



Democrat and Sentinel.

RICHARD WHITE, HENRY C. DEVINE, WALTER & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors. EBBENBURG. WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20

We intend sending bills with this number of our paper, to those of our subscribers who have been owing us some time, and sincerely hope, they will foot up the column promptly. We must have money in order to keep matters square.

Melancholy Accident.

We regret to record another melancholy accident, which occurred near Loreto, on Thursday last the 14th inst. As the Rev. Mr. Boel, a clergyman of the Boreback order near Carrollton, was riding on horseback from Loreto to his home, his horse ran off, and eventually fell down, throwing off the Reverend gentleman, and inflicting him so badly that he survived but a few hours. The deceased was an officiating clergyman at Carrollton, and was distinguished for his true piety, charity, and amiable disposition.

Irving's Life of Washington.

The Life of Washington by Washington Irving will shortly make its appearance, and will be comprised in three volumes. The first volume has just been published in New York, an interesting extract from which descriptive of the battle of Bunker Hill, we publish on the first page of our paper.

The task of writing the life of him who "was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," could not have been committed to worthier hands. The graceful flow and harmonious coloring of Mr. Irving's style, the clearness and picturesqueness of his narrative, his knowledge of the world and of mankind, and his vein of quiet humor, make him the most delightful of biographers.

The first scene of the war of the American Revolution—the battle of Bunker Hill—is portrayed with vivid distinctness and minuteness; and although eighty years have passed away since that eventful drama took place, the perusal of all the events attending it, cannot fail to indelibly impress upon the mind of every American as one of the most memorable days in our history, the 17th of June 1775.

Necessity of Early Organization.

"In the course of human events," the people should begin to bestir themselves in the matter of the political affairs of this country. The time is fast approaching when the people will be called on at their primary elections, to select those who should represent them in the County Convention to make nominations. These nominees should be selected this year, with the utmost care and reflection, for the good of the whole party. Westmoreland has set us an example worthy of our imitation; she has put forth the best men, true and tried, men of honesty, ability and enlarged experience. Let us then, imitate her example, and so far as in our power, nominate our best men, men who have never "bowed the knee to Baal," nor cried out "great is the Diana of the Ephesians," when this new mysterious party sprung up in our midst. This new party has every characteristic of the inhabitants of Pandemonium: "they love the darkness rather than the light, because their deeds are evil." Mysterious and secretive as it has been to the doings of our party, it is not to be wondered at, that a good many knaves, bigots, and fools, dropped into it from our ranks. It therefore required men of integrity and patriotism to keep aloof from the delusion. That secret convolve, we think has seen its best days, and as rats desert a sinking ship, so do sundry rats of this order desert it. Their power is however by no means to be underrated, it will require every true friend of the country, and its constitution, to be at his post, and prepared to do his duty, and preserve the country from the blighting curse of terminating the glorious Republic of George Washington and commencing that of the infamous Ned Buntline. Of this secret convolve we know nothing, except from observation, and yet they are in our midst; we know it from their actions and their conduct, and are as well satisfied who they are, as if we participated in their councils. They will swear they do not belong to the order, with the most solemn asseverations. We do not wonder at this, familiarized as they are, with lying and moral perjury. The first oath they take, they swear not to tell the truth, and from their frequent companionship, and practice in this matter, they care about as much for a false oath, as a veteran prostitute does about her chastity. Hence the necessity of care and vigilance in the selection of men whom we wish to represent us in the next legislature. They should be men, whom it would be utterly impossible could ever belong to that party for any consideration, or could ever by word or work assist any of its adherents to political preferment. Our Sheriff and Commissioner should be selected with the view to their hostility to that order. It would be a woful disaster to the citizens of this county, to have a selection made for these offices, of men who would disregard the obligation of an oath, which the members of this order unquestionably do, and select Jurors who were brethren of "the mystic tie," to try the rights of property, and the personal rights of their neighbors. Justice would then soon become an obsolete idea, and a trial by Jury a sheer mockery. Indeed it has already been hinted by those who seem to know, that the members of this new fangled party, do now carry their fraternal predilections into the jury box, the witness stand, and the board of arbitrators. Hence, there never was a time since the institution of our government, that it belovved the people to look to their own interests more than at the present time. Every man that loves his country and her institutions, must buckle on his armor before it is too late, and attend to those dark lantern gentry, as they are burrowing out of their dens, and give them no quarter. One more year and it might be too late. They would make the President of the United States their

Grand Master, and the Congress, the great workshop of their national council. We may look into the vista of futurity, and see what that day would bring forth. The Republic would then be at an end, never to be resuscitated till the archangels last trumpet would summon the dead to come to judgement.

The history of the world affords no instance of any country having once lost its republican form over having regained it. The contrary is the fact. Nations, are like individuals; republican when poor, aristocratic when rich. This party begins to despise the republican simplicity of their ancestors. We mean of course the leaders who swear the others to do their bidding, and whom they are bound to obey with a servility equal to Egyptian bondage.

They raise a hue and cry about the distinction of birth and religion, and gull their entrapped dupes, by calling themselves "American party," and telling them "Americans should rule America." So say we; when did Americans cease to rule America? When have the United States, or either of the States, been ruled by any other but Americans, or when was it likely to be so? Was not Carroll of Carrollton as good an American as Benedict Arnold? Was not Alexander Hamilton as good an American as Aaron Burr? and was not Andrew Jackson as good an American as John Adams? If either of these persons were living now, the members of this oath-bound convolve could not vote for them. Carroll of Carrollton was a Catholic, Alexander Hamilton was a foreigner by birth, and Andrew Jackson's descent was too immediately foreign, and that from the most despised of all foreigners, the Irish. So that they would all come under the ban of these prescriptions. Still the thinking portion of the community know that the first of these patriots, pledged his life, his ample fortune, and his sacred honor, for Americans to rule America, the second by his talents contributed to give us a Constitution by which Americans would rule America, and the third showed us the ways and means by which Americans could rule America. It is therefore time for us to look to the importance of the matter, and see that true Americans, and true friends to the Constitution should rule America.

The Native American Convention. The Native Americans or Know-Nothing in favor of open organization, held a State Convention at Harrisburg, on the 7th inst., and nominated Kimber Cleaver, Esq., of Northumberland county, for Canal Commissioner. This gentleman has been the standing candidate of the Native Americans for several years past, and we do not think that his chances are any better now than they have been heretofore. The Convention seems to have been a small affair, sixteen counties only being represented by thirty-seven delegates, who appear to have regulated matters for the whole State. After passing sundry resolutions defining their political creed, they recommended that a National Convention of the party should be held at the city of Wilmington, Delaware, on the 22d day of February, 1856, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President.

A resolution was offered recommending Commodore Stockton for the Presidency, but this was subsequently withdrawn. Delegates were then chosen to represent Pennsylvania in the National Convention, among whom we find George S. Kine, as the delegate from this Congressional District. After the transaction of some further business of little importance, this great State Convention adjourned, but whether they, or the other branch of the party the "Nix Weisers" will obtain the chief direction of affairs in the wigwag or council chamber, must be left to time to determine. We shall calmly await the result, without caring which whips, as the principles of both factions are the same, and evince the same feelings of hostility, and intolerance towards all who do not happen to belong to this new fangled order.

Sale of the Transportation Lines.

A rumor has been prevalent for some time past that the Pennsylvania Rail Road company had purchased the stock of the transporters upon the Main Line of the State improvements, which if effected would not fail to prove disastrous to the interests of the people. In alluding to it the last Hollidaysburg Register says: "We have contradictory reports in regard to the sale of the stock of the Forwarding Companies on the Main Line of our State Improvements, and are not able to say whether the sale has been consummated or not. We incline to the opinion, however, that a sale has been effected, but that it is to be smothered up for a time, in order to gain some other advantage to the greedy Corporation that has purchased. Certain it is that the Penn'a. Railroad Company has proposed to buy out these lines—and wherefore? Has their road not the capacity to do all the business that its managers can secure for it? Have they not already stock enough to carry every pound of freight they can obtain for transportation upon it? What can they want but to break down business on the State works, render them apparently valueless, buy them at a song, and thereby secure a monopoly of the transporting business between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and then charge extortionate prices, if they please? What else, we ask, can be the object of this grasping, soulless overshadowing corporation in buying, or seeking so to buy out the Forwarding Lines, which now are wholesome rivals to it? Will not the people and the press, consider this matter? It is of vast moment—of general concern. It is charged that Hollidaysburg will be prejudiced by a sale of the Public Works to the Penn'a. Railroad Company, and therefore the queers of the press here about the matter; and we admit that Hollidaysburg would probably suffer by it. But would not the local interest of every town, every neighborhood, every farm, every furnace, forge, factory, manufactory along the whole line suffer by it? Would not even the business interests of Philadelphia and Pittsburg suffer by it? Is it no advantage to these cities that rival lines of transportation of freight between them be kept up? Is it nothing to the tax-payers of the State that an improvement which has cost them millions upon millions of dollars, and that is of great value if judiciously managed, should be given away at a half or fourth its value, to a Corporation which already attempts to crush the public interests to advance its own? Who, and what place, we ask, within all the broad borders of our State, is not concerned in this matter of a sale of the Public Works to the Penn'a. Rail Road Company?"

The Liquor Question.

PRIVATE HOUSES NOT CASTLES.—The following article appeared in the Portland States of Maine, of the 2d inst., and confirms the view taken by the Eastern Argus, that the course pursued by Neal Dow has done much to irritate and excite hostile feelings in Portland against him and his officers:

As a Mr. Dakin and his wife, who live on York st., were absent at church on Thursday, and a little girl only left at home, the house was visited by the police in search of liquor. The house was searched from top to bottom, trunks were opened and all the premises thoroughly overhauled.—What was found we do not know, but we are informed that Mrs. Dakin is very sensible of what is lost, for, on retracing and seeing what had been going on, she looked into the pocket of her dress, left hanging in the house, and found that twenty-six dollars (one twenty dollar gold piece) she had put there, had been abstracted in her absence. Where it had gone of course no one knows. Is a man's house his castle in these days? We charge no one with this robbery—but if private houses are to be visited in this manner, and in the absence of the occupants, whoever they may be, what safety is there for any one of us in our houses and our lives? It becomes us to protect them at least from thieves and robbers, under whatever guise they may appear.

On the 12th inst., the Prohibitory Liquor Law, of Indiana, passed at the last session of the Legislature, will go into effect, according to its own provisions. There seems to be different opinions in the community as to whether it will be enforced or not.

Villainous.

For a month past some scoundrel has been amusing himself by endeavoring to destroy the locomotives belonging to the State, employed on the Portage Rail Road. Every one used on this end of the road has been more or less operated upon, and some of them severely injured. On one occasion, a bolt was thrown into the steam chest, which injured it to such an extent that it will require at least a week to repair it.—Those rascally acts of wanton destruction of public property, if it is supposed were committed in the open face of day, as a strict night watch has been kept, and no means left untried to detect the rascal.

We are at a loss to account for a motive that would prompt any person to commit such an outrage. The destruction of State property would be poor revenge for any real or fancied injury received from any person employed on the road—nevertheless it shows that the operator has ideas of his own—such as must eventually bring him to reflection in the cell of a penitentiary. Without consulting Gen. Ross or Maj. Gilmore, we think we are safe in offering a liberal reward to any person who will bring the villain or villains to justice.—Hol. Standard.

We find the following is a list of grand Jurors returned by the Puritans of New England in 1688, at the time they were annoyed with Sinners and witches. We think from the expressiveness of their names, the rights of the saints should be safe in their hands.

- Faint not Hewet, Accepted Trevor, Made peace Heaton, Redeemed Comptor, Stand fast on high Stinger, God Reward Smart, Called Sower, Earth Adams, Be courteous Cole, Meek Brewer, Search the Scripture Morton, Kill sin Simple, Be faithful Joiner, Return Spearman, Mr. Refruit Fowler, Fly debate Roberts, Graceful Harding, Hope for Bending, Seek wisdom Wood, Weep not Billing, Peace of God Knight, Elected Mitchel, Fight the good fight of faith White,

Gen. Henry D. Foster.

It affords us particular pleasure to announce that this distinguished Democrat has been nominated for the Legislature, in Westmoreland County, and his election will follow as a matter of course. Scarcely any man in western Pennsylvania is better known than Gen. Foster, and none, we are confident, has more warm and admiring friends. His exalted reputation as a lawyer, and his unwavering Democracy, added to his brilliant career in Congress, have secured him a strong hold upon the affections of the people. A score of such men as Gen. Foster in our Legislative Halls next winter, would do more to elevate the character of Pennsylvania, than could be accomplished by a thousand Know-Nothing in as many years. They would give a tone to the proceedings of our General Assembly which would compel public respect. It is to be hoped that other Counties will, therefore, follow the example set by Westmoreland, and send men to Harrisburg who can and will elevate the reputation of our State.—Keystone.

The Next Congress.

It will be seen by the following table, which we find in a Whig journal, that the anti-slavery agitators and fanatics will be in a minority: Whole number of members in the House of Representatives. 234 Nebraska men, already elected. 30 Anti-Nebraska men, who will vote against the repeal of the present law to prevent further agitation, probably. 20 The following States to hold their elections, in which will return Nebraska men: Alabama. 7 Georgia. 7 Kentucky. 10 Louisiana. 5 Mississippi. 5 Maryland. 6 North Carolina. 10 Tennessee. 10 Texas. 2 Virginia. 12

Total number of votes against the repeal of the Nebraska bill in next Congress. 138 Maj in favor of present territorial organization, 12 Boston Post.

In New Jersey locusts have been turned to a profitable account in making soap.

The Lancaster Convention.

It is cheering to read over the proceedings of such Democratic Conventions as that which met in Lancaster on the 6th inst and nominated delegates to the State Convention.—That old veteran, Capt. G. R. Sanderson, of the Intelligencer, presided. The names of the delegates we have already published. In the report we find the following:

At this stage of the proceedings, Jacob L. Gross, Esq., presented the credentials of the delegates from Ephrata township, (see list of delegates,) when a motion was made by Mr. Ely, of Manheim township, that he, Mr. Gross, (in consequence of his opposition to Democrats, and his support of Know-Nothing in the Legislature, and his connection with that Order,) be not entitled to a seat in the Convention. This motion gave rise to considerable discussion, which was participated in by Mr. Ely, Dr. Hull, James L. Reynolds, Jacob Weaver, Dr. A. S. Bare, Nathan Worley, Charles Kelly, C. S. Haldeman, John Kolp, and Dr. Samuel Parker in favor of the resolution, and by Mr. Gross in his own defence. A motion having been made and carried to vote by districts, the vote was taken, and the motion to exclude him was unanimously adopted. Mr. Gross then retired from the Convention.

Such prompt and decided action in the case of Gross, meets with the hearty approval of all sound Democrats. A series of able and eloquent resolutions were reported by James L. Reynolds, Esq., (chairman of the Committee, and unanimously adopted.) We extract the following as models in style and sentiment, embodying great truths in powerful language:

Resolved, That the principles and policy of the Democratic party have ever been openly and fearlessly proclaimed to the world—having no concealments, and shunning no responsibilities. We are therefore determinedly hostile to all secret, midnight political associations, or dark lantern movements—looking upon all such political cabals as anti-republican, insidious and designing, or they would not seek to conceal them from the public gaze.

Resolved, That to free-born American citizens, there is something revolting in the idea that men are to be ostracized and degraded on account of their religious opinions, and that, too, at the bidding of the leaders of a secret, oath-bound political party, whose sole object is to delude and deceive the masses, so that they themselves, may reach places of profit and trust to which they are not entitled either socially, morally, or politically.

Resolved, That, to use the language of Mr. Jefferson, "our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, more than our opinions 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 common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural, indefeasible right. And we hold that every person has an equal right to the honor and confidence of his fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth or religious opinions, but from his actions, and their proper sense of them.

Resolved, That the administration of Governor Pollock thus far has given proof, as strong as holy writ, of the danger of placing in power any man whose predilections are with the ignis arrayed against the Democracy of the country. His urging and agreeing to the sale of the public works, which cost the taxpayers many millions, for a merely nominal price; his giving away some \$300,000 annually of the people's money, by approving the repeal of the tonnage tax; his depriving the Treasury of some \$230,000 more, per annum, by sanctioning the repeal of the license law, and substituting therefor the "Jag law," a law not demanded by the people, and which, if not repealed, will increase, instead of lessen the evils of intemperance; his promiscuous signing of laws granting special corporate privileges, and his numerous other acts of omission and commission—all go to prove either his utter unfitness for the executive chair, or a dishonesty of purpose which none but a Know-Nothing would be guilty of.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS IN WESTMORELAND.

The Democracy of Westmoreland made the following nominations in convention on Tuesday: For Assembly—George Rodgers. For County Commissioner—Samuel Ferguson. For County Treasurer—Joseph Mosgrove. Previous to the balloting, a pledge was signed by all the delegates but two, declaring that they did not belong to a secret political party commonly called Know-Nothing, and that they intended in good faith to support the principles of the Democratic party. The two delegates who declined signing this pledge—Isaac Heilman and Samuel Dinmore—then withdrew from the Convention.

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Previous to the balloting, the delegates unanimously pledged themselves that they did not belong to any secret order.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN AT AN EARTHQUAKE.—An American gentleman writes from Nice, Italy, that during the last season, while Mr. Van Buren was in that city, hearing that earthquakes were formerly prevalent in that part of the country, but no shock had been felt for a number of years, he held his Italian host, that for the rarity and novelty of it, he would like to have a "small shake" happen while he was there. Sure enough, in a few weeks thereafter, in the dead of night, the whole city and mountains commenced rocking in its inhabitants, in the greatest consternation, fled to the streets. Among others in the park, which is near the hotel, was Mr. Van Buren in primitive costume and in a high state of excitement. The ex-President and the citizens about the balance of the night in the streets, and he was perfectly satisfied with the "small shake."

REMAINS OF THE PAST.—EXTRACT FROM A WIFE'S HARD CIDER SONG OF 1840.—One of our democratic country connoisseurs has recently come across a white hard cider song book of 1840, entitled "From one of its effusions it makes the following eloquent extract, which we commend to the attention of our readers as a specimen of whig blarney of Irishmen then very common: Here's to our fathers and mothers, Likewise to our fathers and mothers, Down with Martin Van Buren, And up with Old Tippecanoe!"

The whigs who sing that song in 1840 are now Know-Nothings? It takes the whigs to make a political song.—Cin. Enquirer.

AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Secession of Delegates from twelve States. RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

GRAND HOTEL, Thursday morning, June 14. A meeting of citizens from various States of the Union, representing the American party, was called by general consent, whereupon Hon. J. W. Foster, of Mass., presented the following paper, which, after being read, was signed by citizens of the several States as follows, viz:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. The undersigned, citizens of the various States assembled at Philadelphia on this fourteenth day of June, 1855, feel constrained, under the existing state of affairs, to affirm the following principles:

First, The unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise known as the Missouri prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will; a wrong no lapse of time can palliate and no plea for its continuance can justify; and that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of this compact until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as free States.

Second, That the rights of settlers in Territories to the free and undisturbed exercise of the Elective Franchise guaranteed to them by the laws under which they are organized should be promptly protected by the National Executive, wherever violated or threatened, and that we cannot consistently act with those who will not aid us in the correction of these national wrongs, and will not even permit their fair consideration and full discussion.

Third, We further declare our continued and unaltered determination to use all honorable efforts, to secure such modification of the naturalization laws, aided by such an elevation of public sentiment as shall preserve the true interests of the nation, and shall guarantee the three vital principles of a Republican Government, spiritual freedom, a free Bible and free schools, thereby promoting the great work of Americanizing America.

Fourth, That we invoke the arm of legislation to arrest that growing evil, the deportation, by foreign authorities, of paupers and convicts to our shores; and that as our National Constitution requires the Chief Executive of our country to be of native birth, we deem it equally necessary and important that our diplomatic representatives abroad should also possess no foreign prejudices to bias their judgment, or to influence their official action.

I approve of the above—adding no more slave States, no more slave territory. BUSHNELL WHITE.

The States that succeeded are thus enumerated: Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Iowa, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Wisconsin.

On motion of Mr. Orth, of Ind., a Corresponding Committee was appointed, consisting of one from each State represented in this meeting as follows: Ohio—A. McKay, Wilmington, Clinton county. Indiana—Godlove Orth, Lafayette. Michigan—Moses A. McNorton, Jackson. Illinois—W. W. Dannenbower, Chicago. Massachusetts—Henry J. Gardner, Boston. New Hampshire—Stephen B. Sherwin, Ringe. Vermont—J. N. Barrett, Middleborough. Maine—B. D. Peck, Portland. Iowa—Wm. Langbridge, Oskaloosa. Rhode Island—J. C. Knight, Providence. Connecticut—N. D. Sperry, New Haven. Wisconsin—D. E. Wood.

The Secretary was ordered to print the proceedings, whereupon, after transacting other business in minutes, the meeting adjourned sine die. H. H. M'ABEE, Sec'y.

A Picture of the Times!

The appointment of M'GLATHERY—an Irish Know-Nothing, to be an Associate Judge of Montgomery county, is bringing the press down on Gov. POLLOCK, in all quarters. M'GLATHERY was a "kind of a Democrat," sucked all he could out of the party, and when they shook him off on account of his not being worth the soldier for which he was necessarily bawled, he went over to the night-hawks, and like all broken down political hacks and bankrupt politicians, turned out to be a first-rate "American" and goes his death on the furriers! ROBERT IREDELL, Esq., the modest and gentlemanly editor of the Herald and Free Press, a paper that supported the election of Gov. POLLOCK, was a candidate for the same office and notwithstanding he was backed up by a unanimous petition from the bar at Norristown, was not considered good enough an "American," notwithstanding he and his ancestors for many generations were born in Horsham township. We are happy to state that as soon as Mr. IREDELL, ascertained what influences were at work at Harrisburg, immediately withdrew his application.—[Doylstown Democrat, May 29.]

Another Outbreak in Mexico.

The Corpus Christi Valley and Advertiser of the 2d inst. states that the news from Mexico is important and exciting. It appears that orders from Santa Anna were received to arrest and shoot without ceremony, some of the leading citizens of Monterey and Lampasas—among them Don Santiago Vidour, late Secretary of State of Nueva Leon, a man of great influence. The existence of these private orders leaked out, and Don Santiago Vidour dispatched a courier to Lampasas with the news, and when Gen. Manchaca, Santa Anna's emissary arrived, he was met by two hundred armed citizens forced to surrender. His life was spared in consequence of the manly position he assumed, acknowledging that his orders were to shoot some eight of the leading citizens of Lampasas, and that, had he the ability, the orders of his superiors would be implicitly obeyed. He did not ask his life, as his superiors would not believe that he had sold his command. This gallant captain, who is well known by our informant, was alive at last accounts, and the probability is that his manly bearing will save him.

THE DISRUPTION OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The New York Tribune says of the disruption in the Know-Nothing Council in this city.—"This event of course ends the attempt to make the Know-Nothing a national party, which the Presidency and the spoils of office as perpetual stimulus for loud mouthed Nativism and strenuous negro-hunting. An unpromising attempt it was, indeed."

The Herald thinks differently.—"In nine or twelve months they will be able to call another National Council or Convention, simply for the nomination of President and Vice President, and we venture to say that on that single plank—advancing simply eighty millions of spoils per annum—there will be no split—no division—no flare-up."

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A great conflagration occurred in New York, on Saturday, destroying property valued at \$50,000, two-thirds of which was insured. By an explosion of fire-crackers in one of stores, a young man named Philip Jennings was killed.

[From the Quincy Herald.]

A Missouri Lady in Europe.

A lady in our neighboring State, who is making a tour through some of the counties of Europe, and who is also the owner of a number of slaves in Missouri, has recently written a letter from Vienna to one of her negroes. The following extract will be found interesting and truthful:

"I never see one of your color where I am, and have rarely met with a colored person since I left the shores of America; but I have witnessed misery and distress such as you know nothing of. In England, where so much concern has been expressed for the colored people of our country, there is much human suffering. I passed through large manufacturing towns where the houses seemed almost piled upon each other, crowded in dark lanes and alleys, half under ground like so many dungeons, with no pure air, the light of heavens shut out of their damp comfortable dwellings. I compared in my own mind, those wretched dwellings with the cottages which are furnished on the plantations for the homes of servants, and the thought arose, how much better off are the colored people of America than those poor families with whom it is all work, little children and all, with no hope of any improvement in their condition, no kind word from master or mistress; if they are sick and unable to be in their places, to commit any fault, they are liable to be turned off, when they may have no man to employ a workman whom has been turned away by another master. There are more workmen than places to fill. In the mining and coal districts, the condition of the working people is still worse than in the manufacturing towns; here children are born under ground, pass their lives, and die in old age, without ever having seen the light of heaven, or moon which the good God made for his creatures.

"In France, Switzerland, and in Austria, I have seen the fields covered with women ploughing, getting out or spreading manure, digging or ditching, working on railroads, and carrying loads of dirt or manure on their heads in bags or baskets. They are sun-burnt as black as the blacker than many colored persons, wrinkled and sad looking, as if they had grown old before their time, and had never a happy feeling. The miserable hovels are usually surrounded with mud and filth, with a pig or a cow before the door, the barn and house are mostly together, scarcely a slight partition dividing them. When the women have finished their hard day's work, (and this I observed was prolonged till dark) they pick up their children and go to their comfortable homes. These people do not own the land they work upon, and may be turned away when a new master comes.

"In witnessing the poverty and wretchedness of these lands, I think of our own country, and the many comforts enjoyed by all. Even the poorest are not as miserable as they might be."

A PREDICTION OF THE PRESENT WAR.—The Rev. John Cunningham, D. D., of the Scotch Church, London, in a lecture delivered at Exeter Hall, in the year 1847, pronounced, among other matters, the prophetic words written below. They are copied from his "Apocalyptic Sketches": "Having explained the pouring out of the sixth preceding vial, the learned lecturer proceeds with the seventh, viz. the text is Rev. xvii, 17 to 21. The seventh vial is ready to be poured out, and is already pouring out we see upon the very verge of its being so. It trembles in the hands of the angel. We may expect that during the action of this vial, the mountains in his fastnesses—the miner in his subterranean caves—the voyager upon the ocean's bosom—the Arab in his desert—the Moslem in his mosques—the British nation in the King upon his throne—the mother in her household—the babe in the cradle—all will feel its vibrations, receive the taint of its influence, and respond in a thousand echoes to the voice from above, 'It is done.' There will be rocking thrones; there will be subverted dynasties; there will be disturbed waters; the earth will be scattered and shaken as by a whirlwind; and the hearts of the great and the mean, the rich and the poor, trembling for fear of the things coming on earth.

"Now, you will notice that under the seventh vial, the ten-kingdom form is no longer to be the distinctive characteristic of the British nation. The State are to assume a new shape—they will be divided into a tripartite shape; three great masses will be the ultimate form into which all the nations of Europe and Christendom will be divided; as soon as you see three great leading powers coming into collision, with broad Europe for the battle field, and the evening of the world for the hour of the conflict, you may expect that the Kingdom of Babylon, and the advent of Christ, and the dawn of the millennium are near. It is probable that this tripartite division will consist of France leading its hosts upon the one side, as the great partisan of the Papacy; the Autocrat of all the Russians, who has more than once played a cruel game, may lead the other side of old England against the world, the truth of God against the apostasy of Satan and the infidelity of men."

A SUGGESTION ABOUT WAR.—The Providence Journal makes a suggestion to the contending powers, which, if it be not practical, is at least heroic. It is, that the belligerents on each side, instead of sending armies against each other, shall each throw into the sea annually, during the contest, such sums as will probably cover the cost of hostilities, say fifty or fifty millions sterling each; and let each party draw annually from all classes—from the peasantry in the proportion of the privates to an army, and from the nobility and gentry in proportion to the officers—as many men as will probably perish in the field, and tumble them into the sea with treasure, or, if more agreeable, shoot them. Austria and Prussia might be appointed umpires, and the side which first gives out shall submit accordingly. Our Providence contemporary advances several reasons why this would be a good policy, which we promise to lay before our readers when the contending parties accept the proposal.

MISERABLE PLACE FOR PLANTING.—The Albany Register of Thursday says:—"A young gentleman of this city yesterday extracted from his ear an apple-seed which had been in his head for fifteen years! When a small boy he amused himself by putting the seed into his ear, from which he endured, as he says, all the noise of a saw mill. Physicians tried in vain to extract it, and it was left, finally, causing only occasional suffering."

For a few days past he has suffered from an internal swelling, and finally removed what he thinks is the long lost apple-seed. It had sprouted so that it could hardly be recognized. Had it been a "Soft," doubtless an apple would have been brought out instead of the seed, which had been planted long enough for a tree to grow and commence fruit-bearing."

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—A great conflagration occurred in New York, on Saturday, destroying property valued at \$50,000, two-thirds of which was insured. By an explosion of fire-crackers in one of stores, a young man named Philip Jennings was killed.