

Democrat and Sentinel

WAITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING:::::::MAY 23.

Messrs. LEMMON & KITTELL have just received a large and splendid assortment of fancy dry goods, jewelry, &c. Their soda fountain is also in operation and all who desire a cool and refreshing beverage are invited to give them a call.

The Past and the Present.

It is certainly to be regretted that a few of the Apostles of Know-Nothingism, such as Simon Cameron, Joseph Hiss, Judge Baird, and a choice selection of the young patriots who have been recently appointed Aid-de-Camps to his Excellency with the rank of Colonel, were not in existence during the early days of the Republic. They would doubtless have done much towards enlightening the old fogy statesmen of that period, by convincing them of the absurdity of several foolish notions, such as, that religion is an affair between each individual conscience and God, superior to all potitical institutions, and independent of them, which they regarded as eternal truths. It is also highly probable, they would have prevented by a timely interference, several fatal blunders in the organization of the government, which, according to recent discoveries, have been the "direful spring of woes unnumbered" to this country, and well nigh brought it to the verge of ruin. Of course they would have at once apprised the American people of the dangers to be apprehended from foreign and Catholic influence, and Patrick Henry would have been properly rebuked for uttering the following sentiments in addressing his fellow countrymen : "Encourage emigration, make this world of promise the home of the industrious, the enterprising, the skillful, and the happy, as well as the asylum of the distressed, fill up the measure of your population as speedily as you can, by the means which Heaven has placed in your power, and I venture to prophecy there are those now liv-ing who will see this favored land among the most powerful on earth."

If they had been about during the memorable era of 1776, they would have at once perceived that George III was an excellent Know-Nothing. inasmuch as he had given several convincing tions with the various roads extending through the proofs that he was a narrow minded bigot, and vast West. It is confidently believed by many event the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, and refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither;" and as in duty bound they would of course have set to work to prevent the Declaration of Independence. It is a little doubtful however, whether their efforts would have been crowned with success, but they would doubtless have received much valuable assistance from one- Benedict Arnold, who is generally regarded as the first live Know-Nothing patriot our country ever produced, but who was born just a century too soon to be properly ap-

But perhaps our readers may think we have been ranging long enough in the regions of Fogydom, and we shall therefore emerge at once into the light of this ever glorious nineteenth century. We are instantly edified with the glorious principles of bigotry and intolerance, which we hear openly proclaimed on every hand; our attention is mediately arrested by the formidable preparaions which are being made to resist the invasion of this country by the Pope of Rome and all his hoets, which is expected to come off shortly, and the meekness and humility with which certain newly appointed Aid-de-Camps, bear their blushing honors, excite our unbounded admiration, and compel us involuntarily to exclaim, O this ever glorious nineteenth century!

We have a few words to say in conclusion to those who are satisfied with the Constitution as it exists, who revere the trachings of the early fathers of the Republic, and who are now rallying under the standard of Democracy, determined to make another effort in defence of the principles of Jefferson and Madison. Beware of traitors in your own ranks, of men who a few months ago posted off to Harrisburg, and labored long and lously to secure the election of a Know-Nothing as United States Senator, thereby endorsing principles which if carried out, would render them and a large number of their fellow citizens outcasts in the land. It is true these men are now if we may believe their professions, the pure and immaculate disciples of Democracy, but at the present time, when treachery is the order of the day, no man should be recognized as worthy of your support, who is not as far as regards Know- Convention. Nothingism at least, pure and above suspicion.

The Virginia Election-

election for Governor in the " Mother Kates " comes off on Friday, and how proud will every friend of the Constitution be, if she sustains erself in the fight, and casts from her with scorn the renegades, wire have dared to unfur! the banner of intolerance over the tomb of Washington and in sight of the green slepes of Monticello. The friends of Mr. Wise, the Democratic candiate, are confident of his triumphant election: He has been engaged for several mouths in "stumping" the State, appealing to the honesty, tism, and common sense of every true son of Virginia, and in showing up Know-Nothingism in in its real hideons colors. The result is that while his prospects are constantly brightening, the nces of his opponents are constant'y growing autifully less. If the "Old Dominion" is true to herself in the present contest, she will infuse anew the breath of life into the Democracy, and she may expect a response from the "Old Key-atona" in October next, "Elke Jura answering through a misty shroud, Back to the joyous Alps, that call to her aloud."

At the present mesion of the Supreme Court ingfield, Ill., Lucinda C. Neavers, of Longed 45 249 84 of Samuel C. Bo

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The Outrage Consummated-Sacrifice of the

ders are all aware that a bill was pe ing before the Legislature, for several months, for the sale of the Main Line of our public works. We have not now the time to trace the history of this bill from its inception to its consummation-but a notice of one or two points will enable the reader to understand the whole matter.

The bill for the sale as it passed the House, originally

nally, fixed the minimum price at eight and a half millions. When it went to the Senate, that body reduced the price to eight millions, and added to he effect that if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should become the purchaser, they should on the payment of an additional million of dollars be from the three mill tax now imposed upon the tonage of their road. The House non-concurred in the amendment of the Senate, and a committee of conference was appointed, whose duty it was to adjust the points of difference. This committee after one or two unsuccessful efforts, finally, on the last night of the session, agreed upon a report which was submitted to the two Houses.

The extraordinary character of this report astoun-ded both the friends and opponents of the sale. In-stead of adjusting the difference between the two Houses as to whether the minimum price should remain at eight and a half millions as fixed by the House, or eight millions as fixed by the Ser the committee took the unprecedented responsibil-ity of fixing the amount at seven and a half mil-

ity of fixing the amount at seven and a half millions or if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should become the purchaser, at eight and a half millions and the tonage tax repealed.

Now we take the position first, that the action of the committee was a palpable usurpation of power, not delegated by parliamentary rules, or precedent in legislation—but in derogation of both; and secondly, that the adoption of the report by the two Houses, and the bill becoming a law by the signature of the Govenor, shuts out all competition in the shape of rival bidders—that there can be but one bidder—and that one the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

vania Railroad Company.

We deem it unnecessary to elaborate upon the first proposition. We challenge the friends of the bill to produce authority or precedent, which could warrant the committee in reducing the price below what had been fixed by either House. But our second proposition does not rest upon parliamentary rules or Legislative precedent. It is a plain matter of fact, and as susceptible of demonstration as any problem in Euclid. Then for the proof.

In order to arrive at a proper understanding on the subject, we remind our readers that the acts incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company imposed by and with the consent of the Company, a tax of three mills per ton per mile, on all tonage carried by the Company between Harrisburg and Pittsburg. This tax amounted the past year, as shown by the report of the Canal Commissioners, to one hundred and thirty six thousand dollars, equal to the interest at five per cent, on two millions seven hundred thousand dollars The provisions seven hundred thousand dollars. The provis-ion in the bill, authorizing a sale, proposes to re-peal this tax upon the payment, by the Company, of one million of dollars. In other words it gives the Pennsylvania Railroad Company the advan-tage, over all competitors, of the difference between one million, the bonus fixed in the bill, and two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, the actual capital which the tonage tax represented the last year, to say nothing about the immense in-crease which will follow the completion of the second track of the Central road, and its connecintelligent gentlemen, who have given the matter period fixed for the last payment in the sale bill, this tonage tax will be worth at least five million of Gollars, and that ultimately, it will be worth more than the entire Main Line, and yet it is proosed to give it away for one million, an am

greatly below half its present value. This honest tax payers of Pennsylvania, is a specimen of the reform Legislature, controlled by Know-Nothings. We shall have more to say about their acts of reform hereafter .- Harrisburg

Know Nothing Blisters.

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respectable stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of ALL NA-TIONS and of ALL RELIGIONS, whom we shall welcome to a participation in ALL OUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES."-Wash-

"Our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, MORE than our opin-ions in physics and geometry. To proscribe any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to offices of trust and emolument unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in comnon with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right. It tends, also, to corrupt the principles of the very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honors those who will externally profess and conform to it. Every person has an equal right to the honor and confidence of his fellowcitizens, resulting, NOT FROM BIRTH, BUT FROM HIS ACTIONS, and their sense

of them." - Thomas Jefferson. " Resolved, That the liberal principles emodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution which make ours the land of liberty, and the ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED OF EV-ERY NATION, HAVE BEEN CARDINAL PRIN-CIPLES IN THE DOMOCRATIC FAITH, and every attempt to ABRIDGE THE PRESEN PRINCIPLES OF BECOMING CITIZENS and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statue book."

—Resolution of the Baltimore Democratic

"The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the es-tablishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. He has endeavored to prevent the lation of States .- FOR THAT PUR-OSE OBSTRUCTING THE LAWS OF NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS. REFUSING TO PASS OTHERS TO EN-COURAGE THEIR MIGRATION HITH-ER, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land."—Declaration of Indepen-

Their doom Foreseen!

The American Standard, the Know Nothin rgan published at Uniontown, Pa. in his paper of he 25th April, in a long article urging the Legislature not to adjourn without electing a U. S. enator, gives his co-workers in iniquity the folowing pointed and significant paragraph:

"But it is not too late to remedy the evil and foresend the fate which awaits us, if this question of the United States Senatorship shall bethrust into the next general election. If the American party does not elect its Senator before the 2d Tuesday of October, it will not do it afterwards. If this Legislature do not elect an American, the next one

Truly, the next Legulature will elect a Dec crat, and we trust such men will be nomirested for for telepries sustained by the bits of defendant's lect in the State.

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THE REPORT OF THE PERSON AS TH

They Have Gone!

At last the Legislature of this State handjourned, and senators, and members and bo adjourned, and senstors, and members and borers gone home. We feel assured the people
will become freer and easier at this circumstance, and thank God that the reform Legislature, which the foulest deception and hypocrisy ever practiced in any country brought
into power, did not, while perpetrating all
manner of rascality, deliberately "skin the
people alive." Never within the history of this
State, have such a set of men been called together by the public will. For fraud, speculation and villainy, it is without precedent, and God grant it may have no fellow. We admit there were men in both the Sepate and admit there were men in both the Senate and House who nobly stood upfor the rights of the people, but they were powerless. The time is even now when their efforts are duly appreciated, and we mistake the public mind if they will not be respected and esteemed as faithful public servants when those against whose schemes of plunder they fought, will be discarded and despised.

Fanaticism has had its day, and there is in this State such a revolution going on, as will bury in graves so deep as to be beyond the hand of resurrection those who have stood at the head of all this political villainy. Well may they cry out now when public indignation is visible in every quarter; "Help us Cassius, or we sink," but the deed has been done and the responsibility is with them. Let them answer to a betrayed, insulted and injured

people.

There is a disposition in some quarters to plaster up the late anti-license law, passed by the Legislature, and make it appear as the first step of moral reform in the State of Pennsylvania It will not do. Such a work in an up hill business, and those who are engaged in it will find too soon that they have

mistaken the people of the "Old Keystone."

The Legislature which has just closed its session, was hailed from one end of the Commonwealth to the other as a "reform Legislature," and the people were taught to believe that "milk and honey," without "money and without price," was to be profusely dispensed; but what has been the result; There has been more villiany perpetrated than can be undone in the next ten years, and the anti-license law is a fair sample. A law to make drunkards by the wholesale, is a fit enactment to emanate from men whose feelings of justice and right have been effectually swallowed up by

Once for all, we state that the people of this State will not stand such laws. The time has come for action. So long as fanaticism merely introduced itself into the political arena, as a kind of "balance of power" to overawe and deter parties whose existance was established upon broad, comprehensive principles of National and State policy it was well enough. But now, that it has assumed the form of law, and the bone and sinew of the country are seeing the bad effects of its workings, a condemnation as lasting as it is deserving awaits those tricksters who have basely traded off the public good, to gratify a mean and sordid disposition.

Men may laugh and talk, and say this is all

exaggeration. But we say in time to all, 'stand from under" Long before the second Tuesday of October arrives, there will be witnessed a public indignation of such laws and law givers as will make even the boldest of them all tremble. The honest yeomanry of the country will not sanction the proceedings of the late Legislature. They cannot do it, unless, indeed, they countenance villainy in pref-

erence to honesty.

To those members and Senators who have nobly battled for the people, we say "well done." Return to your homes. An affecconate welcome awaits you, and an honest constituency will reward you by requiring your services again.—Democratic Union.

Opposition to Law.

Massachusetts has at all times been celebraed for opposition to the Union and those laws which may be passed for its maintainance and perpetuity. In the war of 1812 she refused to allow her troops to aid the other States in their struggle against the gigantic power of Great Britain, and concocted the Hartford Convention to thwart the government in its financial arrangements. In 1846 she ridiculed the Mexican war, stigmatized as murderers all those who participated in it, and insulted the remains of her brave sons, who fell fighting on the plains of Mexico, when brought bome for interment. Such has ever been the course pursued by the dominant party in Massachu-setts, and at the present time treason and in-fidelity to the constitution is as rampant within her borders as it was during the war of 1812,

An act to render the fugitive law inopera tive in Massachusetts has been introduced into the Senate of that State, and we presume is likely to become a law. Its provisions are numerous. Any person who shall act as counnumerous. Any person who shall act as counsel or attorney for any claimant for any alleged fugitive from service or labor, under or by virtue of the acts of Congress, shall be deemed to have resigned any commission from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that he may possess, and shall be thereafter incapaciated from appearing as counsel or attorney in the Courts of the Commonwealth. Sheriffs, Deputies, Coroners, Constables, Police Officers, and the volunteer militia are all forbidden to aid in any way in the arrest or rendition of a fugitive slave, under penalty of \$1,000 or \$2,000 fine. slave, under penalty of \$1,000 or \$2,000 fine. each and every one of them, and imprison in the State prison for one or two years.

There are other provisions equally mestrous. We need not enumerate them. act, if passed, will be an act of nullifier without one paffiating or excusing circumstance to redeem it from public odium. But a compact has been entered into between the Abolitionists and Know-Nothings, and this is one of its first fruits. Mr. Wilson was elected to the United States Senate by the same fusion of fanatics and traitors, and now they attempt to out Herod that act by passing laws to impede and nulify United States laws within that Commonwealth. This is the culminating point in Know-Nothing and Abolition hostility to the Union. Henceforth the eyes of all patriots will be turned upon these traitors and their treason, with leathing and disgust.

[Evening Argus.

A CUTE TRICK -G. W. Kendall, in a letter b the prairie, sud asked for a couple of ears of corn to help him catch a horse. The corn was given, but the next morning the German missed his favorite and best horse, and found that the scamp had

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

03-The New Orleans Delta announces the death.

n that city, of Mrs Rosalie Hessord, at the advan-ed age of 102 years.

63-One-sixth of a valuable coal mine in the Raccon Mountain, in Tennessee, has been sold to Mr. Boyce of Charleston, for \$25,000.

Ag-A locomotive on the Lake Shore Railroad last week ran into a flock of sheep, in Frie county, Ohio, and destroyed upwards of sixty of them. OF The Poole Association, of New York, have usued a call for a meeting to take measures to secure the conviction of Buker. This is a new

03-Lake Huron is 420 feet deep; Lake Erie, to to 70 feet; Lake Ontario 452. All the Lakes cover an area of 48,540,000 acres.

63-A treaty has been concluded between the United States and the Kidgdom of Hanover, for the mutual extradition of fugitives from justice. 63-The notion of a more general war in Europe

being at hand is now prevailing, founded on the belief that if Austria backs out Hungary and Poand will be up.

At-The Boston Courier contradicts the report that British recruiting officers had arrived at that

63-The first Provincial Council (Catholic) of Cincinnati, assembled at the Cathodral in that city, on the 13th May.

03-The board of Trade of Pittsburg have just adopted a report in favor of the municipal consolidation of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, South Pittsburgh, Birmingham, &c., into one corporate city. 63-The Doylestown Intelligencer says that the ruit prospect in Bucks county is highly encour-

The hotel keepers of West Chester have deter-nined to raise their prices from fifteen to twentyfive per cent.

NJ-The Legislature at its recent session passed six hundred ond eighty-four bills. France and England have about twenty-five American ships under charter, in conveying troops and munitions of war to the Crimea.

Capt. A. Walsh, formerly an officer in the British army, has been arrested at New Orleans, harged with recruiting men for foreign service. 63-The Dalton (N. C.) Times says that, in that region, more than haif of the people are without corn or money, and are suffering almost a famine.

Secretary Dobbin is still at his residence in Fayetteville, N. C., slowly recovering from his recent indisposition. He expects to return to Washington towards the close of the month. 83-Four hundred thousand bushels of wheat

and corn are stored by one firm at Chicago; enough to fill forty schooners such as navigate the Lakes. 63-Rev. Andrew Marshall, the colored paster of Baptist church at Savannah, 99 years of age on Christmas last, and on Sunday, the 8th inst., preached a serman, having among his hearers exPostmaster General Granger, of New York, and Rev. Dr. Choules, of Newport, R. I.

aporary remarks that the new pos 03-A contes who send them are now compelled wont three cents, which, to mean souls, ima much greater pang than their effusions an possibly inflict on any one else.

63-A Hoo, said to weigh thirteen hundred and thirteen pounds, was taken through Toledo on Friday last on his way for exhibition in New York. This monstrous animal is described as three years old, three cet eight inches high and nine feet long. It was raised near Monroe, Michigan. 80-A letter from Mathewtown, Inagua, of April 8th, says that heavy rains have destroyed prospects for salt for the next few months. About 60,000 bushels were then on hand at twenty five

CLARK, the murderer of Mr. Wight at New Haven, has expressed a great desire to know what the newspapers say of him, and complained that the rules of the prison, while they allow him books, efuse him newspapers,

WE learn, says the Mountain Target, that a few days ago there was passed out of the "Wild Cat Mine," in Floyd county, Va., a lump of copper ore weighing about two thousand pounds, and containing about fifty per cent. of copper.

LETTERS from the continent report that the season in Europe is three weeks behind hand, and, at the last accounts, there was a cold spell of bitter wipds, which are very injurious to the early

83-Trade is so dull in New York that many ackages of dry goods, which were sent to this ountry last fall, have been re-shipped to Eng-83-Hon. Lucius B. Lincoln, the Chairman of the

Committee which investigated the charges against the late Hon. Joseph Hiss, died recently at his residence, in Massachusetts, of typhoid fever. OF-An Indian at Grand Rapid's, Mich., recent-

ree quarters of a mile,) in three minutes ten sec President of the French Republic, he proceeded to Southampton. England, and alighted at Silva's Hotel with one attendant, previous to embarking in the Havre boat. He was not known or noticed on board the packet. This was scarcely five years

80-The Government has directed a civil suit to e commenced in New York against T. Butler King, late Collector of the Customs at San Frano, Cal., for a balance of about \$40,000 claimed

by the accounting officers of the Treasury to be 63-THE new Mayor of Cincinnati is rivalling Mayor Wood in the thoroughness with which he is enforcing law, particularly the Sunday Law.

10 Rev. Dr. Barry, Roman Catholic Vicar-General of Savannah, Ga., has been appointed Bishop of that diocese, vice Bishop Reynolds, deceased.

The Legislature-Their Reforms.

It was very truly said by one of the mem-bers of the House of Representatives, on com-ing out of the Hall after the final adjournment. that "this Legislature will be remembered we have paid ourselves, given away the prop-erty of the State, and repudiated her debts" All these acts were done. They took a round sum of \$500 each for their services; they passed an act to sell the main line of our public improvements, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, at less than half its cost; and agreed to relieve the Pennsylvania railroad company to relieve the Pennsylvania railroad company of the tonnage tax, worth to the Commonwealth at least three millions of dollars, and defeated the claim bill, which provided for the payment of the honest, hard-working laborers, who had assisted to construct and keep in repair this improvement; many of whom had been kept out of their just claims for a series of years. If this be reform, we have it fully and faithfully carried out.

It now remains to be seen how the people—the masters of these public servants—will view there are a Their decision will be monounced.

the musters of these public servants

Their decision will be pro these sets. Their decision will be pronounced either by sending them back, as confirming their doings; or giving them liberty to stay their doings; or giving them liberty to stay We predict that not one-half of the men of this reform party will be re-elected.

The an amount of the state of t

A Brief History of the Acts and Doings of the setts Legislature-Roxbury-Mr. Hiss-Mrs. Patterson-Know-Kothi

Few histories are reliable. Old histories are for the most part, made up of stupid fables and absurd superstitions. They were written long af-ter the occurrence of the events they narrate, before printing was discovered, and made up from dusty scrolls and wretched parchments. The sources of all ancient histories, to say the least,

The truest histories are those written by men who are eye-witnesses of the events they relate.—
Yet such histories, even, are not beyond criticism and not free from suspicion. Events oftentimes occur in the presence of a number of men, it may be a small or a large number. It rarely happens that all of the number concur in their narratives of such events. Conflicts and contradictions usually distinguish their statements. Even in courts of justice, where men are put on oath, respectable men, and where the issues of life and death are involved, it seldom happens that two men give the same testimony. This is a sad commentary on the value of human testimony.

But there is one thing that has happened in our day, and in our country, before our eyes, in ref-erence to which all national men agree. It is the course and conduct of the State of Massachusetts. When the historian takes his pen in hand to re-

cord the events of which we speak, he will not be coss for the material wherewith to compose that history. The records of the present Legisla ture will be sufficient.

ture will be sufficient.

Those records will inform him that that legislature has taken, not one, but many steps backwards. That it has gone back, not only to the horrible and revolting blue law days; not only to the scarcely less revolting period, when cropeared covenanters alternately howled and prayed, but to those more distant and more miseralable times, when priesteraft asserted dominion over men, both spiritual and temporal, and when superstition, that curse alike of the ignorant and the overlearned, taught men to cultivate vises for virtues. learned, taught men to cultivate vices for virtues,

and to worship devils for gods, In that saintly and scholarly Massachusetts Legislature, there are, we believe, two score and Legislature, there are, we believe, two score and ten canting parsons. Not God's ministers. Not Bible ministers, but welves in sheep's clothing, who are infected with every ism in politics, and who burn with every fierce passion that man is subject to. They are not the meek disciples of subject to. They are not the meek disciples of Numerous reinforcements were constantly Numerous reinforcements were constantly sons of thunder. Not content with preaching retheir way. When the constitution imposes a barrier to their insane progress, they boldly break it down. These men, we believe, are all know-no-things and all abolitionists:

Besides this canting crew of reckless and wretch ed hypocrites, the Massachusetts legislature con tains a vile set of scrub politicians and gutter dem agogues, who have risen by espousing some ascendant isms and by pandering to some prevailing caprice. Bedlam exhibits no crazier assemblage—Five Points, no more vulgar ruffianism,

From a legislature thus composed of Abolition-ized Know-Nothing fanatics, and hypocritical re-ligious dissenters, nothing good could be expected. Yet, in the sunlight of this enlightened, mineteenth century, so much of evil could hardly be expect-ed as is exhibited in the proceeding of the body. It has passed resolution setting aside the fugi-tive slave law, and making any citizen of Massa-chusetts incapable of holding a State office who

gnizes it, or aids in its execution. It has solved against the admission of any new slave State into the Union, whether the people of such State desire slavery or not. It has pro Emigrant Aid Societies designed to send leprou vagabonds to settle Kansas, and expel slave ers and their rightful property. It has passed an address praying the Governor to degrade Judge Loring by expulsion from the judicial bench, because, in conformity to his oath as aU nited States Commissioner, he sought to give efficiency to the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance of it, in the case of the fugitive slave, Anthony Burns. It appointed a Nunnery Committee to persecute, vex, and insult Catholics, men, women. and children. It sent that committee out on its disgraceful mission, charged with high powers, and armed with all the authority of law.

True to the mission to which it was appointed True to the mission to which it was appointed, that august committee visited public and private Catholic seats of learning and of piety. The crowning glory of that committee was exhibited at Roxbury, where helpless girls and unprotected women were subject to close scrutiny in their persons, their bed rooms, their wardrobes and their trunks—where they were alarmed by Satyr leers, insulted by coarse propositions, and outraged by brutal ruffianism.

The chief Hero and head devil of this committee was one Mr. Hiss, a representative from the godly and "solid " city of Bos on-the seat of learni and "solid" city of Boston—the seat of learning and refinement—the "Athens of America." Appreciating the designs of the Legislature, and true to the high functions expected of him, Mr. Hiss gave himself free scope and ample latitude. Not content with the insulting tenderness he exhibited towards the pious and unprotected ladies at Roxbury, he signalized himself by a notorious love adventure at the neighboring hotel. He recorded a page more infamous than improved a name more infamous than immortal, among the nemorable names of his brother committee-menthat of Mrs. Patterson. She passed for a member of the Legislature, and her hotel bill was charged (at Mr. Hiss's instance) to the State.

These freaks, frolics and follies soon became ru nored abroad, and entwined with the names of the nunnery committee and associated with the euphonical name of Hiss that of Mrs. Patterson has become famous. "Billy Patterson" made it notorious before; Mrs Patterson has by her exloits added to its lustre.

Mr. Hiss both gained and lost by these transac tions. He has been nominated for the Presiden ey, with Mrs. Patterson on the ticket, for Vice President. That much he gained. His loss was —his good name, and his seat in the Legislature. No sooner did these disreputable transactions get abroad than a committee was appointed to in vestigate and report upon the conduct of the nunnery committee. Days and weeks were consumed in the investigation. Finally, the committee reported and recommended the expulsion of Hiss from the body of which he had been so gay a member and so shinning an ornament. The report was adopted almost by acclamation. Thus the gay, the sportive and amorous Hiss, has been made the scapegoat of the numery committee and of the Legislature by which it was appointed.

The report of the investigating committee now stands permanently on the records of the Massa. No sooner did these disreputable transacti

The report of the investigating committee now stands permanently on the records of the Massachusetts Legislature—the grave, the godly and the learned Massachusetts Legislature! A report, the most foul in its vulgar details, the most coarse in its minute description of the tacern scenes, that ever was made to any assemblage. Those who have read this report will know to what we allude, those who have not, are better and more innocent in their importance. n their ignorance.
Massachusetts is the black sheep in the fold of

Massachusetts is the black sneep in the fold of this Union. Her former glory has departed.—She is disgraced. All of her most prominent acts, passed by her present Legislature, look to secession. Why does she not secede? The Union would be far more respectable without her. In the above we have faithfully described Massachusetts Know-Nothingism. EXCITEMENT IN THE MASSACHUSETTS

LEGISLATURE. Boston, May 14.—There was considerable confusion and excitement in the House of Representatives this aftermoon from the fact that Mr. Hiss. the expelled member, twice resumed his vacant seat, and was each time removed by the sergeantat-arms at the order of the House, passed nearly unanimously. It is presumed that Mr. Hiss acted in this singular manner at the advice of his couniting that the House feared in that to be made in the case.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

ONE WEEK LATER FRUM EUROPE. NEW YORK, May 18-The steamer Baltic prived this evening, with Liverpool dates to

The Baltic brings one hundred and sixty

passengers.

The allies are gaining ground; all the Russian outworks were taken after sanguinary encounters, which were frequent. A large number of Russian mortars were taken, with many prisoners. The Sebastapol dates are to the 4th. Louis Napoleon narrowly escaped assassin-ation on the evening of the 28th. An Italian

fired two pistols at him while riding on horse-back. Personal revenge was the object of the

attempt.

There is nothing in the news from the siege to warrant a prediction of the result. The bombardment was much slacked, and had not produced the effect anticipated.

The position of the allies is regarded as critical. Notwithstanding the advantages gained, the fire slackened on the 28th, in or-

der not to exhaust the ammunition An immense Russian force is reported as concentrating near Sebastopol; it is said to be

100,000 strong.

Daily telegraphic communications are had with the Crimea, but the government is cautious with the news.

Lord John Russel reached London from

The British budget has passed both houses. The King of Prussia is ill of a fever. Lord Raglan admits that the bombardment has not produced the result looked for. The list of casualties to the allies was not heavy. The general impression in England is that the siege will be abandoned for the present and the whole of Kannesch and Balaklava left to de-

reaching the allies. A French reserve of ligion, they must needs preach politics. When eighty thousand men, near Constantinople, are the Bible is in their way, they construe it out of expecting to be sent to Balaklava. expecting to be sent to Balaklays.

Russian official accounts dated the 24th represent the damages as of but little account. It was actively repaired while the skirmishes were generally successful. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th was 7 subalterns and 436 men killed, and six superior, 34 subalterns and 1849 men wounded The English captured the first Russian rifle nit on the night of the 17th, after a desperate encounter, in which Col. Graham Egerton, a field officer in command, was killed. On the 20th an attack was made on the second Russian pit, which was almost immediately aban-

According to the statement of two Polish deserters, 100,000 Russians were in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom arrived from Sebastono

The forts on the north side of the barbor had taken part in the cannonade, carrying shots clear into the lines of the Allies.

The telegraph to London from the Crimea is perfect, except a small portion, across the Danube. Despatches reached the British government in a few hours, but were not generally communicated to the public, although nightly questions were asked in Parliament. The Ministry declared that they should exercise due discretion in the publication of the news. Lord John Russel has reappeared in his seat

in Parliament. Drouyn del'Huys has returned to Paris. Lord John Russel stated in substance that negotiations intimated and protocols will be submitted to Parliament.

There was an insurrection in Ukraine, Russia, which extended to three other governments. Twenty landed proprietors, with their wives and families, have been destroyed. At St. Petersburg every article of consumption is of famine prices

GREAT BRITAIN.

The loan bill of a £16,000,000 was passed on the 1st by the Commons, and on the same night was ordered to be committed to the Lords.
The monthly returns of the Board of Trade are short as contrasted with the same month last year, showing a falling off about £100,000 Metals have experienced the greatest decline, owing to the diminished demand for iron in the United States.

The budget virtually passed both Houses with but little opposition or modification.

Throughout the kingdom there is a strong feeling against the ministry manifested. Indignation meetings regarding the conduct of the war have been held in various places.

Latest Despatch.

A sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st of May. The front and left attack of the whole Russian rifle-pits were taken, with eight light mortars and two hundred prisoners. The whole affair was brilliant for the allies. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 2-Stratford de Rad-

cliffe has returned to Constantinople. Mehe-met Ali has been recalled from exile. Canrobert speaks of his troops as being ready for immediate operations.

Orders have been received to prepare trans-SEBASTOPOL, May 4 .- On Wednesday night, the French under General Pelissier atta the advanced works at Quarantine Bastion and carried them at the point of the bayonet, taking twelve mortars and establishing themselves in the position. The following night the Russians made a sortie to regain the position, when, after a sanguinary encounter, they

were driven back. ESSING TIDE OF IRISH EMMIGRATION .- Thou as D' Arcy McGree in a letter to Irish editors of America, says that the effect of the policy pursued by the "American" party in this country is driving the Irish Catholics to Canada and back to Ireland. We quote his words.

"Already a small number of our countrymen have abandoned the United States to settle in Can-

ada West. The Emigrant I gent of that province, Mr. Hawke, has in his report for the present year, estimated Canada's gain in this class at 20,000, and he very naturally attributes this fact to the action of the proscriptive party here against foreign ers, and especially against the Irish Roman Cath olics.

"So you preceive that the people themselves have begun to find out that the British fing does not of itself outweigh actual social wrongs, though perpetrated under the standard of a republic.

"Another class of our settlers, possessed of smal means, (from \$500 to \$5000,) are pouring back into Ireland. I learn from the shippers of passen gers at this port that the return emmigration al ready proceeds at the ratio of 500 per week. early proceeds at the raus or over y

the sixt man become of the party for his