its full share of satire, but we can assure the Doctor we enjoy some of his hits with peculiar gusto. Dr. Dixon possesses, as the reader will perceive by the cut, a remarkable resemblance to Louis Napoleon; but we see no resemblance in character to account for the likeness in features. Dr. D. is much taller and more creet, having a far more military bearing than Louis In moral character there is a difference that all who know Dr. Dixon will at once recognize. Craft forms no part of his nature; you might as well attempt to harness the lightning or the wind as to prevent him from abruptly expressing his opinion. He is utterly devoid of moral fear, and a most unselfish man. We will venture to assert that when you have once seen him, you will neknowledge that you have found the most serious yet playful specimen of his protean profession:

## The Government of the United States. EXECUTIVE DEPARMENT.

Franklin Pierce, President. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

James Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy. James Campbell, Postmaster General. Robert McClelland, Secretary of the Interior. Calcb Cushing, Attorney General.

## STATE DEPARTMENT.

Consists of one Secretary, one Assistant Secretary, one chief-clerk, twelve associate clerks, one translator and one librarian; of the Diplomatic and Consular Branches; the Bureau of Disbursement Translation Appointments and Commissions ; of Roll and Archives ; of Authentications and Copy Rights, of Pass-ports and Pardons; the Foreign Correspon-dence, Treaties, Despatches, Laws, and the

Employs but seventeen persons; and is one of the most simple yet powerful implements of government in the world.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Consists of one Secretary, one Assistant, two Comptrollers, a Commissioner of Customs, six Auditors, a Treasurer, Register, Solicitor, and Boards for the light houses and coast

The number of persons employed in connection with the Treasury Department, in Washington, is four hundred and twenty-one.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Consists of one Secretary, having associated with him the Commanding General, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Paymaster General, the Commissary General, the Surgeon General, the Engineer Bureau, and the Bureaux of Topography and

The number of persons occupied in the War Department is one hundred and seven.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Equipment and Repair; of Provisions and Clothing; of Ordnance and Hydography, and

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appointments, Contracts and finance. There are ninety-one persons engaged in the General Post Office Department. DEPARTMENT O THE INTERIOR

Consists of one Secretary, and Bureaux of the Public Lands; of Pensions; of Indian affairs; of Patents, including Agriculture.

This Department has charge, also, of the buisness of United States Marshals and Attorneys; clerks of United States Courts; the Mines of the United States; the Public and is like the pine of Clan Alpin, Penal Buildings of the United States in the District of Columbia; the unsettled boundary lines between the States, Territories, and bordering nations.

The number of persons employed in the Department of the Interior is steadily increasing. It may be estimated at three hundred

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Consists of one Attorney General, a chief elerk and eight assistants. The total number of persons composing the servants of the people in all these Departments, is one thousand and fifty-one.

This estimate does not include those em-

ployed at the Capitol, or the United States Observatory. The official particulars with reference to them, and, also, to both houses of Congress, will be presented in a future pa-

## A Know Nothing Victory.

The other day the whig papers were rejoin cing over the success of "Sam" in the whig city of Cleveland, Ohio. That the people of the South may know who "Sam's" friends were in Cleveland, on what principles he was successful, and by whom elected, we copy the following statement from the Cleveland Express, the Know Nothing organ in that city. Speaking of the election, it says:

"The Colored population generally voted for the American ticket day before yesterday. In this they showed good judgment, and they will have no occasion to regret their action. They rejoice with us in Sam's triumph over a weak, corrupt Nebraska Administration.

The Colored people are Natives; and much better citizens than the Hordes of Catholic

Irish who are yearly floating to our shores."

The free nigger of Ohio is "much better" than the alien-born citizens! This is " American doctrine" in Cleveland. It goes even further than the doctrine of the know nothing Massachusetts House of Representatives, which has passed a bill asserting the equality of negro children with the children of poor white persons, whether native or foreign born. Freeman of Mississippi, what think you of

know nothing victories and the fruits which they are bringing forth? - Mississippian.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY-It is stated by the Buffalo Republic that Mr. Conover a well known Engineer upon the Ohio River, has coal with water, and putting it in the furnace wet, would cause it to produce from 110 to 120 pounds of steam with a considerable less quantity of coal than it required to make from 90 to 100 pounds when the coal was dry. He also finds that by wetting his coal he makes no clinkers, has no trouble whatever to keep his furnace from choaking, and never burns or injures his grate bars. These are facts which should claim the careful attention of all persons interested in steamboats or



## Democrat und Sentinel

WAITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING.....JUNE 18

A Glance at the Times. Let us take a glance at this beloved country of ours, and see how it must appear to the thinking portion of mankind, at this particular time. Beginning at the East, we find Neal Dow engaged in a cruel and unrelenting war with the citizens of Portland, in the State of Maine. A war between fanatics and drunkards, by which they have sent one man to the other world, and prepared seven others to follow in a few days, beyond the hopes of recovery. Bad as the drunkard is, (and in all conscience he is bad enough) still, he is not such a wretch as the fanatic. The drunkard is generally a good man, when in sobriety, or in lucid intervals, but never can the fanatic be a good man; he has no head to think, nor heart to feel nor car to hear, nor eye to smile; nothing, but the one idea of dreary desolation to the wine-bibber, the publican, and sinner. Such is Neal Dow, and from what we can learn, there was no necessity for him to shed human blood, the exigency of the case demanded it not. If we go to the far West, we find in Kansas, the tents of the pro and antislavery parties pitched there, and a war as hostile and as deadly, as the war of the bottles in Portland, waged and carried on with vigor on both sides. Several men have already lost their lives, and more will follow in a short time. The Missourians swear by all the Gods in the heathen mythology, if the Kansas Emigration Society do not cease their agitation, and keep the peace, they will settle them by the most effectual of all admonitions, the rifle bullet. On the other hand, Massachusetts, that land of fanaticism, bigotry, bibles, and bed bugs, are busy in the shipment of Bowie knives, Minnie rifles, revolvers and Aboli tionists to the scene of action. What the result will be, we cannot tell, but we will sit quietly by and look on. One thing certain they have enough to do in these localities, to keep their minds diverted from Know-Nothingism for the time being .-In New York, too, they have partially forgotten the Pope and the foreigner, and are preparing for the deadly fight of the whiskey struggle. In Consists of one Secretary, and five Bureaux the deadly fight of the whiskey struggle. In of Navy Yards and Docks; of Construction, Pennsylvania, too, the whiskey and fanaticism, may occupy more space in the politics of the next fall election, than is generally supposed at the of Medicine and Surgery,
The force of the Navy Department numbers his blood thirsty fanaticism has done the cause of temperance more harm, than all the money of all the liquor dealers in the United States could do. Consists of one Postmaster General, and In Washington City the Know-Nothings are turthree Assistants; of Bureaux of Inspectors, bulently writhing under the castigation they have received at the hands of the Democracy of Virginia, by the election of Henry A. Wise. Glory, honor and praise be to that true hearted democracy, it has never faltered in the hour of adversity. Surrounded as that State has been, by every recollection of our country's grandeur, in men, in arms, and in intellect, it was meet that her democracy should be the first to stem the torrent of the dark lantern marauders. Her democracy

> " Moored in the rifted rock, Proof to the tempest shock.

Firmer it roots in, the ruder it blows." Away in the Utah Territory, Brigham Young preaching to his brethren, his wives and children, glory to the great Jehovah on high, and peace on earth to men of good will, telling them that they are the little Joseph of the family of this Union. That they loved their patriarchal parent with a devoted filial affection, and that their parent sat dozing in an old arm chair, while their brethren were persecuting them and endeavoring to sell them into slavery, and now, that they have been driven to the Egypt of the Union, may one day be able to take their father and their brothren out of as hard a difficulty, as Joseph the son of Jacob did.

In our own county, (last week being Court week) a battle was fought between the temperance men, armed with the Buckalew law, and the grand Jury, armed with honesty and common sense; in the contest the Jury were victorious, and drove the leaders of their antagonists into durance vile, there to admire the beauties of creation through the ten of diamonds.

These reflections would lead us to suppose that our country is travelling fast into the regions of corruption, decay, and desolation, and such will be the case, if the pure unsullied democracy of the country do not arise in the majesty of their power, and save the country, as they have often done before, from utter annihilation.

The Virginia Election. The Richmon ! Enquirer, in commenting on the fact that some of the Know Nothing papers attribute the election of Wise to the "foreign" vote, although they are not ignorant of the circumstance that his majority largely exceeds the entire foreign vote of the State, says :- "It is known that a considerable proportion of the "foreign" vote was cast against the Democratic candidates. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says an examination of the polls in Alexandria has developed the surprising fact that a large number of foreign-born citizens supported the Know-Nothing ticket. There is another fact which settles this dispute beyond controversy. In the cities, and in the counties through which works of internal improvement are progressingin Richmond, in Petersburg, in Norfolk, in Alexaccidentally discovered that by saturating his andria, in Wheeling, in Fredericsburg, in Augusta, and in Loudonn-in short, just where the "foreign" vote is strongest, just there did the Democracy sustain the greatest loss. On the other hand, in the remote Southwest and on the South side, where nobody ever sees a Catholic or a foreigner, the Democracy made the largest gain.

Shall Democracy Triumph in the Coming Contest?

The time is fast approaching when the above selected as their standard bearers, are men who are devotedly attached to the principles of Jefferson and Jackson, and willing to stand by them, through good and evil report.

It has frequently been suggested to us of late, that the nomination of a "fusion ticket," comingism in this county next fall, and that if this the credit of our honest old Commonwealth,line Whigs remaining in the county, who still of the great State of Pennsylvania. adhere to first principles, but they are like Angel party has lost its vitality, and is totally incapable making neminations for the Legislature is rapidly portion of its members are now secretly arrayed ander the banner of Samuel, while the Democratic nighty and powerful as when it hurled federalism and willing to do battle against the enemies of our would give satisfaction to, or promote harmony the established principles and usages of the party; let us carefully exclude Know-Nothing delegates from our convention; let us nominate a ticket composed of honest and sincere democrats, who are willing if required, to declare under the sacred obligations of an oath, that they are not, never have been, and never intend to be, members of a secret oath-bound society or order, for political purposes, and we are confident we will be sustained by every enemy of bigotry and intolerance, without regard to party, within the limits of the

We do not pretend to say that there are not everal counties in the State, where it would be advisable for Democrats and Whigs to unite, and form union tickets for the purpose of crushing the common enemy, but Cambria does not belong to the number. Our only hope of success lies in placing no man on our county ticket who is tainted with Know-Nothingism, and in going into the panner of Democracy, determined to fall, if fall we must, " with our faces to heaven and our feet to the fee."

Shall Democracy triumph in the coming contest? Remember Democrats, that the battle is not always to the strong, and that the founder of our party has warned us, "that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance." Let us all then go at once to work, determined to do our utmost towards redeeming our noble old State, and replacing her in the proud position of Keystone of the

63-In another column we publish an interesting letter from Robert Carmon, in vindication of his reached so supremely ridiculous. Who ever character for truth, regarding a statement he had dreamed that the year 1855 would witness the made in a previous letter to this paper. Mr. Carmon's statements would be always taken for Union, prohibiting the farmer from making a truth while he resided here.

83-We perceive by the Alleghanian, that Gideon Marlett, Esq., is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Whig Convention .-Gideon is a clever fellow, but he will have no Whig Convention to nominate him, it will be composed of Know Nothings. A man depending on the Whig party would be about as well off, as the man that was fed on the soup boiled from the shadow of a starved crow.

Court Proceedings.

Joseph M'Donald vs. Hugh Dugan's adm'r. Sci. Fa. to revive judgement. 4th June, 1855, Jury called and sworn, who find for the Plaintiff even dollars and two cents. Com. vs. John P. Parish. Indictment for keep-

ng a tippling house. Continued to next term. Com. vs. Sarah Rowley. Indictment for keeping a tippling house. 5th June, Jury called and sworn, who find the defendant guilty. Same day entenced to pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Com. vs. Thomas Quilt. Indictment for assault and battery. June 5th, Jury find the defendent guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and

plaintiff the sum of two hundred and twenty-five dollars. Com. vs. John M'Coy. Indictment for selling liquor to persons of intemperant habits. G and Jury return this " not a true bill," and that the presecutor, W. S. Palmer, pay the costs of prese-

Com. vs. Jas. D. Hamilton. Indictment for elling liquor to persons of known intemperate habits. Grand Jury return this "not a true bill." and that W.S. Palmer the prosecutor, pay the

H. D. Foster, et al. vs. J. Adam Trefts, et al Dept. June 6th, defendants confess judgment. Amount to be liquidated by the Prothenotary. Charles O'Neill vs. A. M. & R. White. Assumpsit. Jury find for the plaintiff, the sum of

Com. vs. Michael F. Hamer. Indictment for

eighty dollars.

The U. S. Senator Question.

The question as to how or by whom Pennsylvania shall be represented in the Senate of the question must be answered, and we rejoice to per- United States, is one which must be met by the ceive that the Democracy in every section of the next Legislature, inasmuch as the last one failed State, are determined that it shall be answered in to elect. The people should bear this in mind in the affirmative. We sincerely hope the Democ- making their nominations for the Assembly duracy of little Cambria, will not allow her to be ring the present summer and ensuing fall, if they behind her sister counties in coming to the rescue. desire to see the Old Keystone occupy the com-She has always been faithful heretofore, even in manding position in that body which her emithe hour of gloom and disaster, and we are confident her Democracy are ready and willing to go her to. If we wish to be respected in that exalheart and soul into the present contest, if those | ted body of legislators, and have an honorable name and a place in the councils of the Nation, we must select from the many able men we have amongst us, that one who by his talents and virtues will shed most lustre upon the station, and thus secure for himself and his State the esteem and confidence of others. Above all, we must Jesuit; and his sentiments, as we shall show, posed partly of Democrats, and partly of old line select an honest man-honest in politics as well Whigs, would insure the defeat of Know-Noth- as in every thing else-if we wish to keep up course is not adopted Know-Nothingism will most | No mousing, corrupt politician, such as some of assuredly triumph. This may be all correct, but those who are aspiring to a seat in that body, ington's plan of getting Canada into the confedwe are inclined to think otherwise. But a small should for one moment be thought of .- No petty portion of the midnight conspirators in this county, bank cashier, whose highest exhibition of talents consist of deserters from the democratic ranks. has been to corrupt the morals and purchase the They are made up, almost entirely of men who votes of venal legislators-no patent medicine were formerly members of the Whig party, but vender, who has grown immensely rich by plunwho no longer retain any remembrance of their dering the pockets of his infatuated dupes to pay first love. We grant, there are a number of old | for his filthy nostrums, should be a representative

Will our Democratic friends throughout the visits, " few and far between." The truth is the State sec to this matter in time. The season for of accomplishing anything. By far the larger approaching-and we have no doubt that trick ery and stratagem, deception and rascality are already at work to accomplish their nefarious purparty remains "full of its original spirit," as pose. These things are not dove openly, in the light of day; but stealthily and underhandedlyfrom power more than half a century ago, ready for this is the only possible way by which dishonest men can hope to obtain power. By means of free institutions. Under these circumstances it is their unprincipled creatures in the different counpreposterous to suppose that a "fusion ticket," ties-especially the Democratic counties-they succeed sometimes in packing Conventions, and among the rank and file of the Democratic party, get their miserable tools nominated, and thus in this county. Let us then steadily adhere to force the people to vote for them because they are the nominees of the party, no matter how unworthy or undeserving they are of their suffra-

> There is but one proper way to prevent such a state of things-and that is for the people to attend the delegate elections, and select such men, and none other, as are known to be horest, and We hope our brethern of the press, throughout the State, will lose no time in directing the attention of the people to this important subject .-Lancaster Intelligencer.

Manufacture of Cider Prohibited.

The Rev. M. LOVEJOY, speaking of the late law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, on the subject of liquor, holds the following language:

"A man who manufactures a barrel of cider, is three to six months for the offense; \$200 and im- Puritanism, the same instigations to exclusive contest arrayed under the toil-worn and invincible prisonment for six months for the second offense, associations and anti-Constitutional opposition to and \$200 and imprisonment for twelve months for the third offense! If you make one gallen of wine, squeezed grom the currants that grow in by Arnold, as they could be by Barker or Conyour garden, and give away or sell a glass of it, that act entitles you to imprisonment for twelve months, and this in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the year of our Lord, 1855!"

There is a truth in the above, which cannot but strike the human mind with peculiar force. We have often said, the result of all such laws is to lead to a dangerous extreme, and produce a state of society in this country of the most fearful character. Although we considered the last Massachusetts Legislature capable of anything, we scarcely believed a point in legislation would be enactment of a law by a sovereign State of this barrel of cider? Who ever supposed a law would be passed to imprison a farmer for six months, if he dared manufacture a barrel of eider? Is it any wonder that the common sense of the people is beginning to revolt at this outrageous humbuggery? The people may be called rum-suckers and rum-sellers, by those whose sense of justice and right has been eaten out by fanaticism; but the time is coming when truth and gentine morality will prevail, and laws which are but the result of a miserable catering to fanatics shall be wiped from the statue books .- Democratic Union.

The Liquor Law!

The people seem to be moving in every quarter for the repeal of the inquitous Jug Law passed by the last K. N. Legislature, and approved by a K N. Governor. That it will be swept out of existence by the popular voice of next October, no man in his senses can doubt. We have no hesitation in proclaiming ourselves in favor of its speedy re-peal. We have always considered Political Temperance a humbug, and we are now fully satisfied on this point Whilst King. of Cambria County, was the avowed candidate of the Temperance men, he dodged the vote costs.

Com. vs. Lawrence Cassiday. Indictment for selling intoxicating liquors to a habitual drunkard. Jury find the defendant not guilty.

Com. vs. John Füstman & Conrad Dice. Indictment for cutting timber. June 5th, Jury find the defendants not guilty.

Samuel Shultz vs. John Singer. Sci. Fa. sur. Mechanics Lein. June 6th, Jury find for the plaintiff the sum of two hundred and twenty-five of moral aid. Dealers in liquor, Beer, and of moral aid. Dealers in liquor, Beer, and Ale, are now selling in open violation of the law, and, if temperance laws are not enforced, what is the use of passing them?

THE OLD SOLDIERS."-A bounty land war-Tyler, for military services during the late war with England. Hon. William L. Marey, Secretary of State, receives an 80 acre warrant for military services in the same war, he having already received a bounty of 80 acres under the act of 1850.

Iowa .- A friend who has just returned from a lengthy journey through seventeen counties in the interior of Iowa, describes the a foreigner, the Democracy made the largest gain.

These are facts which the Know-Nothing papers can no more dispute, than they can make them conform to their fantastic theory, that the clear conform to that State as beyond precedent. They are making claims 250 miles west of the Mississippi, are opening roads, building mills, feneing farms, and making the country ings" must abandon their secrecy, resound with their industry through the extension.

" Facts are chiel's that winna ding.

And dar na be disputed. THE conspirators of the present day, are forevr parading their historical pedigree, and a pretty piece of patch-work it is. But their true parentage-which is historical enough-has not yet been accurately traced. Without fee or reward we have dug to the root of their genealogical tree, and found it deep in New England soil, springing straight up from the black heart of BRIGADIER

General Arnold had all the qualifications required by his imitators of the present conspiracy. He could boast two generations of native ancestors, previous to the year 1740, when he first saw the light in Connecticut. He had served in the revolution; his wife was no Catholic nor yet were quite worthy of Ullman, Barker, Flournoy,

Chief Justice Marshal (Life of Washington, Vol, 1, p, 49) accounts for the failure of Washeracy, partly by the Know-Nothing conduct of Arnold, "After Montgomery's death," says the Chief Justice, "the priests were very injudiciously neglected;" "even General Arnold," he adds, (p 60) " was disposed to consider himself in the presence of an enemy;" i. e. the Catholic Cana-

In Dodsley's Anunal Register for 1781 (p.p. 47-8) is given in Arnold's address to "the inhabitants of America," after his treason and escape, and another proclamation of his to " the officers and soldiers of the Continental Army."

In the Address, he denounces the alliance with France, and France berself in the strongest terms. "He laments that the great interests of the ountry were dangerously sacrificed to the partia) views of a proud, ancient and crafty fee, re gards her as too feeble to establish their independence; charges her with being an enemy of the Protestant faith, &c., &c., &c."

In the Proclamation he declares himself in the very spirit of the present conspirators-

"He wished to lead a chosen band of AMERI-CANS to the attainment of peace, liberty and safety, and with them to share in the glory of rescuing their NATIVE country from the grasping hand of France, as well as from the ambitions and interested views of a desperate party (that of Washington and Congress) among themselves, who had already brought the colonies to the very

brink of destruction.
"He further asked what America was now but a land of widows, orphans, and beggars? Econ who will faithfully reflect their will when they their last stake (religion) he represented to be in meet in the County or nominating Conventions. dep aded upon the exertions of the parent country for deliverance. In proof, or illustration, he as-serted a fact' upon his own knowledge—viz; that he had lately seen their mean and profligate Congress at mass for the soul of a Roman Catholic in purgatory, and participating in the rites of a church against whose anti Christian corruptions their pious ancestors would have witnessed with

Here we have the very ideas, in almost the very words, of the present so-called "American fined under this law \$50, and imprisonment from | party." The same appeals to nativity and to the Federal authorities, are as clearly expressed

Pass along these proofs. Benedict Arnold was the forefather of the Know-Nothings!

The Thugs.

The Thugs of Hindostan are are association who be ieve that it is their duty to exterminate all who do not belong to their own Order. They meet in secret lodges, and are sworn with solemn oaths. They lie in wait for unsuspecting passersby, and, attacking them suddenly and without warning, strangle them. The higher the position and character of the victim, the more meritorious the act. The Thug who strangles the largest number of victims in the course of a year, is rewarded with the title of Grand Thug of the Council, and invested with despotic power. If any Thug refuses to yield unquestioning and implicit confidence to the commands of the Grand Thug, they make an image or effigy of him, which they burn, at the same time stoning and cursing it. This is supposed to visit him with all manner of misfortunes. After this, any Thug who meets him is bound to stab him to the heart, provided he can do so without risk of detection. Every member of the Order is sworn to deny his connec tion with it, and, when interrogated, to say he knows nothing about it. When apprehended and brought to justice, they claim to be persons of the greatest morality and virtue, and justify their acts by saying that they only wish to establish the true religion, (viz.: their own,) and to prevent foreigners, (viz. : all who are not Thugs,) from getting control of the country. Hence, in the Eastern cities the Know-Nothings

are called Thugs, or Hindoos .- Democratic Un-

One of the Senators.

Gen. Wilson, who obtained an election to the United States Senate from the "Know-Nothing" party in Massachusetts, recently made a speech to the "Order," at Brattleboro,' Vermont. On that occasion he told his

"He had no sympathy with that narrow, bigoted, intolerant spirit that would make war upon a race of men because they happened to be born in other lands—a dastardly spirit that would repel from our shores the men who sought homes here under our institutions. Such a spirit was anti-Amerean, devilish; he loathed it from the bottom of his heart." He further said :

"He regretted to say there were some mem rant of 160 acres was forwarded to the President of the United States for military services rendered by him during the Mexican war. A similar warrant was forwarded to ex-President plored the action of the Legislature of Massachusetts in propesing an amendment to the Constitution embodying this doctrine. He hoped gentlemen who had given their votes for this proposition—a proposition that would not permit Prof. Agassiz, one of the first scientific men of the age, to fill, under State appointment, an office even of a scientific character-would see their error and retreat at once from a position which justice, reason and religion condemned. What little influence he possessed would be given with a hearty good

will to defeat this proposition."

He also declared that the "Know-Nothings" must abandon their secrecy, make open nominations, and take a firm stand against

Benedict Arnold, the First "Know-Nothing." | Maine Laws and Massachusetts Ordinances When, last week, we printed the Ellisworth tragedy from the Bangor Journal, we had supposed that nothing worse could possibly come out of new England. A day or two undeceived me, as the following extract from the Boston Daily Advertiser, of may 16th, will also undeceive any of our readers, who may have formed a similar

"Yesterday morning there sailed from this port a splendid packet-ship, bearing the noble name of Daniel Webster, which fitly belongs to so fine a vessel. Yet so many fine ships sail out of our harbor, that the reader may inquire why we make this departure the occasion for such con-spicuous notice.

"Among the crowd of human beings on board that proud vessel was one poor woman, with an infant daughter. Her passage, and that of her child, were paid by the rich and powerful Commonwealth of Massachusetts. She left our free and happy shores unwilling and reluctant. She went away against her own free will, constrained by force of the civil authorities of the State. Her cries, as she begged not to be thus cruelly banished, were, we are told, most piteous, and such as to cause the accidental witnesses of the

scene to burn with indignation.
"The offence of this unfortunate woman, for which she was thus violently and ignominiously expelled from Massachusetts, was the fact that she was born in Ireland, and is called a pauper. Her infant daughter, who unconsciously shares her mother's fate, is a native of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; but she too, partakes of that hard lot of poverty for which it has been reserved for Massachusetts to make a crime, and a crime which Massachusetts punishes as no other crime is punished in America, by banishment—banishment from one's native land.

"The name of this victim to Know-Nothing ntolerance was Mary Williams; her infant, bridget, is but a few weeks old. About thirtyfive purpers, perhaps more, were sent away at the same time, in the same vessel, at the expense of the State. These facts we learn from eye-witnesses of the scene, and from other certain nd authentic sources of information.

"Our readers are aware that there exists upon our statute book a law which authorizes any Justice of the Peace upon compliant, by a war-rant directed to, and to be executed by any constable, or any other person there designated, to cause any pauper to be removed out of the State. to any place beyond the sea where he belongs, if the Ju-tice thinks proper, and he may be conveniently removed; and also that independently of this provision of law, a practice has arisen by which the Commissioner of Alien Passengers undertakes, even without the warrant of a Justice of the Peace, to send back purpers in cases which he sees fit, and pay the expenses from money in his hands belonging to the State

"On account of the temporary absence of the Commissioner of Alien Passengers, and none of the gentlemen in his office being possessed of the facts, we are unable to state which of these two methods was employed as the pretext of author-ity for effecting the rendition of the unfortunate creatures who sailed yesterday in the Daniel Webster; nor can we state by what Justice of the Peace, if any, the warrant was issued. But the facts that they were sent away, and that the State paid their passage, and that the piteous cries of this poor woman with her child were uch as to attract the attention of the bystanders as she was led on board the vessel-these facts we have certainly ascertained."

And this fragedy was done, not mind you well. in a paltry fishing village, where decayed lumber nd every garlage of the sea make the fit atm phere for purblind prejudice;-this was done in the enlightened Boston, whose pulpits have the best sounding beards in the world, and whose schools are the most bepraised of all American "institutions." A guoshot from Fancuil Hall, in those famous waters once black with Lemlow taxed tea, this deed was done, in broad daylight, with a city of nearly 200,000 Chrisians looking on. Well says that zealous and fearless friend of truth, the editor of the Advertiser :-

" No vigilance committee rallied at the rumor of the embarkation of Mary Williams. No young and enthusiastic counsel burried to proffer er their services. Judges were not solicited at useemly hours for write of habous corpus; and nothing was said about the de homine replegiande n her case. Sheriffs and coroners were not plagued with processes that they did not like to serve. The quiet of the city was not broken; only a few heart-rending cries disturbed the silence of Long Wharf on Monday evening-the deed was done, he woman was embarked, and vesterday morning the vessel sailed with her living and unwil-

Had Mary Williams been colored black by some friendly hand, and her hair crisped before her seizure, she would have been in Boston still, Laboring for her infant child's support. But being a white person, "and born in Ireland," she was banished peremptorily from the predincts of a State, which, but for the emigration of which she was an estray, bad not yet began to fit out ships like the Daniel Webster. Our chivalrous Republie insists on having only the picked men and women of Europe. If there is one poor, or infirm, or sick, to the hundred, he or she is to be incontinently turned adrift upon the high seas. | Not even 99 per cent, of health and vigor, will satisfy our wide awake economists. The one-hundredth adividual must be also sound and serviceable to her "adopted country," or woe's the day she is caught about Boston.

We have a few questions to ask our readers down there. There are 60,000 natives of Ireland, iving within one hour's walk or drive of the spot from which Mary Williams was torn shricking away, under the new Kno v-Nothing regime .-They produce, on an average, one with another, male and female, sap \$2 per week; they sustain the retail trade of Boston, to almost the whele amount of their carnings expending, say \$100. 000 a week. Take half, or quarter that som for one year out of the Boston trade, and what becomes of it ? Take the 60,000 out of the Boston population, and where will the city stand in the census of 1850? And yet it is in such a city. where, with all their numbers and industry, they are as powerless as Negroes, and far less popular, that some of the most vigorous sons Ireland ever reared will insist on staying! To a city where the whole 60,000 could not save one of their poor countrywomen from the fate Mary Williams suf fered, they will still cling, regardless of all the dictates of self-respect, and all the suggestions of self-advancement!

What are they doing in Boston? Enriching thers. What are they leaving after them? A perverted posterity and a bostile memory. How long will they continue to prefer its back streets and aggravated scorn, to the open country, and the genuine independence of freemen and freeholders ?- American Cdt.

HEAVY DAMAGES .- Mrs. J. M. Bute, of Cambridge, Ohio, has recovered \$4,500 from the Central Ohio Railroad Company, for injuries susfained by her during a collision on their road last spring, near Zanesville,