

NEW SERIES. The most the Descence in Know Keth The

EBENSBURG, AUGUST 29, 1855.

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THE DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL, is publish-ed every Wednesday morning, in Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa:, at \$1 50 per annum, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, if not \$2 will be charged. ADVERTISEMENTS will be conspicuously in-serted at the following rates, viz: 1 square 3 insertions

Every subsequent insertion,	12200	25
1 square 3 months,	. 3	00
all 'his an Gabeffersofart foured Torn ou	16	00
Mar "It al year, shere laniedt m	12	00
" col'n 1 year, and of the state	30	00
A the the there is particular harmy	15	00
Business Cards,	5	00
03-Twelve lines constitute a square.	1520	IT AG

nteresting Letter from Wm. B. Reed, Esq. PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1855.

To the Hon. A. G. Certin, Chairman of the Whig State Committee, Harrisburg.

DEAR SIR: I beg to resign my position as a member of the State Committee, and desire to state the reasons which have led me to this conclusion. I am quite aware that these motives may have no interest either to my late colleagues or to the public, but I am not less satisfied that there is something in existing political relations calculated to effect personal character, and which admonishes every hon-orable man to be perfectly ingenuous and un-reserved as to what he does.—In this communication I mean to be so, and I shall be very glad, if I am in error on any matter of fact,

glad, if I am in error on any matter of met, that you will conrect me. I was appointed a member of the State Committee by the Whig Couvention of 1854, which nominated Mr. Pollock and Mr. Darsie. To us was confided the duty of promoting the success of that ticket in its integrity—Mr. Darsie's success as much as Mr. Pollock's. We were bound in honor to do all we could for both these gentlemen, and I can confident-ly assume that if any human being, in or out of the Convention or the Committee, had hin-ted the idea that one of these candidates was to be sacrificed, it would have been met by a most iudignant rebuke. There was not even an undercurrent of intolerance then. These were Whig nominations, entrusted to the hon-

were Whig nominations, entrusted to the hon-or of a Whig Committee. On receiving the intelligence of my ap-pointment, I immediately wrote to the Presi-dent of the Convention, begging, for personal and official reasons, to be excused from sercurved, my withdrawal would have been per-emptory, and I should have been spared the mortification of seeing the party, with which I have acted for thirty years, endangered, if not destroyed, by sinister and secret influences which I could not control and with which I seem to be implicated. Yielding, however seem to be implicated. Yielding, however, to the argency of old and kind friends, who seemed to think I might render some service, I consented to act. In one respect, and but one, (aside from the pleasant personal associ-ation we have had,) am I glad I served. It enabled me, and in this my colleagues of the Committee and our candidates cordially cooperated, to aid in assuaging the asperities of olitical conflict, and so to direct the canvass political connect, and so to uncertaing uningled in it. Sure I am that no word of porsonal reproach or unkindness to Gov. Bigler, or any individ-ual member of the Democratic party, emanatod from the State Committee. It was in this particular a most decorous contest.

No matter, however, how or where it began, the disease broke out with great virulence in this city in the spring of 1854. Hundreds and thousands of sturdy Whigs, who had been fighting open Americanism all their lives, and as many fierce Democrats, rushed into these lodges—were initiated by some mock ceremo-ny, and swore that they would never vote or assist or aid members of one Christian denom-ination—that they would proscribe every nat-uralized eitizen; swore, too, though nomical Whigs or Democrats, that they would break faith with ancient friends and abide by the decisions of secret lodges—swore further to a code of disingenuousness which required them to deny their membership. Its mystery made it attractive and seemed to make it safe. Many a man who was ashamed publicly to preach intolerance and proscription, could do it safely in a secret council room. This system of de-nial and equivocation—a cardinal principle of nial and equivocation—a cardinal principle of Know-Nothingism—led to some instances of personal degradation in this city which I do not like to think of.

It was not long after this election when the glory of triumph was brightest, that the Whig State Committee met for the first time in this city. I am confident in the belief that at that time this secret party had no considerable foothold in our Committee. I have no idea of recapitulating the acts or counsels of the Committee then or thereafter. You will do me the justice to say, that from first to last, me the justice to say, that from first to last, in every form and guise, I opposed all affinity to this new party, and I am glad to do you the justice, that you were equally decided and resolute on the same side. We worked to-gether most harmoniously. Then, too, it was, that the question of our duty to George Darsie was considered and discussed, and then we were, or seemed to be, unanimous, that it was a matter of duty and honor to support him. The fact is now confessed, I regret to say, that some of our Committee, thus pledged in fairness and honor, recognizing the superior obligation of a Know Nothing oath, voted for Mr. Mott, the Democratic candidate, believ-ing him to belong to the order. The same subject of discussion arose at our meeting at Pittsburg, with the same apparent result, though I have no doubt the scheme of sacrifi-cing Mr. Darsie was in the meantime matured. It certainly was uost systematically perfected,

Such I believe to have been its origin, though I am equally well satisfied that much person-al respectability and honest, though misdirec-ted, sentiment has been infused in it since. No matter, however, how or where it began, Index, he countermined. If they plotted and organized in secret lodges, he constituted lodges of his own, or went into theirs, and beat them even at mystery. If they renounced too. If they swore eternal ennity to Catholics and naturalized citizens, he swore as hard as they. It was with them all "Death, to the Romau."
It was with them all "Death, to the Romau."
It was with them all "Death, to the Romau."
It was with them all "Death, to the Romau."
To noic antipathy and Punic faith. I comfess
I do not see how any "Know-Nothing" can find fault with Mr. Cameron. And this accounts, in my poor judgement, for the feeble result of the secession which took place from the Senatorial caucus. The deserters carried with them, as marks of shame in Know-Nothing, and they could not get rid of it, or hide it, or disgues it And thus it ended. I am sorry to refer to all these matters. filled as they are with painful memories, but they are Know-Nothings, and, as such, it was they are with painful memories, but they are Know-Nothings, and, as such, it was they are with painful memories was they are with painful memories. they are with painful memories, but they are too illustrative of the domination of this secret

too illustrative of the domination of this secret and dangerous party to be passed in silence. During all this time, the State Committee was not called together, and if it had been could have done little good. The melancholy fact had by this time developed itself, that out of the thirteen, of which number the out of the thirteen, of which number the Committee consisted, seven it was believed, had joined the secret order, some cheerfully and readily, and from congeniality of feeling and opinion; others, I venture to say, reluct-antly, blushingly, and under what seemed an overbearing necessity. Whether hereafter, when the account for these misdoings comes to be settled, any distinction will be made be-tween those who readily and those who un-willingly bartered away ancient political opin-icns, it is not for me to say.

a to the powers of the Committee. With them, however, readily united those others of our colleagues who are not ashamed to avow that they are Know-Nothings, and, as such, under a paramount if not exclusive allegiance. During that discussion one of these gentlemen, as you will recollect, said with emphasis, and without a word leading to it, that if these rosolutions passed he would resign. Till then no word which, by any possibility could be construed into a threat, had been whispered—certainly not by me. But the fociling and resolution were all along obsribed that, if, after all that had occurred, the sacrifice of Mr. Darsic, the discredit of last winter at Harrisburg, the insolent abandonment of the very name of the Whig party, and, above all, the provalent suspicion that affected every one, these rosolutions, or something like them, were not passed ed, my duty as a gentleman was very clear, to vacate, as I now do, my position. It is a resolution, I assure you, not lightly formed or which can be reconsidered.
The resolution affirmed this secret organization of the resolution affirmed this secret organization.

willingly bartered away ancient political opin-icns, it is not for me to say. I confess that, during this spring, I was anxious that our Committee should meet, if only to enable some of us to speak out, and to let an organized body in Pennsylvanis have the honor of striking the first blow at the secret party. The elections in New York and Virginia, and the local spring elections in this eity occurred first, and gave the wound from which the life blood of the organization is flowing away. Nothing could be more creditable to the nation—more fatal to this new party, than the almost contemporaneous election of Senator Seward and Governor Wise, the one a northorn Whig, the other a southern Democrat; men of widely different opinions, but on this great question standing shoulder to shoulder in defence of the Constilaw, is an offence against the law. The example of this secret party is making them fear-fully common-this taking in vain the Almighty's name—" this rash swearing not requi-red by the magistrate" which the wisdom of more than one Protestant church condemns. I am free to say that oaths of exculpation are nearly as repugnant as oaths of initiation and proscription. Aside, I repeat, from all ques-tion of law, the whole secret organization is immoral, and degradingly so in this, that it exacts evasion and sometimes the denial of truth. If it does not now, it certainly did so truth. If it does not now, it certainly did so once, in its prime of youth and pride of vic-tory. The obligation once was, and I fear is yet, to evade the confession of membership if possible, and if not, expressly to deny it; and I have myself seen instances of this degra-ding prevarication which make the use of the word "immoral" almost too gentle. One other word, and I have done. I shall look with down interact to the look with deep interest to the constitution and action of the Convention which is summoned to meet at Harrisburg in September. I trust its action may be unreserved in the enunciation of principles—conciliatory to those who agree in principle and REFURITION in every sense— and most so in this, that no whisper shall be uttered, no intimation given, that can be construed into an interference with religious lib-erty, which the Constitution guards, or with social or political rights, which the Constitution recognizes. I am, very respectfully,

Extraordinary Case-Attempt to Starve a Little Boy.

John Blattner and Louisa Koch were brought down to the day police office last evening, from their residence at the corner of Ninth street and Lafayette avenue, having been arrested for the ill-treatment, and attempt to starve a little son of Blattner, aged

tempt to starve a little son of Blattner, aged 8 or 9 years, calling himself Franz Blattner. It appears that the mother of the boy died a short time since, leaving by will all her property, consisting of a small share of real estate, to little Franz; shortly after her death the woman, Louisa Koch, was brought to the house and took up her residence with Blatt-ner. It was then determined by the man and woman to cet Franz out of the way and so woman to get Franz out of the way, and secure the real estate for themselves. The way to accomplish this villainous purpose; was to starve him to death. Accordingly he was fastened up in a room with his hands tied behind his back, where at the time of his diecovery, he

and trailing canon through the streets, to be used in deadly conflict against each other. It was formerly our boast, under republican institutions, that all our revolutions were peaceful ones, fought through the hallot-box, peaceful ones, fought through the hallot-box, and decided by the popular majority. But if such scenes are witnessed in Louisville, as were recently enacted at Cincinnati, are to be the accompaniments of a popular election, it will not be long before bayonets will take the place of ballots, and every election be a blody revolution, and it is in Mexico and Central

A Husband Lost.

The following advertisement appears in the Mount Holly (N. J.) Mirror:

VOL. 2. NO. 45.

Mount Holly (N. J.) Mirror: My HUSHAND GOYE!—Two DOLLARS RE WARD.—I feel it to be my duty to inform the public that my husband. George Smith. ha left me, without any just cause—and as it i believed that he has gone off with another man's wife, I desire to warn all women from having anything to do with him—for if he will desert one he will another—and no confi-dence can be placed in him. He is of short stature, rather stout, dark complexion, jet black hair and pretty good looking.

looking. If he has taken another woman with him, as I suppose he has, I shall consider him rath-er "small potatoes," and never will live with him again, but I should like to see him for half an hour, just to let him have the length of my tongue, and oh ! wouldn't I give it to him. Anybody who will bring him back, so that he can have any opinion of him shall rethat he can have my opinion of him, shall re-ceive two dollars of hard-carned money. HENRIETTA SMITH.

Mt. Holly, July 30 1855.

New York and Sebastopol.

The following table is said to be a true statement of the defences of these two sea-

NEW TORK. GUNS.	SEBASTOPOL. GUNS.
ort Columbus. 105	Quarantine Fort. 60
lastle William. 78	Fort Alexander. 90
South Battery. 14	Bat. of Schastopol 40
fort Gibson 15	Fort Nicholas -200
Fort Wood 77	Fort Paul 84
fort Richmond 140	Fort Sebastopd 50
ort Tomkins 64	Fort Catharine 120
Battery Hudson 50	Fort Constantine 110
Battery Morton 9	Battery 30
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REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE. -- A circum tance of a somewhat extraordinary character scance of a somewhat extraordinary character occurred a short time since in one of the flourishing towns of the midland counties. Λ clergyman died, and his wife and daughters, on the third day after his decease, recollecting place of ballots, and every election be a bloody revolution, and it is in Mexico and Central America.—We are not yet prepared to see the experiment of popular government defeat-ed by popular ignorance; therefore, we hope that some effort will be made by the intelli-gence of the country to enlighten the popular laced the body in the re but, other duties requiring the artist's atten-tion, the sketch was deferred till noon. About 12 o'clock, at the foot of the bed, the lady commenced and went through an hour's work on this image of death. At this stage of the proceedings, by some unaccountable motion, the head of the death-like figure fell on the side. Nothing daunted, the artist carefully took the head to replace it, when, lo! the eyes opened, and staring her full in the face " the dead" inquired " Who are you?, The young "professional," without trepidation, took the bandage from the head and rubbed his neck. He immediately saw the shroud, and laughed immoderately. The artist quietly called the family; their joy may be imagined, but can-not be described. That evening, he who had laid three days in his shroud, bomoaned by mother and sisters with agonized tears, gladdened their hearts by taking his accustomed place at the tea table, and at this moment is making an excursion in Noth Wales.-Bedford (England) Times. SUIT AGAINST & RAILEGAD COMPANY FOR CAUSING STREILITY IN A LAPY .- The Jeffersonville Railroad Company have received notification from a lawyer residing in one of the interior counties of Indiana, that suit will be brought by a lady client to recover damages for the result of an accident that occurred on that read last fall. The cars being thrown down an embankment this lady received a wound pronounced then by physicians a mero slight abrasine of the skin. She returned home, having passed a night in New Albany, where she suffered for lack of hotel accommo-dations, and now, after a long interval, it ap-pears sucing the Company. The ground for the suit is that the injuries received by the accident were of such a nature as to unfit he brought by a lady client to recover damages for maternal duties, or rather that she canno be a mother. The matter of course, will properly investigated. It is certainly a ver-novel affair. The lady interested is onl twenty-four years of age, and is said to L quite handsome. A MONOMANIAC.—An old gentleman i New York has lately felt a severe sickness during which he exhibited a strange sort c monomania. One day he pretended that h was dead, and requested that they should la him out with due propriety, which not being done, he stormed away at his attendents, if threatened to haunt them nightly. He the continued to act for several days, telling ther A MONOMANIAC .- An old gentleman i for such a length of time, and that he was fast mortifying. A few nights ago, while w one was in the room, he arose from bed, an one was in the room, he arose from bed, an jumped from the second story window, an happened to strike in such a manner that he was not much hurt. He was determined to go and bury himself. Strangely enough, the fall perfectly cured him of the belief that he was dead, and he is nearly recovered. GRATTAN'S VENERATION FOR OLD TREES .--He loved old trees, and used to say : "Nev-er cut down a tree for fashion's sake The tree has its roots in the earth, which fashion has not." A favorite old tree stood near his house at Tinnebinch. A friend of Grattan's, thinking it obstructed the view, recommen-ded him to cut it down. "Why so?" said Grattan. " Because it stands in the way of the house." " You mistake," said Grattan, "it is the house that stands in the way of i

120.2

Having agreed to act, I took, as you are aware, my full share of duty, and attended every meeting of the Committee, one of which was held three hundred miles from my home.

was held three hundred miles from my home. You will excuse this recapitulation. It is necessary to the illustration of the painful, and in my judgment, most discreditable se-quel to what was so propitiously begun. In the winter and spring of 1854, two incidents of public interest occurred, which in my opin-ion were attended with the worst consequen-ces—the passage of the Consolidation Bill, and the first election under it. To consolida-tion in every form in which it. tion, in every form in which it was presented I am proud to say I always was, and yet am, resolutely opposed. The principle was wrong and defusive—the details of the measure, as has been abundantly proved, were incongru-ous and imperfect—the machinery rickety— and the manner in which it was forced on the public, no one venturing to resist the spurious ntiment that was stimulated, was most unfortunate. Its sad results no one now questions. The most sanguine enthusiast of this great speculation can do no more than hope for the very distant future. In the long run, (to use a favorite phrase,) it may succeed, but it will be a very long run indeed, of suffering and dishonor, and social disorganization and itaminent bankruptoy. Every one of these results has in point of fact already ensued. A large municipality has been created which thus far cannot manage itself. Its Legisla-ure is a miniature Harrisburg, translated to Philadelphis. The treasury is bankrupt. The credit of the community has been narrow-ly saved, so far as the payment of mere fun-ded interest is concerned, but is prostrate in everything else. New loans are familiarly talked of. New taxes are inevitable, and yet no one ventures to propose them. These I affirm to be the consequences—the bitter and tions. The most sanguine enthusiast of this affirm to be the consequences—the bitter and the natural fruits of this consolidation scheme. In May of last year occurred the first elec-

In May of last year occurred the first elec-tion under the new system. It was at this election that, for the first it time, was developed a new and most danger-ous element of political action, which has been running a short race of triumph ever since, but which now, I am happy to believe, is near its appropriate end. I of course refer to Know-Nothingism or secret Americanism. How, or where, or exactly when it originated, no one knows—at least, no one out of its

association, composed, to a large extent, of individuals who openly claimed communion with the party they betrayed How little the State Committee could do to

avert this discredit, you very well know. The secret influence was around them, and upon them, and within them, and those who, like myself and others, were open and candid in their condemnation of this secret action and organization, were not fairly met or answered. The secret order was satisfied with rapid re-cruiting.—Their oaths prevented discussion or fair play. It was confidently alleged and assumed that Mr. Pollock himself joined the

assumed that Mr. Pollock himself joined the order. From his own lips I have it that, at the time of his election, he was not a member of any party whose organization required him to proscribe any portion of his fellow-citizens, and relying on that assurance, I continued my exertions, and voted for him. I voted for the Whig ticket at the fall election. I vofor the Whig ticket at the fall election. I vo-ted for Mr. Tyson for Congress, after he ob-tained the Whig nomination, though I confess I was perplexed by many runors that he, too, had joined the order, and taken the requisite oaths. I could not persuade myself that a man at his time of life, who had pronounced so many elaborate discourses in favor of reli-gious toleration, and who venerated with a faith so sincere and professing, the name of Wm. Penn—the friend and favorite of Eng-land's Roman Catholic King—I could not persuade myself that he had abjured the prin-ciples of his education, and sworn to this new allegiance. Had I lived in the first Congres-sional District, I should no doubt have voted sional District, I should no doubt have voted for Mr. Morris, for there would have needed much more than ramor to convince me that he, the ancient antagonist of Native Americanism, (which was at least a manly party.) had retracted, and joined the scoret order If

I need not speak, and especially of that scene of impotent intrigue, the canvass for United States Senator. Though there was a nominal tion under the new system. It was at this election that, for the first time, was developed a new and most danger-ous element of political action, which has been running a short race of triumpb ever since, but which now, I am happy to believe, is near its appropriate end. I of course refer to Know-Nothingism or secret Americanism. How, or where, or exactly when it originated, no one knows at least, no one out of its Councils, and, I suspect, not very many in them. It is believed to have had a very im-pure origin out of this State, and to have been transplanted hither by hands already stained with a good many black political spots, bank-rupts in fortune and character, spirits conge-nia to any device of fraud that might, under a cloak of secresy, be perpetrated with safety. Whig majority, the very name of Whig was

houlder to shoulder in defence of the Constitution, religious liberty, and equality of political rights. It was proved to be beyond the power of any secret conclave or its mis-sionaries of mischief, effectually to rally through the length and breadth of the land the secret rebels to the Constitution.

On the 23d of July, ten months after we separated at Pittsburg, the Committee met in this city, and then I determined, and you well know, made no secret of my resolutions to bring this matter of Know-Nothingism before the Committee, and ask its action in the way the Committee, and ask its action in the way of distinct and emphatic repudiation. I felt it my duty as a matter of self-respect I be-lieved that my Philadelphia fellow-citizens, whom I immediately represented, expected of me. and I think, having tried long to deserve their confidence, and having earned it, and being very proud of it, I properly estimate public opinion on this point. Here, in Phil-adelphia, this secret party drew its first breath and gained its first victory; and here, in Philadelphia it has met its first reverse and will breathe its last. No one can mistake its coming doom.

coming doom. What occurred in the Committee you know. To the proposition to call a Whig Convention I cheerfully assented, meaning, so soon as the call was determined on, to ask the Committee, by a manly declaration of principle, to free that Convention on its inception from the suspicion which since this secret party has existed, has hung round every political body that has met. I therefore offered and asked the Committee to adopt the following brief but comprehensive resolutions, every word of which I am willing to be responsible: *Resolved*, By the Whig Executive Com-mittee of the State of Pennsylvania, that an address be issued by this Committee calling the Convention to meet at Harrisburg on-and assert the following principles of action: 1. Disapproval in the clearest and strongyours,

1. Disapproval in the clearest and strong-est form of all secret political associations as immoral and unconstitutional, opposed to the principles of our republican form of govern-ment, and utterlly subversive of the confi-dence which ought to subsist among political friends

2. Condemnation especially of that form of secret political association which prescribes American citizens on account of their religious American citizens on account of their religious opinions or their place of birth, this Commit-tce and the Whig party recognizing in its broadest sense, the constitutional principle that every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own consci-once, and that organized political proscription on account of religious belief would be an in-terference with that right.

8. Disavowal by this Committee collectively and individually of any connexion with or sympathy with any such secret political or-

4. The assertion of the feeling common to 4. The assertion of the feeling common to every Whig of Pennsylvania, and to very many of other organizations, that the Nebras-ka and Kansas measures of the last Congress, the abrogation of the Missouri compromise line, and, as a part of the same system, the lawless and violent conduct of individuals since in Kansas, especially are abhorrent to to the people of the North, and ought to be redressed.

5. That these m newal of sectional agitation, for which in no sense are the Whigs of the North, and especi-ally the Whigs of Pennsylvania, responsible. 6. That the restoration of the Missouri com-land." WM. B. REED.

Mr. Dawson's Letter of Declination.

BROWNSVILLE, Thursday, Aug. 9, 1855. My DE'R SIR: On my return home this evening, after an absence of several weeks, I find your letter of the 28th ult., tendering to me the appointment of Governor of the Terri-tory of Kansas.

This distinguished mark of your favor and Ints distinguished mark of your favor and esteem, and the very flattering terms in which it is conveyed to me, elicit my grateful ac-knowledgments. My private affairs prevent the acceptance of the honorable and responsible trust which your confidence and good opinion would com-mit to me

mit to me.

With but little taste for public life, and with deep attachment to my home and native State, I could not consent to change my residence-but am constrained by every cherished consideration to remain in a community whose confidence I have enjoyed, and of whose good-will I have had the most positive and repeated

I shall ever hold in grateful recollection this evidence of your appreciation, and the more because it was unsolicited and unexpec-

Accept assurances of my high regards and best wishes for the success of your Adminis-tration, and believe me truly your friend. JNO. L. DAWSON. FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the U. States

George Washington, in one of his me ages to Congress, uses the following lan-

guage : "To every description of citizens, indeed, let praise be given. But let them persevere in their affectionate vigilance over that precious depository of American happiness, the consti-tution of the United States. Let them cherish it, too, for the sake of those who EROM EVEny curse are daily seeking a duelling in our Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive and if either comes down, let, it be the land."

gence of the country to enlighten the popular mind so far that sectarian and political fanat-icism will lose its power to do mischief, and be made unable to destroy, by civil commo-tion, a country which heaven seems to have rained its choicest blessings upon, if they were only used properly.—*Philadelphia Led*-

For this new manufacture of popular sov-ercignty we are indebted to the advent and prevalence of Know-Nothingism. Whereever that proscriptive ism reared its pestilent head the worst passions of the multitude have been aroused and influenced; race has been have set against race, and religion against religion; the native have been taught to hate, despise and condemn men of foreign birth, and foreigners have been exasperated to the highest pitch of endurance with taunts and insults which human nature find it hard to bear. It is no wonder then, that when the two classes, thus pitted against each other, come to measure their strength, there should be a fierce and furious outbreak. It matters but little who commits the first over-act of collision; the grand cause which lies back of all is the spirit and essence of Know-Nothingism, which leads necessarily and inevitably to a conflict between the races marshaled against each other. By their fruits shall ye know them : do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?-Pitts. Gazette

27 We heard a friend the other day tell the following incident, which occured in Bsome three or four years ago. A Methodist minister had just moved his family into the place. As he was passing along the street, very early one morning he saw a man appa-rently in great distress by the side of the way The minister went to him, not dreaming the man was intoxicated at that hour, and asked him what was the matter. The man begged him what was the matter. The man begged the minister to help him up, which he did; when he perceived the strong smell of liquor on him, it was too late to retreat. The man clasped him fast, and the minister piloted him some distance along the street, speaking kind-ly to him. After some words of expostulation more earnest than usual, the man stopped looked the minister in the face, and said "Aint you a minister?"

" Yes, sir." "What p-persuasion ?" "Methodist."

"Met, dist? Ah ! them's my sentiments," said he, grasping the preacher's hand : "I'm a met'dist.

" You a met dist !" exclaimed the minister. with astonishment and irony; "why you are drunk "

"Ye-es, but you must' cuse such things in California."-Alta Californian.

HENRY CLAY ON FUSION, -The following is

an extract from a speech delivered by Henry Clay, in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, November 19, 1850, and now applicable to Know-Nothingism :

ble to Know-Nothingism : "But if it [the Whig party] is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if ab-olitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step fur-ther: If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency, who, to whatever party he may belong, is not con-taminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive

