

But how are these strange dogmas to be carried into practical effect? It is proposed to change the Constitution and laws so as to fix a religious test for office. The very first step in such a scheme is a union of Church and State, in which a profession of the established religion will be necessary to political elevation. If one class of professing Christians are proscribed, will not another soon follow, until the infidel spirit of the country will predominate? The scenes of the Sixteenth Century, in Europe, so shocking to humanity, should admonish us against the idea of persecution. Our ancestors were refugees from religious oppression. When Roger Williams, Lord Baltimore, and William Penn agreed upon terms of religious tolerance, it was the second advent of "good will to mankind." It was the greatest triumph of Christianity since the days of Constantine.

But let us look at this subject in another aspect. I hold that the Know-Nothing doctrines are illegal and unjust. We fixed the conditions upon which the people of other countries, of every religious denomination, could become citizens equal with ourselves, and their compliance binds our government and people forever. We have allured them by our boasted declarations, that in this land of liberty each could worship God according to the dictates of his conscience, and that none should molest him or make him afraid; and thus attracted, many came from every country, Protestant and Catholic. Some have tilled the forest and cultivated the soil; others have built our railroads and canals; others have become miners, manufacturers, and mechanics; and a few have devoted themselves to the professions and the arts. In all these relations of life, they have added to the growth and general prosperity of the country. They have contributed to the treasury in peace, and have assisted us to fight in times of war. And now it is proposed to proscribe and degrade them to answer unjust and selfish ends; to disregard the covenants of the constitution. Has it never occurred to the advocates of Know-Nothingism, that we have no moral or legal right to do this? That civil rights are as sacred as the rights of property? That combinations to destroy privileges conferred by the Constitution, are as infamous as combinations to steal away goods and chattels? or that nothing can have a more fatal effect upon the advocates of civil and religious liberty in other countries, than the recognition of intolerant doctrines in this? Such a step would be a triumph of monarchy and intolerance the world over. Do they not know that the surest way to endanger our republic, is to weaken and demoralize the Constitution, by disregarding its obligations; that it is our best means of defence against the very dangers which they pretend to dread? If they have not considered these things, they are literal Know-Nothings. What our government has agreed to do, it must perform.—If the laws are wrong, it is our fault, and is good reason for changing them; but as long as they exist, their obligations must be observed. Nor can "natives to the manor born" take away, even by law, rights that have been conferred by the Constitution. Measures prospective in their effect, and they only, are legitimate. However much we may differ as to these, they would furnish no just cause of complaint, and involve no bad faith. Let me not be misunderstood. I am the advocate of no class or sect of people. The Democratic party has never recognized, and never will sanction the demand of any class or sect, as such, for office or honor. We but maintain the constitutional rights of all, for the sake of all; for the native and foreign born—the Protestant and Catholic—leaving each individual citizen to depend upon his own merits for office and honor. This is the Democratic doctrine on the subject. Every man can vote as he may please. He is not obliged to vote for a Catholic or foreigner.—No man should vote for a bad man of either class. But it is the indiscriminate proscription of these classes by combination of law, to which we object. There are many reminiscences in our past history to render the idea distasteful. In all the past struggles of the country the foreign-born and native, the Protestant and Catholic, stood or fell together. They did so when the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and when the constitution was made. They did so on every battle-field of the Revolutionary war; in the war of 1812, and in the war with Mexico.—The recollection of all these things excites aversion to the proposed proscription. Every page of our past history speaks against it.

From the shades of Mount Vernon, where sleep the ashes of Washington, who helped to make these covenants, comes up an admonition against their violation. From the grass-covered grave of Lafayette—from the silent resting places of the chivalrous Kosciuszko and De Kalb—is heard a remonstrance against a violation of the faith on which the battles of the Revolution were fought. Indeed, from every source of moral and political truth comes a frown—an indignant frown—upon this scheme of treachery and oppression.

The evil tendencies of secret societies for mere partizan ends, are too obvious to require discussion. Washington has aptly described them as the means by which cunning men may usurp the power of the people, and gain unworthy rule. They are inconsistent with the American character. We boast of freedom of speech and liberty of the press. If evils exist, moral and political, which require reform, let us make a day-light business, and not to go about it like a thief in the night.—No practice could have a more demoralizing influence upon the character of our people, nor be better calculated to corrupt the ballot box and jury box, and to embitter the channels of social and political intercourse. The whole tendency is vicious, and the institution will speedily meet what it merits—the universal contempt of all honorable and patriotic men.

And now, fellow citizens, in conclusion, I would persuade you that the surest way to perpetuate our republican government, and its inestimable blessings of peace, prosperity, and happiness, is to maintain with unyielding firmness, the letter and spirit of the Constitution; and by cherishing those liberal notions of public society which have uniformly distinguished the career of the Democratic party. And when did a people multiply and advance in the elements of national greatness with such wonderful rapidity? It is not more than the lifetime of a very old man, since the members of our family of sovereign States numbered but thirteen, and the population of the whole fell below that now counted for one of a family of thirty-one. The end of the present century, in this ratio, will see the States doubled and the population trebled.—The constitution gave us a happy union of States, and under the auspices of both the nation has so prospered; and now the obligation devolves upon us, who are actors on the stage, to perpetuate and hand these vast

blessings down to our successors. This is a grave duty, and, in my humble opinion, can only be safely discharged by asserting and maintaining the constitutional rights of the States in their sovereign capacity; by the people of one State forbearing to interfere with the institutions of those of another; by maintaining those great ideas of civil and religious liberty, found at the very basis of our whole social and political system; by avoiding the creation of geographical parties, so suggestive of separation; and by leaving the people of each State, under the direction of Heaven, and the restraints of the constitution, to select and regulate as they may please, those merely local institutions under which they choose to live, and for the good or evil of which they, and they only, must account. These principles and practices settled by the people of all sections of the country, and I should be confident in the belief that the future of our republic is to cover many centuries of brilliant prosperity and progress.

#### Post Office Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1856.

Newspapers throughout the United States will render a service, in our opinion, to persons having correspondents in the Pacific region, by giving a conspicuous place to the subjoined circular in their respective columns.

JOHN B. WELLER,

Senate of U. S. from California.

J. W. DENVER,

House of Reps. of U. S., from Cal.

P. T. HERBERT,

House of Reps. of U. S., from Cal.

JOSEPH LANE,

Del. from Oregon Ter. H. R., U. S.

J. PATTON ANDERSON,

Del. from Wash. Ter., H. R., U. S.

To persons mailing letters for California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington:—Thousands of letters sent to the Pacific coast become dead letters. To remedy this evil, the Post Office Department, under the authority of Congress, has adopted, as an auxiliary to its operations, the following plan for simultaneously publishing at each and every post office in the Pacific region, in a list called the "Pacific Mail List," the names of persons to whom letters have been sent by mail to post offices in California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington. By this system a letter may be sent to any post office in the Pacific region for a person whose location is unknown, save the mere fact that he is somewhere in California or the Territories of Oregon and Washington; yet, if the letter be published in the "Pacific Mail List," its ultimate reception by the person for whom it is intended will be rendered highly probable. To enable those who may desire to extend to their Pacific correspondents the advantage thus offered, the following illustration is given:

Suppose it is wished to send to the Sacramento post office a letter for George Wilson, who emigrated to California from Pike county, Missouri, but it is feared that he may have changed his location, and hence may not receive the letter. In this case direct the letter to George Wilson, (late of Pike county, Missouri,) Sacramento, Cal. Then, in order to publish the letter in "Pacific Mail List," copy the address of the letter upon a piece of paper or card, and enclose the card, together with a three-cent postage stamp, in an envelope, and direct the envelope to the "Pacific Mail List," New York. Deposit the letter, as usual, in the mail for California, and at the same time drop the envelope, containing the card to publish the letter, in the mail for New York. From the address on the card thus received at the New York post office, the name, George Wilson, will be entered in its appropriate place in the "Pacific Mail List," which list is printed and sent by each mail to each and every postmaster in California and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, and by them posted in a conspicuous place in their respective offices. The list being thus distributed over the entire Pacific region, Geo. Wilson may at once learn from it that a letter has been sent to the Sacramento post office. No person of a similar name will receive the letter, for the address on it points out that it is intended for George Wilson, late of Pike county, Missouri. Thus many letters will be received that would otherwise be transmitted to the dead letter office.

The envelopes containing the advertising cards, sent to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, pay postage like ordinary mail matter, and must be prepaid. The addresses of letters copied on the pieces of paper or cards should be written in a plain and distinct manner. The three-cent postage stamps enclosed in the envelopes defray the expenses of publication, and must not be pasted to the cards, but simply enclosed with them. In the absence of postage stamps, three-cent coins may be substituted. It is believed that this circular has been drawn up so explicitly as to require no explanations; but, should this prove not to be the case, postmasters will take notice that all interrogatories must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York, and not to the department.

The first of this series of lists will accompany the mail of May 5th, and will be forwarded by each succeeding mail.

OLIVER EVANS WOODS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

March 5, 1856.

Mr. Woods has my authority to put his plan, as above, in operation, but no responsibility is assumed by the department; and all correspondence in regard to this arrangement must be addressed to the "Pacific Mail List," New York. That the public may avail itself of the advantages thus offered, postmasters are requested to give the circular a conspicuous place in their respective offices.

JAMES CAMPBELL,

Postmaster General.

JOHN F. DEMBRISKA, a Pole, who had recently arrived in Savannah, committed suicide short time ago. He left the following note:—"I am tired of life. I am here as a stranger. Could not find any employment, and my money was all gone, and so I resolved to commit suicide. I fought in Europe against despotism, lost everything I possessed. No bullet could find me in the battles, and here, in a Republican country I am obliged to shoot myself."

TRIAL OF THE WAKEMANS.—The New Haven Register of Wednesday says:—"The whole tribe of Wakemans—Rhoda Wakeman, Samuel Sly, and Miss Hersey—will be on trial this morning, at 9 o'clock, before the superior court. Perhaps no trial that ever took place in this city has occupied so much of public attention as this. The interest in the case is not confined to New Haven, but in other parts of the country people feel particularly interested in the result of this remarkable trial."

## THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the County.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 30, 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.

#### Ex-Governor Bigler's Speech.

The speech of Ex-Governor Bigler, delivered at Hartford, Connecticut, previous to the late election in that State, we lay before our readers to day. It is eloquent with truth, and we hope will be read by every man in Huntingdon county. Read, and hand to your neighbor.

MORE AID.—Wm. Sergeant, Esq., a son of the late distinguished Hon. John Sergeant, is out in a letter in the Philadelphia papers resigning his position as a member of the Whig Committee of Superintendence, and announcing his determination to support the Democratic ticket at the coming municipal election in that city.

Charles Gilpin, Josiah Randall, John M. Reed, and a number of other heretofore leading Whigs of Philadelphia, have avowed their determination to attach themselves to the Democratic party.

THE PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Lieutenant Governor Benchley has written a letter in reply to an invitation to address a know-nothing meeting in Worcester, in which he says:

"The nomination of Mr. Fillmore was unexpected and unfortunate, and the nomination of Donelson not only unfortunate but an insult to the North."

THE HOME JOURNAL, printed in New York by Messrs. Morris & Willis, is one of the best literary papers in this country? Will the editors favor us with an exchange?

RENOUNCING KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The Bedford Gazette publishes letters from David O. Shoemaker, Frederick H. Beegle and Jacob Harshbarger, renouncing and exposing Know-Nothingism, and denouncing the Order as "a sink of loathsome corruption and falsehood."

A KNOW-NOTHING PRAYER!—A clerical member of a know-nothing Council in Franklin county, addressed the pious petition to Heaven—

"that hell might open her ponderous jaws and swallow the Pope and all his adherents!" The reader can make his own comments.

RETIRING SENATORS.—The term of office of the following named Senators, representing the districts designated, expired with the late Legislature:

1 Eli K. Price,	17 W. M. Piatt,
2 Henry C. Pratt,	19 Thomas Hoge,
11 David Mellinger,	21 John Ferguson,
13 Samuel Wherry,	22 J. R. McClintock,
15 J. Cresswell, Jr.,	25 S. S. Jamison.
16 C. R. Beckalew,	

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the democratic convention of the sixth district of Maine:

"Resolved, That the confidence manifested by the people of the United States in the capacity, integrity, and sound principles of Franklin Pierce in his election to the presidency has been amply justified by the ability, firmness, purity, and patriotism, which have marked his conduct of public affairs."

#### The Rising Tide of Democracy.

During a few weeks past we have had the pleasure of recording democratic victories almost innumerable, and in all parts of the country. Seldom have the democracy withstood in the same period of time achieved so lengthily a consecration of triumphs. As the Oswego Palladium well remarks:—"The tide of democratic power is rising steadily and surely on every hand. It surged up in New Hampshire, increased handsomely in Rhode Island, has nearly overthrown the opposing billows in Connecticut, and rides triumphant through the cities, from St. Louis, through Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Oswego, Syracuse, and hundreds of other places, to Albany. These waves, increasing in size, are destined to swell on, until, by the ides of November, they shall all unitedly and harmoniously fill the full flood-tide of victory, whose waves are surely destined to carry upon their crest the democratic standard-bearers of 1856. Let the glorious tide sweep on till it overwhelms every vestige of fanatical demagogism. This it will do!"

#### Distinguished Recruits.

It is said that many prominent members of Congress, elected as Whigs, seeing the hopeless condition of that party, and detesting the doctrines of Republicanism and Know-Nothingism, have openly avowed their determination to act, hereafter, with the Democratic party. Among the names we have heard mentioned are those of Messrs. CARUTHERS and OLIVER, of Missouri; STEPHENS and CRAWFORD, of Georgia; TALBOTT and JEWETT, of Kentucky; CLINGMAN, of North Carolina; BOWLE, of Maryland; and WATKINS, of Tenn. Mr. OLIVER, we know, has openly declared his intention to unite with the Democracy, on the ground that it is the only National and Constitutional party; and we have no doubt that the other gentlemen named, and tens of thousands of others, will pursue the same course in the ensuing struggle for the Presidency. We welcome them under the folds of our banner.

#### Know Nothingism in Huntingdon county

Know Nothingism is on the decline in Huntingdon county as well as elsewhere. The novelty of a midnight meeting has ceased to attract the curious, while the honest spurn its overtures with indignation. Scores of those who, within two years past, were inveigled within its meshes, enslaved by its oaths, and made cowards by the secrecy it imposed, are beginning fully to realize the extent of their duplicity, and heartily ashamed of it, are leaving the Order in disgust. The consequence of this is, that some very strange as well as ludicrous developments are being made, which will come in play at the proper time.

We will venture the assertion that in no county in the commonwealth was the Society of Know-Nothings more completely and thoroughly organized than in our own; in every district in the county they could tell their strength to a man; nor was there a man unapproached who was susceptible by prejudice or bigotry of being drawn into their organization. Acting in secret, and imposing upon the confidence of others, all efforts of a counteracting tendency were paralyzed, and turned to their own advantage. So formidable did they appear that honest men, and men of nerve, paled before the magic wand of Know-Nothingism. But all honor to the great body of the Democratic party who remained true to their colors, who never deserted them, and in proportion as their enemies pressed upon them, fought with greater zeal and determination. And it is a fact worthy of notice that those democrats who were induced to join the Order are now its most formidable and energetic opponents—thus redeeming their characters in good time; for, one year hence, the cognomen Know-Nothing will be only spoken in derision—it will be numbered with the things that were—thrown aside by side with the dead carcass of Anti-Masonry, from thence to emit its offensive smell, when stirred, as a warning to all future political fillibusters; but some of its hucksters that we wot of, we fear, will never outlive the disgrace it entails; like the Shirt of Nessus, it will stick to them until their shroud covers it.

We can heartily join a cotemporary in forgiving those who were deceived, who went into the new order, captivated by its promises and specious pretensions. But now that its corruption has been exposed, now that the common judgment of mankind has pronounced it a hideous lie, the man who holds on to and sustains "Know-Nothingism," is guilty of impugning the known truth, and is destined to political damnation.

At the Spring elections in this borough one year ago the Know-Nothings carried everything before them; in fact, there was no organized opposition to them. At the late March election, however—contrary to our most sanguine expectations—they were defeated. Exasperated at this unlooked for result, they resolved on a total annihilation of all opposition at the corporation election on the first Monday of this month; but in this, as our readers are aware, they signally failed—a more decided victory over them followed their unexampled exertions to maintain their ground.

As was anticipated, the results of these two elections have told with considerable effect throughout the county. The Midnight Order is now in a state of disorganization; there is no union, no harmony, no confidence existing among them. Some declaring that "the present leaders of the party are ruining it attempting to rule it;" others complain that what was to have been a principal feature in their organization, to wit, "a proscription of office-seekers," has been set aside, and that instead of "the office seeking man," the old office-hunters of Huntingdon county are still extending their hands, crying "give! give!" and declare that the attempts made to thrust such candidates upon them will be resisted.

A few of their leaders have embraced black Republicanism, while those that are left are busily piping for their nomination for the State Senate. (Have they ever thought of the utter impossibility of a Know-Nothing being elected from this district?) Some of the rank and file who were formerly Whigs, have gone back to their first love, and some have openly embraced Democracy. There is no mistaking the fact—the evidences of it are to be seen on every hand. They have lost scores of their best men, and the "good work goes bravely on." They may well sing—

"If I was so soon to be done for—  
Oh! what was I begun for?"

#### An Old-Line Whig.

In the course of the speech made by Senator Jones, of Tennessee, at the celebration of Henry Clay's birth-day at the Slashes, Virginia, he said:

"I do not belong to the so-called American party, and I thank God for that." [Continued laughter.] I belong to the Henry Clay party. I have never veered to the right or to the left. I love the memory of Henry Clay; but I never worshipped any false gods. I stand now, Mr. President, where I have ever stood, and where I mean to stand as long as I shall stand at all. I am an old-fashioned, old school, Henry Clay, Heaven-blessed and consecrated whig. [Great laughter.]

WESTWARD HO!—We learn from the Chicago Democratic Press that during the forty eight hours ending Saturday morning, the eight trains on the Michigan Southern road brought eighty one coaches, containing 4,000 passengers; and in the same time the six trains over the Michigan Central took into that city sixty-three coaches, containing 4,662 passengers, nearly nine thousand passengers arriving in two days.

#### The Old-Line Whigs of Kentucky.

The old-line whigs of Kentucky held a State convention at Lexington on the 12th instant. If we are correctly informed (says the Memphis Appeal) the object of this assemblage is to take the sense of the old-line Clay whigs upon the present attitude and aspect of affairs—to determine whether they will stand aloof for the present or unite in the support of one or the other of the contending parties. We learn of a gentleman just arrived from Louisville there is a strong probability that the great mass of the whigs will sustain the democratic nominations, provided they are such as the democrats pledge themselves to give to the country—sound in politics, pure in character, patriotic in motive, capable of administering the government, and "faithful to the constitution." The democratic nominees will have all these qualities and qualifications. The Kentucky whigs may, therefore, prepare to join hearts and hands with us.

The convention spoken of adopted a platform. The subjoined planks may be regarded as fair samples of the whole structure.

"That the constitution vests in Congress no legislative power over slavery or any other domestic institution of the States, having adequate population, adopting republican governments, and complying with the just requirements of the constitution and the laws, ought to be admitted into the Union on a footing of equality with the other States, with or without slavery, as the good people thereof—being citizens of the United States—in their municipal character may be pleased to ordain; that all agitation of the slavery question, whether in States or Territories, should cease in Congress, and the existing laws should be acquiesced in by all lovers of the peace of the Union.

"That every right protected by the constitution should be faithfully accorded to every class of men to whom its provisions extend, without regard to section, birth, or religion, of parties entitled to such rights; and that loyalty to the government, honesty, and capacity are the true tests of the eligibility of men to the enjoyment of the franchises of citizenship."

The Louisville Democrat of the 15th instant has a full report of the proceedings of the convention. That paper says:

"The proceedings were short, and the concurrence in them unanimous. A motion was made, we understand, to adjourn immediately upon the adoption of the address and resolutions, but it was too plain that the audience wanted something more. A call was made for the Hon. A. Dixon, and he responded in a broadside against the new revelation at length. His speech is highly spoken of as determined and withering. He was followed by Mr. Stevenson, who denounced the know-nothing party just about as it deserved. It is refreshing to see these old-line whigs again in open organization, as in old times. It is so infinitely above the recent fungus of sin in the opposition that it looms up like an oasis in the desert. The resolutions are general and unexceptionable. There is a slight squinting at protection, but not more than will, perhaps, be found in any tariff that could be framed. They embrace only political subjects, such as political parties have a right to differ about. The position of the men composing this convention will extort respect. The mass of their old associates have gone and left them, a small remnant. They would not be tempted by party associates, nor the hope of position, to take up a new revelation. They refused to go with the multitude to do evil. They do their own thinking, and need no advice. Let them proceed; if they can bring their old associates out of a secret, oath-bound, Jacobinical association, they will perform an important service."

What we have gained in Connecticut. The New Haven Register thus briefly sums up the result of the recent election in Connecticut:

"In the last legislature the Hindoos had a majority of about seventy in the house, and all but two of the senators. This year we gain more than fifty members of the house, and elect nine senators! Minor run ahead of Ingham, who, though he was in a minority of the popular vote about ten thousand votes of an election by the people over the Hindoo, abolition, and whig candidates combined! This shows where Connecticut will be in the presidential contest soon to come off. Almost every town in the State shows a democratic gain on the popular vote; and, whilst we have lost the election by the skin of our teeth, we have the satisfaction of knowing that the democratic is the only party in the State, and that the opposition is doomed to fall before it."

The splendid achievement of our friends in Connecticut challenges the admiration of democrats everywhere. The Providence Post says:

"It was accomplished under the most embarrassing and discouraging circumstances, and by a most determined and unflinching effort. The nomination of Welles for governor by the republicans, it should be kept in mind, did not result from any dissatisfaction on the part of the leaders of that party with the Hindoo nominee, but was a mere trick to entrap democratic voters. It succeeded to some little extent; but that it effected so little is creditable in the highest degree to the firmness and intelligence of the democratic masses. The nomination of Mr. Rockwell by the 'old-line' whigs was another movement calculated to weaken the democratic chances of success; but it could not, and did not, dishearten the friends of our glorious cause. In spite of these and a score of minor discouragements, and in the face of an opposition as reckless and unblushing in its falsehood as that which met the democrats of this State, they marched forward in an unbroken column, and accomplished a work which renders it certain that old Connecticut is all ready to wheel into line when the presidential tocsin shall give its first sound. The result is emphatic in its story that the democratic party is larger by six thousand than any other party in the State! Last year our candidate for governor, Mr. Ingham, lacked about ten thousand votes of an election, and was behind Minor, the Hindoo candidate. Now, Ingham lacks but little more than one thousand of an election over the Hindoo, republican, and whig candidates combined and leads Minor, so far as heard from, six thousand six hundred and twenty-one votes!"

#### The Campaign Opened in Missouri.

We have already been advised by telegraph of the signal victory achieved by the democrats of St. Louis over the know-nothings at the municipal election held in that city on the 7th instant. A St. Louis paper thus records this brilliant democratic triumph—this successful assault upon the dark-lanternites in their oldest and strongest citadel:

"Nobly have the gallant democracy borne themselves in the struggle with the dark and serried ranks of the know-nothing order, and the victory they have achieved is the grandest ever recorded in the annals of St. Louis! They have elected the entire ticket by a majority of nearly twenty-five hundred votes. They have carried eight wards out of ten, and hold a preponderating power in both branches of the city council. They have elected their nominees in almost all the vacancies and new memberships of the school board. Such are the first fruits we present to the country of the uprising of the people of the West. It was the initiative battle of Fillmore and Donelson in Missouri, and their defeat by so overwhelming a vote will dissolve their party in this State like snow before the summer's sun. It was the last desperate effort of the midnight fraternity to perpetuate their supremacy in the commercial and political centre of the Valley of the Mississippi, and they have been routed with no common overthrow—disbanded in no casual conflict. Grass will grow on the threshold of their lodges—the echo alone will answer to their watchwords—their grips, and signs, and oaths will be numbered amongst the things that were."

#### Poes Without, Trators Within!

The Belfast News Letter, one of the oldest and most respectable journals of Ireland, makes public the following statement of its Liverpool correspondent:

"We are assured that Charles Sumner and Lord Carlisle have been in active correspondence on the Slavery question. The league between the Aristocracy of the old world and the abolition disunionists of the United States is perfect."

"The Earl of Carlisle is Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—and Chas. Sumner is an Abolitionist Senator of the United States from Massachusetts, and a kind of Drummond Light of the Black Republican faction."

This disclosure of the Belfast journal, is only a new evidence of the close and intimate alliance between the Black Republican Abolition Party in the United States, and the aristocracy of Great Britain, which was already known to exist. It is not long since that the London Daily News, the oracle of the British Anti-slavery Society, declared right out, that in the event of a war between England and the United States, it had the fullest assurance that the Anti-Slavery Party here would be with Great Britain. Quite natural, all this!—What sympathy can the Aristocracy of Great Britain have for the American Union, which was reared on the ruins of a monarchy? What love can their Abolition and Black Republican allies, on this side the Atlantic, have for that same Union, which is held together by a constitution which they are in the habit of denouncing as an 'atrocious bargain,'—nay, the Union itself, as a 'League' with Death, and a Covenant with Hell?"

#### Mr. Buchanan's Reception.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—At exactly twelve o'clock to-day the citizens were informed by the sound of cannon of the arrival of Mr. Buchanan, Ex-Minister to England.—The avenues in the vicinity of Walnut street (what were thronged with excited and curious spectators, and upon the pier itself a considerable number of persons gathered.)

On the arrival of the boat the crowd formed into line, as Mr. Buchanan, accompanied by the Board of Trade, stepped on shore, and proceeded to his carriage. Cheers in abundance saluted him. One exhilarated individual shouted loudly for President Buchanan, and seemed determined to inspire surrounding persons with his enthusiasm.

Accompanied by several Councilmen, Mr. Buchanan proceeded to the Philadelphia Exchange Reading Room, where he was received and welcomed in a short speech by John Welsh, Esq.

Mr. B., in reply, said he felt as if his foot was again upon his native heath, and he knew that in the opinion of his fellow citizens, he had not discredited his country nor its principles. He had been absent above three years, and was happy to be once more in his native land. He was addressed by a committee of Merchants as a visitor, not as a party man, and he would respond in the same feeling.

The large hall in which the reception took place, was crowded in every part.

During the progress of Mr. Buchanan's speech, he was interrupted by frequent applause. At the termination he was loudly cheered. Mr. B. then proceeded to the Merchants' Hotel, where he was greeted by many friends.

#### Patriotic Advice to Patriotic Whigs.

We copy the following from the Kentucky Statesman:

"The issue in this contest demands of these old-line whigs no amalgamation, no fusion, no surrender of principle, but simply that they shall for a time stand united side by side with the democracy in eradicating dangerous and alarming political heresies; and this they must inevitably be forced to do, or stand committed against us. After this is done, and our sovereign equality as States in the Union put beyond peril, and the reorganization of the old whig party can be accomplished, we shall then be ready as ever to meet them in open, honorable, and American discussion, and defend those great fundamental principles of the democratic party upon which we think our country has attained its present prosperity and glory."

The Cleveland Plain Dealer in noticing the election of the Democratic ticket in that city by a majority of four hundred, says:

"This is, indeed, glory enough for one day. Fusionism and know-nothingism have run their race in Cleveland. Councilmen and constables must seek some other hobby for the future. The black-republican ruffians who hung Douglas in effigy on the public square one year ago are themselves now dangling in the air."

"There is a tide in the affairs of men."

"DEMOCRATS, be firm! Relax not your organization! Keep the enemy always in your sight! This is presidential year, and this is its glorious beginning. There is not a ward in the city we cannot carry at the next election by the proper exertion. The city is rousingly democratic, and so will be the whole country in November next!"