollidaysburg papers tures again to-night. Subject, "Political rethat the citizens of that place are moving in lations between the United States and Eu-WATCHMAN.

#### Speaker Wright's Letter.

We subjoin, with our entire approbation, every prominent public man who favors its repeal. His language is always personal, er degree, it would be pronounced vulgar at all events no one, with truth, can sdeny that it savors more of the savage than the christain gentleman, and we are glad, thererebuked. We commend Mr. WRIGHT's letter to public attention:

House of Representatives, March 11, 1856.

Respected Friends :- In the Sun of to-day find a characteristic letter from the Rev. John Chambers, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The letter abounds in charges and statements which have no foundation in

While the amendments to the License Bill were under discussion in the House, I was constrained by a seuse of duty, as a consistent friend of Temperance, to express my views thereon, and advocate such measures as I thought best calculated to remedy existing evils, without infringing on the rights of the people, or defiling the statute book with laws "too grievous to be borne" -- laws which their authors and advocates are conscious cannot be enforced.

I did so in language pertinent, proper, and truthful. Whether my arguments were sound or otherwise, I will leave the unbiased judgment of the honest and unprejudiced portion of my audience to determine. I did not then associate, nor have I ever on the floor of the House, or in private conversation associated the Temperance movement or the License question with the Democratic party in any way, shape, or form; the Rev. John Chambers and those who supply him with

his facts to the contrary not-withstanding.
In my course of action on this or any other question, I will not be intimidated by the shallow sophistry of a time serving polititing moral desperado, even though he assume the clcrical garb, and desecrate the pulpit with his uncharitable ravings.

I have never been the advocate of the doctrine that men can be made sober, temperate. or honest by a mere legistative enactment .-Yet I have, by precept and example, endeavorod to persuade them to practice in their daily walk those virtues which tend to "e.call

I confess I am not enthusiastic enough to believe for a moment, that by an act of Assembly, I could compel even John Chambers to adhere to the "dead letter of honesty" in is statements, or from the pulpit, or through the press exhibit the propriety of language and deportment which should adorn the Christian gentleman.

Truly your friend,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT.

Remarkable Murder Trial.

The Corrigan murder trial, in Westmoreland county, Pa., is one of the most remarkable that has occurred in this country since the celebrated Professor Webster and Parkman case, at Boston.

Corregan is an old man, some sixty or seventy years of age. His wife disappeared on the 29th of September last, and has never been heard from since. Four or five days after, some bones and part of, a skull, declared by professional men to be those of a human being, were found by some neighbors in a large fire which had been burning rear Cor-rigan's residence, in the open field. Corrigan had been observed stirring it, at unusual hours. A smell came from the fire like that of an animal careass burning. A button similar to those worn upon a woman's dress was found in the fire, and also one belonging to a man. Considerable blood was found in different parts of Corrigan's house, although evident attempts had been made to conceal it. All of the woman's dresses that she was known to have were at home, in their usual place. This indicated that she had not gone away voluntarily.

A person passing Corrigan's house, on the night she was last seen, heard screams coming from that quarter. A sled, having marks of blood, was found near the house, with tracks showing that it had been evidently dragged in the night time, by a horse, near to the fire where the bones were found. Corrigan and his wife, who lived alone, were known to quarrel. He gives no satisfactory explanation of any of these circumstances. He pretends that he gave his wife money to go to Philadelphia with, and that the bones found in the fire were old bones, scraped up in rubbish which he was burning on his farm. and his policy," to a large audience. He But this is rendered improbable by the strong animal smell which came from the fire.

After a trial of several days, and speeches both for and against the prisoner by able council, he was convicted for murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hung. No body was ever found or identified as that of his wife. The circumstances are such as we have stated.

The supposition of the jury was from the evidence, that Corrigan had murdered his wife, then conveyed her body to the fire in which the bones were found, upon the sled the body is the most horrible almost as much room. But in that case Parkman's body was

Since the days of John Adams, when the

opponents of the Democratic party boldly avowed their principles, and boldly set forth their aristocratic doctrines in favor of clothing the Senate and the President with almost and sedition laws necessary to maintain that power unimpaired in the hands of those who should be the servants of the people, there has not been one instance in which the adversaries of the Democratic party have been as frank and as courageous in setting forth their principles as during the memorable era to which we have referred. At last, how. ever, we are promised an exception to the general rule. The sectional party, the representatives and successors of those who inaugurated their policy in the midst of the earliest days of the Republic, have through their immediate organs, Messrs. Seward and others, formally proclaimed their principles for the public eye; and this fact will add un-usual interest to the contest to be decided in November next. The doctrine prominently brough: forward

by Mr. Seward, and by his adherents, is this: that the people of the Territories of the United States shall not be permitted to manage their own affairs in their own way, and that this power belongs to, and shall be exercised by, the members of Congress representing other communities, and having no direct interest whatever in the concerns of the Territories. Proceeding from this theory, in natural order, is the assumption, that inasmuch as the people of the Territories shall not control their own affairs in their own way, so when they demand admission into the Union as a State, the Congress of the United States may and must refuse to admit them unless their State constitution conform to the abolition ideas of Mr. Seward and his coadintors. We thank our opponents for the boldness with which they set forward these doctrines, and we are glad to know that the Democratic party throughout the country is as ready to accept the issue thus tendered as Mr. Seward and his friends seem to be sincere in presenting it. The Democracy take the broad ground that to the people of the Territories should be confided the regulation of their municipal concerns, and that as they are closely and constantly interested in their own local, social, and political concerns, so are they the proper authority by which these concerns shall be managed and decided; and, on the other hand, the Democrats assume the equally distinct position that the people of the Territories, when they have formed a State Constitution in accordance with the provisions of the federal compact, and in like manner as has been done by those who have preceeded them, they shall then be admitted into the confederacy of American States .-These are the principles at issue in the campaign of 1856. There is no evading themthere is no concealing them. The opposition cannot retreat from the attitude they have boldly taken. They have already abandoned their ground in favor of the restoration of the Missouri line, and in so doing have been utterly demoralized. But in taking the step to which we allude, in declaring for the intervention of Congress in the Territories, in setting up as judges upon these Territories asking admission into the Union as States, the abolition majority in the House have clearly made up their mind to pursue these theories to their alarming conclusions. On the other side, the Democracy, having beforehand announced principles precisely antagonistic to 💃 🏖 those proclaimed by the Abolitionists or Black Republicans of the day, the issue is tairly made up between the parties.

We shall, therefore, not have a conflict as we had in 1840, when there were no princi-ples proclaimed for the public eye, or as we had in 1848, when the Presidential candidate of our adversaries confided his case to a committee. Two rival doctrines are in the field, each surrounded by its own devotees, and each advocated by the ablest men in the respective organizations. We repeat, that we greet the occasion when these two doctrines shall meet in opposition with great satisfaction, no matter who may be the candidate of the Democratic party in the Presidential canvass. It is the principles here asserted by one party and denied by the other that will constitute, during the canvass soon to open, the great attraction to the American masses.

# The Latest Foreign News.

The steamship Persia, with Liverpool dates to the 8th inst., arrived at New York on the 20th. She brings no tidings of the lost Pacific.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE. The Times Paris correspondent writes, on Wednesday evening, the 5th inst: -"No secret has been better kept than the proceedings of Conference up to the present moment, as far as details are concerned. All that can be safely affirmed is, that matters are going on "well enough;" but it would be an error to suppose that there is not yet a good deal of work to be got through. I believe that France and England have not been since the commencement more firmly united than at the present moment. Of Austria's firmness, I doubt whether as much can be said. At all events, I again hear whispering of Count Buol realizing all that was expected of him. It is stated positively that no prolongation of the armistice beyond the 31st of March will be listened to, and that everything must be arranged in ten or twelve days from this date."

Suspension of hostilities in the Cri-MEA .- The Moniteur of this morning says that Marshall Pelissier has informed the Minister of War that the resolution passed by the Plenipotentiaries on the 25th of February, relative to the armistice, which is to extend to the 31st of March, was known in the Crimea on the 28th of February. On the 29th February, at a conference held at the Tractir Bridge between the chiefs of the Allied armies and General Tutchimenf, delegated by the Commander in Chief of the Russian army, it was decided that there should be a complete suspension of hostilities.

BREADSTUFFS .- The Brokers' Circular quotes Breadstuffs as having considerably de-clined. Flour has declined 2s. 9d. White Wheat has declined 6d; White Corn 1s .-Other circulars state that Flour on Friday opened dull, but improved at the close; also Wheat and Corn. Western Canal Flour, 31 a 32s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 34 a 35s; Ohio, 36s. Red Wheat, 9s. 3d. a 9s 9d; White, 10s. 6d. a 11s.

# Ohio Repudiates Fillmore.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The K. N. State Council at Columbis last night, af a stormy session, adopted majority report, repudiating the nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, and endorsing secoders from the Philadelphia Couvention.