HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, May 21, 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.

A Committee of the State Council of which is to be, or already has been acted on at the meeting of the State Council. It proposes to abolish the oath but not the signs, poses to abolish the oath but not the signs, "love darkness rather than light"—doubtless, grips, or pass-words of the Order—and the because he felt and knew that "his deeds midnight secrecy is to be continued even if were evil." While he grew and waxed strong the new ritual has been adopted.

The whole proceedings of this secret committee are a trick worthy of the character and ments; he shunned the noon-day sun, as in perfect keeping with all other acts of the something ungenial to his nature, and blightoath-bound midnighters. Look at it for one moment. The Hollidaysburg Standard says made him love secrecy. He instinctively M. H. Jolly as its chairman, met in secret, in future edvancement. He well knew that the that place, and passed a resolution abolishing all secrecy, obligations, signs, grips and pass and white, the blue spirits and gray," requiwords of the American order in Blair county | red the talismanic-or, rather, the superstiti--and yet, in the same paper in which this resolution is published, are given the proceedings of a secret meeting, held in Altoona, by council No. 60, on the 3d-two days after at which this same M. H. Jolly presided; still they have the cool assurance to make an effort to convince the people that secresy above board. He knew that—like mushhas been abolished!

The fact is, that in their dying struggles, they grasp at straws to save themselves .-They know, only too well, that the oaths and secret meetings are objectionable to all outsiders, hence they probably obtained permission to use this new dodge for the coming minds. He was convinced that he could election. It would be in perfect accordance never enslave men's consciences, but by imwith the character of an order built upon deception-whose leading members would go into courts of justice, and swear upon the that the obligation and the consequences of Holy Evangalists less than a year ago that its violation, were sufficient to render docile there was no such order in existence!

Now, suppose that the Resolution spoken of had actually been passed in good faith, it would only be another step toward its speedy dissolution. The Know Nothing Yankee fanatics permit English protestants to become members of the order by abolishing the birth test-while in the South they permit Catholics to enter the fold, provided they were born in this country. If we are to have the oaths and se cresy abolished in the middle States, what are the principles of this great harmonious party? Fish in the South, flesh in the North, fowl in the middle-everything

 Let the honest voters beware of such tricks to gull them into the support of the old office dozed away in fancied security—saying, "to-hunters. Let them rest assured that the od-morrow shall be as to-day," &c., and whilst driven its leaders to this last miserable and be assured that whatever they may do openly, is only a ratification of what they have already accomplished in the secret oath bound an axiom in politics that contained the "hid-Council Chambers.

Unfortunate Discovery.

The discovery, after a long search, of the dead bodies of the two children, who recently strayed from home and got lost in the woods, in Bedford county, has seriously damaged the capital of the "intense Americans" in that locality. They had an excellent bugbear story fixed up, on the strength of which they expected to do a good business at the fall circulated a report, which we have no doubt, was believed by many of their deluded brethren, viz: that these children had been kidcounty, with the view of converting the boys into NUNS!!! The K. N. "High Priest" his capacity to "rule America."

Still Deserting. We clip the following from the last Bedford Gazette, by which it will be seen that even the colporteurs of the "midnight order" America," but from the number of renunbrighter day will soon break upon them.

Martinsburg, Blair Co. May 5, 1856. To the Editor of the Bedford Gazette.

Sir:-I deem it a duty to state that I was gaged in circulating, as a colporteur, Know Nothing Books, which I am now convinced are in violation of the principles of a TRUE American. I am truly sorry that I ever allowed myself to engage in such a business, because I know it was wroug. In view of these tacts, and believing Know-Nothingism to be a gross violation of our glorious Constitution, I have renounced it forever, and have returned to my democratic principles which I love better than I ever did before.

JOHN A. YOUNT. 5th inst., by the Election of Hon. James T. Hale, President ; James W. Smith, Treasurer: Wm. Bagshaw, Secretary; James E. Montgomery, Chief Engineer, and a Board of twelve Directors.

Glimpses of "Sam," by the aid of his Dark Lantern.

In taking a retrospective view of Sam's past life till the present time, we can hardly repress the feeling of pity and sorrow at the mutability of human life. The early struggles for advancement—the difficulties to be surmounted—the triumphs—the inconstancy of fortune, and the various reverses which may blast and wither all our bright and happy visions of future success and enjoyment. Truly, none can enter into, or describe the living reality of such feelings better than Born, no doubt, in darkness-of doubtful parentage-perhaps in the secret haunts where lurk the disappointed, revengeful and ambitious; he came into the world an illfavored, but vigorous boy. Of his childhood, and youth, it is unnecessary to say anything. Of his manhood, his frailties, follies, errors, and rancorous intolerance, have become a Know Nothings has prepared a new ritual, part of his country's history. By the aid of his dark lantern, we shall notice a few of his traits. Sam always, even from his infancy, had a peculiar idiosincracy which made him under the favorable influences which nature's 'sable curtains" cast around him-concealing his aggressive and proscriptive moveing to his schemes and prospects for place and power. The same constitutional peculiarity that on the 1st inst. a secret committee, with | felt that it was necessary to his growth and elements which he called to his aid and marshalled under his banner, the "black spirits ous and interested influences of darkness and secrecy to induce them to come forth and swear allegiance to his secret organization. He was well aware that his principles were so intolerant and proscriptive, that they would not bear the scrutiny of open and candid investigation. Nor would they bear to be set forth in public and advocated openly and rooms—they would grow and flourish but in the dark-the honest and genial influence of

Sam understood human nature well. He knew that his dogmas were of such a character as to be always repugnant to the feelings and judgment of honorable and patriotic posing an obligation he could secure their acquiescence. Like his worthy predecessor and antetype, Loyola, he knew very well, and obedient the most stubborn and turbulent subjects he possessed. With these held in "terrorum" over their heads he could safely trust for their support in his wildest schemes -most fanatical absurdities-even in disregard of all moral honesty or principle, in or-der to secure the "loaves and fishes" of office. Past events demonstrate most conclusively, that he did not reckon without his host. His command was go ye out into all the country and proselyte, and their commission was to "Know Nothing," especially if questioned as to the object of their mission. They did go. Not only did they go into all the highways and byways, but they also went into tenantless and dilapidated old buildings, the "habitation of moles and bats,' into cellars and garrets, and even penetrated into the sacred precincts of worshipping assemblies. Indeed, "the work went bravely on." While his opponents in many places ium which attaches to the order alone has in others they made a show of resistance, it the contest, and with such success that the despicable shift to get aid and comfort, and defeat of his foes was almost the first intimawith victory, he became more intolerant than den manna" for which he so ardently longed, and for which no sacrifice was too great in obtaining it. In enjoying this, to a certain extent, he presented the rather curious anomaly, viz: that repletion only sharpened his

His ambition was thoroughly awakened. He looked forward to the White House as the haven of repose which must be attained, should he even have to plant his heel upon the Constitution itself. Alas! for the uncertainty of human hopes and expectations .--The "rights of man" cannot be trampled unelection. The Bedford Gazette says :- "Cer- der foot with impunity. The sacred prerogatain KNOW NOTHINGS had industriously lives of freemen cannot be invaded without arousing a spirit of resistance and revenge.-Freedom of conscience—the most inestimable boon ever conferred upon poor humanity, cannot be abrogated even by the sword or the fore the nomination, but in the subsequent napped by a Catholic institution in Cambria fagot. The villainous and despotic test which disqualifies—and deprives a citizen of his civil rights and immunities because he presumes to worship God under his own vine who started that report should at once be re- and fig-tree, or in other words, "according therefore, of the nominee, the Old Dominion warded with a leather medal as indicative of to the dictates of his own conscience," at will play the strongest card, and have the once snaps the tenderest and the strongest cord that vibrates in his heart. That glorious of old, a maker of kings, certainly will be, fabric—the Constitution—containing as it as she always has been since the formation of does, the essence and vitality of civil and religious liberty—purchased by the blood of our forefathers and matured by their wisdom -contains and admits of no such test or disfranchisement. In seeking to lay his pol- the three principal competitors, the Convenare leaving it in deep disgust. Bedford, and luted hands on that instrument—the sacred tion will look probably still further South, Blair counties have heretofore been considered and revered palladium of equal rights, he and to that portion of our country, the extreme strongholds of the party that wants to "rule passed the Rubicon of his power and prosper- South, which has never given a Democratic something by the war. And yet we very ity. The Gordion knot was cut. The oathes or obligations which he had imposed upon him are united all the sterling qualities, qualciations lately published in the Gazette, a many of his honest, but prejudiced and deluded followers, ceased to have any moral or citizen, gentleman, statesman, patriot, and binding effect. Thousands deserted his standard. The heterogeneous materials which the friend and pupil of Calhoun, having been he had collected together began to crumble to raised in his immediate vicinity, the confia member of the Know-Nothing party, of pieces in his hands. The White House be- dential friend of Clay and Webster, and their Martinsburg, Blair county, and have been en- gan to recede in the distance—and all his friendship cemented in the compromise strug- ness to the sway of despotism? What will cherished hopes and fond aspirations began gle of 1850, and enjoying the confidence of to fade—while defeat, disgrace and ignominy all the leading statesmen of both parties now loomed up before him with crushing weight on the public stage, he must possess qualities and fearful reality. Though angry strife and of no ordinary character, and he himself an extensive defection in his ranks caused by individual of no ordinary cast, fitted to fill the "black spirits and white" ceasing to har- the Presidency or any other position to which monize, had caused serious alarm and fearful his fellow-citizens may call him; and among forebodings in the mind of Sam; he never- his many gifts and qualifications, and by no theless "cast about him" in order to alight, means the least, are his perfect indifference etrieve his failing fortunes. Although in the early part of his life-and during his sition which his friends have sought for him. Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Com- crusade against the successor of Saint Peter possess and unite more of the true elements PANY.—This Company was organized on the and his followers, he suddenly, and most of greatness, and the gifts that lead to disthinst., by the Election of Hon. James T. miraculously, became convinced of the fact tinction, than usually fall to the lot of manthat the "Vicegerent upon Earth" and the kind. agents and emissaries of Loyola to boot-es-

cret and august council and enrolled amongst actor. Previous to the battle of San Jacinto, the faithful. While he received the Gallican | as Secretary of War of the Republic, he was members of the "Holy Mother Church" how- not compelled to be in the camp; but, beever, it is but justice to Sam to say that he lieving he could more effectually serve his still retained his usual suspicion and strong country, he hastened to the field, joined the dislike to members of the same church from the land of "Sweet Erin." Patrick and Dinfight—therefore, the presumption is, they re- taken to the rear, the command devolved and secrecy to transact business, as something and the result thereof, the world, through hisderogatory to his courage, and a reproach to tory, is conversant.
"Ould Ireland," the land of his birth. Per-"Ould Ireland," the land of his birth. Perhaps the honest, free-spoken, but eracible ed, being a distinguished lawyer and jurist, Pat, glorying in the memory and achievements of Donneybrook Fair, where

An Irishman in all his glory is there, He meets with a friend, and spends half a crown, Then with his shellaly—for love knocks him

down. would not be a suitable candidate for admission into the order. Or, whether from his blundering propensity, Sam still feels afraid to entrust him with a dark lantern, I am unable to say. It is a fact, however, he still retains his usual antipathy toward him as a suitable subject for initiation into the Order.

The signs of the times seem to indicatelooking to the troubles and dissentions in the councils of Sam—that the olive branch may be tendered even to Patrick, and that he may yet become as, good an "American" as any mother's son of them. His "rich Irish brogue" is a virtue, perhaps, that Sam has never yet fully discovered, and consequently is unable to appreciate. It once possessed a potent charm in the eyes of one at least, who aspired to a seat in "high places." Why may not Sam try to profit by its happy and valuable influences also?

I have thus endeavored briefly to trace his history up to this time, and as he now appears to be in a strait in regard to his future operations, I will take my leave of him for the present. Meanwhile, should circumstances prove favorable, I may again take a glimpse at his sayings and doings both past and present by the aid of his dark lantern.

OLD BARREE. The Next Presidential Nominee. [From the Richmond Enquirer.]

As about only a month remains in which the noon-day sun having a deleterious effect to canvass the claims of the different competitors for the honors of the nomination at Cincinnatti for the presidency, it will hardly be deemed out of place to present a few reflections upon the subject.

That the established usages of the party will prevail, and among them the two-third rule, none can doubt, for none but a madman in view of its beneficial effects, so long demonstrated, would repeal it; as the only obever been alleged, is that it has sometimes foisted upon the country a second-rate man. Admit this, which we do not, it is evident, as a matter of history that if the rule has occarate man as President, it has always at the same time insured a first-rate President, cabinet, and administration-those that have favorably compared with any chosen under any other rule.

The three principal competitors before the Convention will be Messrs. Pierce, Buchanan and Douglas-all popular, unexceptionable, and with hosts of ardent friends and admirers to press their respective claims and interests in the Convention, and to the highest honor on earth; and that each will have a strong and cordial support, none can doubt; but it is a fact beyond all dispute that they cannot all be nominated. Then the question arises, who of the three will be the lucky victor? Judging of the future by the past, which is certainly a correct criterion, it is occupied at Baltimore by Messrs. Cass, Buchanan, and Douglas, and with like results tion that he was in the field at all. Elated produced by similar causes, and all be thrown aside, after a triangular struggle of many days, and a new man be chosen as a compromise candidate and nominee.

Should this be the result, and it is more than probable, as they are all Northern men, and the present and last President also from the North, the Convention will unquestionably look towards the South for the nominee; and among the brilliant galaxy of Southern Statesmen, none stand more conspicuously than Hunter, of Virginia, and Rusk of Texas, each of whom has been often spoken of favorably in connection with the nomination; each of whom has his host of friends and admirers, and either of whom would make an admirable and unexceptionable President. and is well and favorably known to the whole country as sound upon all national questions. Then the question will be reduced to this: who is the stronger man, and has the best prospect of success, not only beelection? That the Democratic nominee will be elected, none can doubt, but it will, in all probability, have to be done, principally, by the South and West. In the selection, most potent voice, and if not, like Warwick our government, a maker of Presidents in

almost every contest. Should her favorite son, Hunter, not be the nominee, after a failure to nominate either of President, and Rusk will be the man-as in possible, upon some happy expedient to to public station, and his extraordinary success, nay luck, in attaining any and every popride of power" he had preached a zealous A man who has always been successful must of greatness, and the gifts that lead to dis-

Raised and educated in South Carolina and pecially when of Gallican blood, were not georgia, he migrated to Texas at an early day, was a kidnapper, or, at least, such dangerous foes to "the State" after all. and participated in all the stirring scenes by sending back Onesimus."

troops, urged immediate battle, after helping to make all proper arrangements, and, upon nis always loved an open field and a fair the commander-in-chief being wounded and garded the act of skulking away in darkness upon Rusk. With the issue of that battle,

> he was made the first chief justice of the Republic, and in that august position it was his high prerogative to bring order out of chaos and confusion; and in this position he remained, although often solicited to become a candidate for the Presidency, until annexation, and was then elected one of the two first United States Senators from the "Lone Star." He has been three times elected, and the last time unanimously, which speaks volumes in his favor, especially when it is remembered that previously to his recent reelection, he had led-the opposition to the Know-Nothings, who were headed by the hero of "San Jacinto." Gen. Rusk's purity, firmness, decision of character, and excellent judgment, have been eminently displayed in every position in which he has been placed in his long and successful career.

It is a fact well known, he could have made hundreds of thousands by the passage of the Texas State bill by Congress, being the originator, supporter, and Ajax of it; but, true to his incorruptible integrity, which had always distinguished him through life, he would not touch a dollar, preferring to remain in the same moderate circumstances in which he had always been, and enjoy the confidence of mankind, as a perfect model of integrity and statesmanship. In him are united all the good and essential qualities and ability from which to command a President, who would compare favorably with those who have preceded, at any time or any party. With Gen. Rusk, therefore, as the nominee for the Presidency, and Gov. Toucey of Connecticut, or Gov. Dickinson, of New York, or Governor Bigler of Pennsylvania, or Gov. Medill of Ohio, as the nominee for the Vice Presidency, who could for a moment doubt the result of the next Presidential election? POTOMAC.

The War and its Results.

The great war in Europe is ended, the smoke of the conflict is rolling up from the ghastly battle-fields, and the flowers of peace are budding upon the grave of blood. The Crimea, which has been the scene of so many jection to it, even by our opponents, that has savage conflicts, never witnessed more revolting spectacles, more horrid butcheries, than those just terminated. It was a battle of giants, all powerful, all revengeful, all amsionally given the Democratic party a second- | bitious, all desperate. After long, long weary months of slaughter, after the expenditure of millions of money, after the funeral pall has shrouded thousands of hearthstones, and the wail of anguish has gone up from desolate hearts, the war is ended, and we may well

inquire "what has it accomplished?" From the exultation of France and England at the conclusion of the Peace Congress, some might infer that they gained all for which they took up arms. In the commotion of the conflict, and in watching the subtleties of diplomats, in enduavoring to extricate themselves and their government from who must soon be ten or twenty millions .the prosecution of a war that did not enlist the sympathies of the people, our minds were imposture or misguided philanthrophy has apt to be led away from the real object of the transformed into social outcasts, are now in a war. But now, in the calmness of peace, we natural position-a normal condition, their not unreasonable to anticipate a result at can look back to the origin of the difficulties, Cincinnati similar to what occurred at Balti- and in contemplating the whole scene, as it they were not here, another inquiry might be more—that the prominent gentlemen already passes in panoramic view before us, it be- presented; but they are, and always must recomes a pertinent inquiry—for what was the war undertaken What has been gained to ply here, and these are the things we must recompense for the immense sacrifice of trea- reason on. These negroes do not vary from

sure and of life? going on between Russia and Turkey. The ities, and this same specialty prevades the nationality of the latter power was thought to entire being, as wide apart in a single hair of be in danger, and to prevent the rapacious globule of blood or primordial atom, as in Bear of the North from devouring poor Turk- the color of the skin; in short, this negro is a ey without mercy or remorse; to preserve its widely differet and vastly inferior species, integrity as a nation, and also to preserve an and the existing relation, however defective equalization of power in Europe, France and in particulars, is a natural relation which England entered into an alliance, and took up springs spontaneously from the necessities of the cudgels for Turkey. This seemed gen-erous and commendable. But when it be-to demonstrate beyond doubt, or even the afcame apparent that these governments were not actuated by such high and holy motives, they ceased to have our sympathy. Of this they complained. Let the sequel show how much they have done for Turkey. Every restriction of Russia's power which they have secured, was made desirable by their own fears; they have done nothing, absolutely nothing to preserve the nationality of Turkey, nothing to prevent fresh inroads by Russia, nothing to guarantee her their protection. So far as the interests of Turkey are concerned the war has peen futile. She has gained nothing, and lost enough. She has lost more than Russia demanded, and which, had it been granted, would have spared so many wails of woe. More than ever heretofore, the Turks have become familiar with the notions and manners of more enlightened and civilized nations, and it necessarily follows that their customs, their religion, their government must change. And this will be accomplished without invasion by foreign nations, and without the aid of foreign arms. The sure and silent current of time will wash away the foundation of established usages.

It is to be hoped that the cause of freedom and humanity throughout Europe has gained much fear this has not been the case. We had hoped that the groaning nations of Europe would have taken advantage of the turmoil in which their oppressors were involved, and by a simultaneous effort shake off their chains. These opportunities come but rarely, and can it be that they will still kiss the rod that smites them, and bow with meekbe the next scheme to retrieve the lost renown of English arms, or maintain the stability of Napoleon's crown, remains to be seen .- Union & Patriot.

ABOLITION BLASPHEMY .- The following infamous sentiments were vomited forth by the negro worshipper, W. L. Garrison, at the recent meeting of the anti-Slavery Society in the city of New York:

"The religion of America was the religion of the devil. The Christ of America is a slave-holding, slave-trading, and slave hunting Christ; and if any man preaches up any other christ, the American clergy will dewas in favor of Slavery and that St. Paul

Thereupon, they were welcomed into his se- preparatory to its revolution, as a principal Negro Subordination Essential to White Equality.

Democracy, in the true American sense, is equality—equality of rights and equality of duties for all those whom God has created equal: All who belong to the white species or race have common capacities, wants, instincts, tendencies, and it is, therefore, a selfevident truth, as propounded by Jefferson, that they should have the same privileges and be held to the same responsibilities. One man may be born with more mental capacity than another, as everybody sees they are in their physical attributes and education-mental exercise or cultivation may produce or result in wide and extreme variations, not only in their intellectual powers, but in their moral habitudes, their sensibilities, their tastes, manners, &c. But these things are all accidental, the fortune or misfortunes of the individual, and with which governments or men's political rights and duties have no connection. The great foundation of eternal law, fixed by the hand of the Almighty—that those created alike, and therefore designed for like purposes, shall enjoy the same rights and fulfil the same duties, is all that comes within its scope; thus a true and legitimate government, securing this natural equality to all its citizens, leaves everything beyond to the will of the individual, to ascend or descend in the social scale just as his industry, talents or moral worth may be estimated by his fellows.

Throughout the broad domain of animated being each species has its specific uses-its purpose, its design, and in the more elevated -the human creation-its mission, written in its structure by the finger of the Almighty, and in a language too legible to be mistaken a moment. Our experience, our common sense, our reason, as well as our instincts, impel us to treat woman as woman, having with a different organism different wants tendencies, in short, a different nature, which for her happiness as well as our own, must be recognized, and must be acted on in order to preserve the moral health, indeed, the physical health of society. So, too, in respect to childhood-to force the infant to live out the life of the half grown, or the latter to act as if they had the capacities of the adult, would not only be wrong, sinful, impious, but absurd, and utterly destructive of social order, indeed, of very social existence. So, too, in respect to the inferior creation—our domestic animals-each species has its own specific wants, specific purposes; and its well being as well as our own: demand that they may be treated accordingly. The natural relation existing between individuals of the species is equality, sameness-for though in our own race we see great variations, these are all the result of accident, of chance, of innumerable contrivances, and which in Europe actually transforms the only inferior element of the population (royalty) into this bogus, bastard or accidental superiority.

Now, were we to violate this great foundation law that underlies our institutions, our social as well as our political edifice; were we to force men and women and children, or try to force them to vote-to have a voice in the government of society-to manifest equal capacities-to fulfil common duties, where would this end, this monstrous social contradiction and absurdity, terminate? Why, of course, in the total destruction of the communitythe universal debauchment of all that is true and good; for the natural relation thus lost sight of, there would follow, and only could follow, a social chaos. We have now nearly four millions of negroes in our midst, and These negroes, except a mere handful whom true relation to the superior white man. If main here, and are destined to rapidly multius-there is no variation in white and black It will be remembered that a contest was -they are specialities, and this same specialfectation of doubt, the perfet truth of this assertion. In all human experience there is no instance where white men have propagated themselves, or in other words, lived when in this condition, and on the contrary, no single instance where negroes have propagated when out of this condition, or when thrust into the position of white men, or so-called freedom. Now, nothing is plainer or less mistakable than that the perversion of this relation—the

> men and three millions of negroes—is the basis, the corner stone of our Republican edifice, which supports the whole fabric of our civilization, and which, if perverted, and these twenty millions of white citizens degraded to a legal or forced level with these subordinate negroes, then of course, Ithat natural equality among white men which constitutes American Democracy must be corrupted, and lost sight of, and our wing years tem sink into utter ruin and desolation.— True, the North, with no negroes among them, may escape this distraction, but will they? Democrats must remember that they got their Democracy from the South, that it was the Jeffersons and Madisons who first promulgated and established its glorious truth, and in spite of the efforts of the Hamiltons and Adams of the North-that it was the Calhouns and Jacksons who sustained and defended these truths-that even in 1840, when nearly the whole North lay postrate at the feet of a paper aristocracy, five Southern States were found faithful to the cause of Democratic equality; in short, Northern Demo-crats should know that if "slavery" were overthrown, the Greeleys and Sewards and Weeds and Tom Corwins would be able to accomplish the object for which their party has labored for half a century-to impose upon them a bogus or bastard Republicanism, which, except, in name, is little, if any, better than monarchy itself.

violation of this natural law of white supre-

macy and negro subordination, must demor-

alize and destroy society, must debauch and

corrupt it a thousand times over more hope-

lessly than even that following a perversion of

the true relations of the sexes, children, &c.

Or in other words, the existing relations of

the races—of the twenty millions of white

Finally, if anything more were needed to show the truth of Mr. McDaffie's declaration that slavery was the corner stone of our renounce him as infidel, and prove that Christ publican edifice, or in other words, that the was in favor of Slavery and that St. Paul natural relations of whites and negroes was conscious of all around; and when asked if was a kidnapper, or, at least, set the example the basis on which rested the natural relation they were hungry, replied that they were not by sending back Onesimus." natural relations of whites and negroes was

selves, it is found in the fact that no where on this earth, outside of our land, where negroes are admitted to a legal equality, is there legal equality among white men, or, in other words, where negroes are "free," white men are slaves .- New York Day Book.

Testimonial of Respect.

At a meeting of the Washington Literary Society of Lafayette College, of Friday, May 9th, 1856, the following preamble and resoutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, By an inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence, we have been again visited with an affliction, in the removal from our number of our much beloved and respected fellow-member, John M. Sullivan, of Huntingdon, Pa., therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the Washington Literary Society has met with the irreparable loss of one, who, by his strict integrity of character, added dignity to her councils, and exerted an influence for good in all her acts. By his sincere desire for our individual good, and by his earnestness in advocating the truth, and in sustaining the honor of the Society, he gained, not only the respect, but the love of all with whom he was thus connected. We therefore mourn his death as a most grievous visitation.

Resolved, That in common with others who have been associated with the deceased. either as Classmates or companions we have been enabed to testify to his exemplary character. A stranger in a strange land, he had, from an humble station in life, arisen in intellectual attainments to an honorable position in the ranks of those more favored, and was preparing to labor in a more exalted sphere for Him whose he was, and whom he so dearly loved and faithfully served. The spirit of true piety which pervaded every thing he did and said, secured him friends wherever he was known, and, we believe, has now conferred upon him a crown of immortulity above.

Resolved, That while still lamenting our own loss, we do hereby most sincerely tender our heartfelt sympathies to his numerous friends; and that, whilst all should endeavor to derive a profitable lesson from this dispensation, we, who have been his associates and have known him so well, are particularly called upon to treasure up his example, and live as he lived, that we like him, may die the death of the righteous.

Resolved, That every member of this Society wear crape upon the left arm, for the space of ten days, as a mark of respect to our leceased brother.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the friends of the deceased, and be published in the Presbyterian, Presbyterian Banner, and in the papers of his vicinity and Easton.

CHARLES CORSS, H. D. T. KERR, FRANK KENNEDY. J. M. SALMON,

Hon. William Bigler.

This gentleman, as was anticipated by all Pennsylvanians, has already taken a front rank among the able and influential members of the United States Senate. His presencein the Senate is a significant commentary upon that wild wave of fanaticism that swept him down in 1854, when he was the firm and gallant candidate of the democracy for Governor. As if by providential interference the motiey minded men who were carried into the Legislature upon that wild wave, were unable to elect. Senator, and the question was reserved for a more auspicious time, when fanatioism had run its day and wise Democratic councils once more prevailed. Then the true hearted Bigler was elected toa seat in the United States Senate. The base combinations that produced his defeat, when the reaction came, operated powerfully in promoting him to higher honors. Such is always the eventuation of unholy schemes tosubvert honest men; and it is a happy feature in American character that such is the ingines of malice and persecution started against good men always recoil with double fury upon the heads of their projectors. But sympathy was by no means the only motive that secured the election of Wm. Bigler to the United States Senate. He made a safe and able Governor of our great State; and was widely known as a true patriot and tried statesman. It is well known to the Democracy of the State that the high duties committed to a Senator could not be reposed. in safer hands than those of William Bigler. Hence he was chosen, and the people gratified. The history of Senator Bigler is full of interest. Once a poor printer boy, afterwards editor, then State Senator, then Governor, then defeated by the phrenzy of Know Nothing fanaticism, and now an honored member of the United States Senate, and amongst the ablest men of that august body. Pennsylvanians. have no fears that their interests will not be faithfully guarded when in the keeping of

DUG OUT ALIVE .- The four men whom we noticed a couple of weeks since as being imprisoned in a coal bank near Zanesville, by its caving in, we are glad to announce were rescued on Friday night last, after being shut up for almost fifteen days. The following is the description given of the circumstances:

such men as William Bigler.

"The meeting of the entombed men and the excavators is described as a scene of siient joy-all so nearly overcome on once more seeing each other, as to be able to speak only in the eloquence of the eyes and features. Such a remarkable preservation of life, when we consider all the circumstances, has scarcely a parallel on record. There, nearly three hundred and sixty hours, almost without food, drink or light, compelled to breathe impure air, and use the hard damp ground for their bed, they have lived, surely with but faint hope of ever breathing again the pure air of earth or seeing the bright light of heaven!

All of them, are of course, about like men recovering from a bed of sickness, and will find it recessary to be careful in eating and exercising for some time.

At the time of the cave in, the four men had about enough provisions with them to make a moderate meal for one person. This is all they have had in the way of food-none of them drinking any oil except one, whose throat had become sore in drinking sulphur water. After they had found themselves closed in from the world, they deliberately went to work and shoveled up a bed of dry dirt, and when they felt like sleeping, prepared three lamps with oil and laid themselves on their hard earther bed. When they next awoke the lights had burned out, and they had none afterward. They say that they heard the diggers outside the whole time, and for some days at first called and pounded to make them hear.

The men when brought out were entirely