nied during mass, and thus filled the most ous seat in that august assembly, next scopal chair. The well known form of to the episcopal chair. The well known form of the Grand Master Pinto, the immediate predeces-sor in office of Honpesch, now glided to the mid-ile of the choir. While he spoke a dead silence reigned throughout the assembly, and the lights seemed to burn blue. "I hereby do solemnly npeach Ferdinand de Honpesch as a falsh trai tor, of the honor of God and the weal of the Order

not utter a word. The bishop now arose: "In accordance with the cannons of the Church and the constitution of the Order of St. John, it is dethis week.

this week.

this week.

this week.

this week.

The

Three of the spectre knights now went up to outside of the sanctuary rail. Aere one of them tore from his neck the Grahd Cross of St. John, own historic blade, struck off from his heels the apurs of knighthood.

Overwhelmed with a sense of utter shame and

hopeless misery, the degraded Grand Master covered his face with his hands. When he dared to breathe and look up again, he found himself leaning against a pilaster in front of the Church St John, which was dark and silent as the tomb.



Democrat and Sentinel

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors. EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING......JAN. 2.

FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES BUCHANAN. Subject to the Decision of the National Convention.

83- See new advertisements.

fcs- Both editors being absent from home, will ecount for the lack of editorial this week.

ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE .- Both Houses have organized. Mr. Piatt, (Dem.) Spcaker of the last session is re elected. Richardson L. Wright, (Dem.) was elected Speaker of the

The New Year.

Once more we have the pleasure of greeting our patrons and friends with "a happy new year." The new born babe which we gladly welcomed twelve months since, has passed through the different stages of existence and retired to the family tomb of its ancestors, and a short obituary may

All good men and true lovers of liberty have very much reason to congratulate themselves in the last year. Gloomy indeed and dark was the opening of it; sombre clouds obscured the sun; on every side distrust reigned supreme. Pennsylvania before conservative had been swept over by the pestilence of Know-Nothingism, and black spots remained on her shield. The legislature then about to assemble, was looked upon with fear. Fanatics filled the seats occupied formerly by lovers of the constitution. A few weeks sufficed however to turn that fear into disgust and pity-disgust at the motives which actuated them. and pity for the weakness which prevented them carrying those motives out. They would govern the State and yet could not govern their own caucus. A few weeks sufficed to show the utter want of principle by which they were actuated; the entire want of honesty which governed them. The good citizen was aroused, and when the time came Pennsylvania was redeemed; she was reinstated in her proud old position of Keystone of the Arch; conservatism once more triumphed, and the legislature now met is composed of better material than it has been for many years. It is composed of thinking men, men who have a desire to promote the best interests of the country. Not alone in Pennsylvania have we cause for congratulation, but also in almost all the other States of the confederacy. The fee which one year ago was looked upon as unconquerable is now prostrate. The secrecy which caused neighbors to look on each other with distrust has been exposed. The narrow proscriptiveness and blind intolerance which made the friends of law and order tremble for their safety has been humbled. The poisonous Upas which was then apparently extending its branches over the land has been cut down. These are truly pleasing reflections. Aside from politics we have much to be thankful. A plentiful harvest blessed the husbandman, and the well filled barnes and sleek cattle present a pleasing contrast to the scarcity of last winter. The harrowing groans of poverty which then resounded on all sides are now subsided into the quiet smile of contentment. The cheek which was then blanched and thinned by hunger, now wears the ruddy glow of health. Every branch of trade is prosperous, all classes of people are happy. From this picture of happiness in our own land, how distressingly unpleasant to turn our eyes to Europe? War with its accompanying evils has laid its heavy finger on it. Homes broken, families separated, love ties severed, misery and anguish on all sides. But this is the dark side of the victure, and in these happy times we do not wish to dwell on it. We have much reason to be thank-

ful and we are thankful.

HOLNES & YOUNG .- We would refer our readers to the advertisement of this firm. Their establishment can be found on Main street, Johns town. They are both practical workmen, and all work entrusted to their care will be finished in a workmanlike manner. They have on hand a large stock of Jewelry, Watches, &c., &c. Give them a call when you visit Jonstown.

83- It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that our friend Mr. James M Riffle, of Knights Hospitallers, which he solemnly swore to uphold, and I ask that the sentence he deserves be passed upon him in this noble assembly of his brethren and predecessors in office."

The unhappy knight trembled from head to foot, and when solemnly interrogated by the bishop, what he had to say in his defence, his tongue cleaved to the roof of his mouth, he could not utter a word. The hishen now are sent to the roof of his mouth, he could not utter a word. The hishen now are sent to the roof of his mouth, he could not utter a word. The hishen now are sent to the roof of his mouth, he could not utter a word. The hishen now are sent to the roof of his mouth, he could not utter a word. The hishen now are sent to the roof of his mouth, he could not utter a word. The hishen now are sent to the roof of his mouth, he could not utter a word.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.-We have received the message, but too late to lay it before our readers

> For the Democrat & Sentinel. The Letting of the Poor House.

Messrs. WHITE & DEVINE:-Permit me through the trembling Honpesch, one of them was Laval-lette. Seizing him by both arms, they led him attention of the public to what is said to be a farce, attention of the public to what is said to be a farce, played off on the 27th ult. under the above capthe second unbuckeld his sword and took it off tion, by the directors of the poor of our county. from his waist, while Lavallette unsheathing his I am well aware, that if these men acted with clean hands as the directors of the poor, and the agents of the tax-paying community, that what is now said about them will fall harmless at their fat fellows were killed in Potter county last week. feet, and like all other calumny, will neither poison them with its sting, nor disfigure them with its slime. But on the other hand, if they have been playing a smart game, playing false to the trust reposed in them by a tax-ridden county, it is right that they should be visited by the scorn and contempt of an indignant public. Now let us take a glance at the complaints made against them, and the facts by which the public endeavor to bear them out. An act of the legislature was passed in May 1854, establishing a house in Cambria county, for the relief and employment of the poor. Under that act directors were elected, the fury of Know-Nothingism made the board consist of men who could have no concert of action to do evil, and things were done satisfactorily during that regime. The no less fury of anti-Know-Nothings has at the last election, defeated one of that class, and consequently destroyed the guard around the former board of directors, and renders the present one by no means void of suspicion .-The first great official act of this new board was to have a letting of the poor house, though it is said the contract had been previously promised to the present contractor long before the letting. If such be the case, then the directors would have to resort to some manœuvre, to lauify the public vision, or in the vernacular, to pull wool over their eyes. A letting was advertised, responsible bidders made their appearance, and bade in good faith as if there were no gouging. One of the directors of the poor, having a large establishment and well able to turn to good account almost every material necessary for the building, might naturally look out among the contractors to see which of them he could make the nicest thing out lic. of, if he had not seen that man already. of the directors, whose philosophy would scarcely rank with the seven wise men of Greece, had fixed his mind on the same contractor, having formed an attachment for him because they hunted in comples for the last year or two.

> This contractor's proposal, was underpinned by one from the son of the director aforesaid, and that again underpinned by the director's son-inlaw, so by taking out these underpinnings the foundation should stand on the right place. But behold! there were several other intermediate obstacles, and another manœuvre had to be resorted to. The declaration of the contract was postponed till the next day in order to give them time to reflect. They came then to the conclusion that they could make the manner of payment cover up the matter, and could easily get round it in that way, by telling the contractor to go a little lower than any of the others in his time of payments, as if it was any difference to the taxpayers whether they pay it this year, or next year with interest.

Now if these things be true the people have a right to complain, but if the following be true, they have still a greater right to complain. There dollars, by men as responsible and as honest as consider him a deserving and worthy man) and year by \$87,000. vet I am informed the directors have entered into an agreement with him for ten thousand five hundred dollars. What right I ask, had Johnston Moore, R. J. Proudfoot, or Edward Glass to filch from the treasury five or six hundred dollars of the peoples taxes? They may answer, they have the right of office. They were placed there by the voice of the people, although that voice has been in their case, expressed in wrath and fury, regardless of qualifications.

These directors are sworn to act truly, faithfully and impartially, and they are presumed to do so until the contrary becomes manifest. I wish for their sake and for the sake of the public that they may not be true

It is there duty if these things are unfounded to demand an investigation from the next Grand Jury and County Commissioners, and let their acts if they will bear the test, be justified. If they do not do so, it is the duty of the taxpayer to have it done by those men who are authorized to

We had trusted that the days of letting to inerested favorites had passed away in Cambria ounty with the abandonment of the old Portage Railroad, and its wood and horse power. But if these things be true, it is a bold miniature sketch of what these men would do, had they the power Canal Commissioners.

"He that is mean in little things, Would be a traitor in the courts of Kings." This communication is not made in the spirit malevolence or ill will, but with the kindlies feelings to all parties concerned, by pouring oil on the troubled waters of public opinion.

AN OLD TAX PAYER.

AT LIBRI SUIT .- David Wilmot has com menced a libel suit against E. B. Chase, Esq., senior editor of the Montrose Democrat, and had the independence to come out and expose the official corruption of Wilmot, and regions arrived at Si

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Rr The Missouri legislature has granted a loan of \$250,000 to the Pacific railroad. A State Military Convention is to be hel

at Harrisburg, on Monday the 21st inst. Thackeray commences a course of lecture

at Philadelphia on the 2d of next month. 33- The reported death of the wife of the late Louis Phillippe is contradicted; she is recovering. 83 Such is the demand for ships in Ballimore. that there is not an unemployed ship in port.

frs- The Grand Division of the Sons of Ten perence for the District of Columbia has dissolved ts organization. 73- The Indianapolis Sentinel estimates that

over one hundred thousand hogs will be packed at that place this season. 80 James Buchanan is said to be sixty four

born on the 12th of April, 1791. The Calais (Me.) Advertiser says that there

city than has been seen for 15 years. fra The taxes of New York city for next year will be but a trifle below \$7,000,000-much more

than the whole State tax of Pennsylvania. Bears are very plenty in some of the northern counties of this State this season. Two big

13- The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the volunteers who were engaged in the rebounty lands.

TASMANIA .- Queen Victoria has acceeded to the request of the colony of Van Dieman's Land to change the name of that island and colony to

63- The semi annual report of the New Orleans chief of police shows that in six months nearly one-twelfth of the entire population of the city has been placed under arrest,

Lord Palmerston is stated to have written letters to Washington, in which he mentions that the British Ministry expect Mr. Crampton will be dismissed by this Government.

A train of seventy-three cars of live hogs recently passed over the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad to Cincinnati. There were between four and five thousand hogs, valued at \$52,000.

83- Crowds of people are daily wending their way into the territory of Kansas, and it is be lieved that its population is now nearly 70,000, and will be 90,000 or 100,000 by spring.

83- The name Republican has become so ba since the party of treasonable proclivities adopted it that the Rock Island (Illinois) Republican, a staunch Democratic sheet, has taken the name of

& Alvarez has resigned the presidency of Mexico and been succeeded by General Comonfort. A new ministry has been formed, and affairs look a little more promising for that unfortunate repub-

that no letters can now be sent through the mails, unless they are pre paid by stamps. Every person, then, should take care to provide himself

03- Preparing in time.—It is said that the French are making preparations for the accinmodation of the expected heir to the Crown-Queer people, the French. Suppose it should happen to be a girl.

65-Col. Cuming, U. S. Superintendent of India Affairs, St. Louis, has returned to Council Blaffs, after an absence of several months, having formed treaties with the Black Feet, Nez Perces, and one or two other tribes of Indians.

& Anthony E. Drane, keeper of the State Arsenar at Harrisburg, has been charged with taking arms from the Arsenal and selling them. It is thought he has accomplices in Philadelphia, and at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had that the arms are sold to filibusters for Nitar-

83-Owing to the withdrawal of the transportation companies from our main line of public works, its earnings for the year just ended will be were three or four proposals under ten thousand \$96,000 short of the year previous; but the earnings of all the public works of the State for the any of the directors or the contractor, (although | year will nevertheless exceed those of the previous

A CANDIDATE FOR SENATOR WITHDRAWN .-Wm. Montgomery, Esq., of Washington county, who has been urged by his friends for the office of U.S. Senator, and for whom the members of that county were instructed, by public meeting, to vote, publishes a letter, withdrawing his name from the list of candidates.

MANUPACTURE OF WINE IN GEORGIA.-The Southern Cultivator states that the attempt to manufacture wine from a native grape has been successfully tried by Mr. A. Leary, of Monroe county, Georgia. The grape is known as the 'Warrenton," and the produce is at the rate of eight hundred gallons per acre.

At a Know-Nothing Convention held in the Ordinary steps were immediately taken, to Thirteenth Congressional District of New York, arrest and punish the parties concerned, but where seventy-five Councils were represented, a resolution was adopted in favor of postponing the nomination of President and Vice President to a later period than the 22d of February. The indications are that the Convention will be postponed to some time in June.

The Tribune says George Law spent \$10,-000 to carry New York State for the Know-Nothings at the late election. The Argus says if he has so much spare cash, he had better come to Easton and settle the washerwoman's bill he forgot to pay, when he left there a few years ago. ings at the late election. The Argus says if he So! "Murder will out!"

THE GREAT OPEN SEA .- Dr. Kane states that he discovered at the highest latitude he reached an open sea of thousands of miles in extent. abounding in animal life, such as fish and fowl, desnatch from Columbia says: and this sea was iceless. Le is of opinion that it may be reached with boats of proper organization, and that some day it will be reached, navi-

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN .- A party from the Arctic Frinting establishment in Johnstown, in the room for doing this he has been prosecuted for libel! We presume, the whole band of Know-Nothing Abolitionists who infest the counties of Tribune." Mr. H. is an experienced workman, having few equals. We hope to see him liberally patronized by the business community of that the first of Jessup, Wilmot & Co., and the patronized by the business community of that the first of Jessup, Wilmot & Co., and the first of Jessup, whether stolen or otherwise to the Universal Support of the State being represented in the Jessup of the Legislature are in favor of the State being represented in the Hanover House, Boston,) and moved to the Wilmot & Co., and the first of Sir. The astonished victim response to the Universal Support of the State being represented in the Hanover House, Boston,) and moved to the the first of Sir. The astonished victim representation.

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Synopsis of the President's Message

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 31 .- The President's Message was read, to-day, in the Senate. He states that he has delayed until this time his annual communication to the two Houses in consequence of the non organiza-tion of the House; but his convictions of duty will not permit him to delay any longer its going to Congress, for information of the state of the Union, and for recommending such measures as he judges necessary or ex-

He commences by going into the history of Central American affairs in particular. The President refers to the recent troubles in Kansas, and says that her people must be protec-ted in the exercise of their rights without interference on the part of the people of any other State, commending the subject to the early attention of Congress. He culogises the popular sovereignty, and gives a history of the formation of the Union, expatiating on years old. The Washington Star says he was State rights, with particular reference to slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law He regards the agitation of the subject of slavery as is more lumber of all kinds on the wharves of that dangerous to the durability of the Union; real obligations, and refuse to obey the laws of Congress. He denies that the South has obtained advantages over the North in the Federal government, and proceeds to refer to the ordinance of 1787, and the acquisition of Louisiana, to illustrate. The balance of power between freedom and slavery comes down to the annexation of Texas, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, etc., and argues that the South has got no more than belongs to moval of the Cherokee Indians are entitled to her; give an elaborate defence of the principles of the Nebraska bill, and indignantly denies that it was a breach of faith.

Several grave questions are pending with regard to some of the foreign powers, the most important of which is that with Great Britain arising out of the Nicaragua question. It was the understanding of the United States in making the treaty that all the present States of the former Central American Republic would thenceforth enjoy complete independence, and that both the contracting powers engaged equally and to the same extent for the present and future, that if either of them had any claim of right in Central America, such claim was unreservedly relinquished by the stipulations of the convention. and that no dominion should exist in any part of Central America by Great Britain or the United States. This government consented to restrictions in regard to a region of country wherein we had specific and peculiar interests only upon the conviction that like restrictions where in the same sense obligatory on Great Britain. But for this understanding it would never have been concluded by us .-Great Britain so construes the convention as to maintain unchanged all her previous pretentions over the Mosquito coast etc. These pretensions are founded on assumptions of political relations between Great Britain and the remnant of Indians on that coast, entered into at a time when the whole country was in the colonial possession of Spain. It cannot be successfully controverted that by public law of Europe and America, no possible act of such Indians or their predecessors could confer on Great Britain any political-[Here the dispatch ends, and starts again as follows? -and part of Costa Rica, This act of Great Britain being contrary to the rights of the States of Central America as understand by this government, has been made the subject of negotiation through the America Minister in London. Great Britain bas, by repeated and successive treaties, redounced all pretentions of her own, and recognized the full and sovereign rights of Spain in the most unequivocal terms. Great Britain now re-asserts her right to this extent of the gulf coast.

On the eastern coast of Nicaragua the inerference of Great Britain, although once exerted in the form of the military occupation of the port of San Juan del Norte, she now presents claims of the right of a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians. The President adds that this government steadily denies that limited establishment at Balize.

The President states that the British government sees no reason for the interruption of peaceful intercourse on account of this differnce of opinion, and hopes for an amiable colution of this controversy. He adds that there is, however, reason to apprehend that with Great Britain in actual occupation of the disputed territories, this international difficulty cannot long remain undetermined without involving in serious danger the friendly rela-tions which it is the interest as well as the duty of both countries to cherish and preserve. It will afford me sincere gratification, says the President, if future efforts shall result in the success anticipated heretofore with more confidence than the aspect of the case permitted

me now to entertain In regard to recruiting by Great Britain, he say:—The traditional policy of the United States has been, not to interfere with belligerents. No solicitude was felt until Parliament passed an Act to provide for a foreign legion. It became a matter of surprise to find persons engaged in the United States in this business. the matter acquired additional importance by the disclosure of the fact that the enlistment was prosecuted upon a plan devised by official authority. After stating that a recruiting rendezvous had been established in the United States, by the complicity of British civil and military officials, he says these considerations, and the fact that the cause of complaint was not a mere casual occurrence, but a deliberate design, conducted by responsinsible public

South Carolina.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on Wednesday evening last sire die. A

"The bill to give the election of Presidential Electors to the people was lest. The bill relating to the imprisonment of negro seamen was not reached.

"The meeting called to consider the affairs of Kansas declined to act for want of reliable

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 31 .- House .-Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Webster, private secretary of the President, appeared announcing from a letter the message in writing. Great excitement was produced, amid which Mr. Clingman moved that it be read in order to hear what it was.

Mr. Morgan called for the yeas and nays on a motion that the message be read. He wanted no reading until the House had orga-

Mr. Giddings and others struggled for the

M. Clingman did not know what the message contained, but the President had the right, on the assembling of Congress, when in his judgment necessary, to communicate in writing The Constitution gives him this au-

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, contended that the reading of the message is business; holding that no business can be transacted till the House organize The sending of the message in advance of organization was an innovation. Mr Clingman was perfectly willing that gentleman should decide on a question of or-

Mr. Orr said the Conditution expressly recognizes this body as a House, saving that the House shell choose their Spaker and other officers. He thought Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, contended that the reading of the message is business; holding that no business can be transacted till the House organize. The

Mr. Clingman was perfectly willing that gentlemen shall decide on a question of order. Mr. Orr said the Constitution expressly recognizes this body as a House, saving that the House shall choose their Speaker and other officers. He thought Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, raised his point too soon. It is respectful to the President that the message should

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, replied that it was utterly useless to have it read unless they could do something with it after it was read. Mr. Stephens insisted that the messsag should be read; it might contain matters important for Congress to know.

Mr Washburn, of Maine, contended that this is not a Congress, and the President cannot communicate until organization.

Mr. Giddings said; this is too great a question to be decided on technically. He wished to meet it frankly and boldly merits It was an attempted innevation on the practice of this government. If it was important for the President to communicate, why did the President delay it for four weeks? Mr. Giddings would not submit to such pro-

The debate was continued concerning the constitutional power in the above premises. during which Mr. Orr said that the sending of the message, at this time, was an innovation, but the extraordinary scene here presented justified the President in taking the responsibility. The question was, shall it be received. Mr. Humphrey Marshall thought the message should be received and laid on the table

till the House organized. read the message, and laid the whole subject on the table. The House then adjourned. Senate. - After the reading of the journal, the annual message of the President of the

United States was presented and read. After the reading of the message, Mr. Clayton made some remarks relative to the treaty of April 19th, 1850, in order to show the people of the United States the strength of the position assumed by this government relative to Central American affairs, and the injustice of the position taken by Great Britain with regard to the construction of that treaty. He agreed generally with all that the President had stated, and contrasted the pacific character of this country with the aggicssive policy always pursued by Great Britain

Mr Seward inquired whether the ground taken by the Baitish Government, regarding the construction of that treaty, namely: that it was merely prospective in its operation, any possessions on that coast, other than the and had no reference to actual occupation by that country of the territory in question, was the understanding of the government of the United States, when the treaty was made, Mr. Clayten then being Secretary of State.

Mr. Clayton replied that it was an entirely new construction, one that he had never before heard. The debate was further continued at some

length, and the Senate finally adjourned until Wednesday.

General Cass.

General Cass, at a late meeting of Democratic Senators, delivered an impressive address. He referred to his long connection with the party now in a majority in the Senate, how steadily it had aided to maintain the Constitution, secure the just rights of each State, and preserve inviolate the integrity of the Union. He dwelt upon the sad and distracted spectacle now presented by the other political combinations in the country, and of the eminent dangers, which fanaticism and intemperate zeal threaten to the repose and security of society. He spoke of the weight of years upon him, urged his political friends around him the necessity, at this crisis of union and harmony, to watch the coming events, and stand together to defend the constitution from the grasp of misguided men. Before taking his seat he took occasion to reiterate a determination before expressed, that he was not, nor would he be a candidate for the Presidential chair.

FUNNY .- A correspondent of the Springfield Register tells the following story: "Gen. Cass has fixed himself at the 'National' in Washington, the new proprietor of which, Guy of Baltimore, curiously enough, is a living fac simile of the great Michigander. Thereby hangs a tale A guest at the hotel lately astonished the Senator by a demand for a better room. About an hour afterwards as Gen. Cass was leaving the house for the Senate up came the man again, and this time he commenced his remarks by a familiar slap on the shoulder. 'Now I've got you, old Guy,' said he, 'and I want you to have me moved down a story or two. Confound it, I thought I asked you this morning, but it turned out to be old Cass I was speaking to, and he looked as cross as a bear with a sore head "-"Sir," replied the Senator, in a stern tone

Some of the Consequence of Diminished Im migration.

It is estimated by persons familiar with the rate of immigration, that if the average be no greater the next six months than the past, there will be a falling off in 1856, of some 150,000 or 180,000 in the number of foreigners arriving on our shores. This is a weighty fact, and deserves careful considera tions from those who in business or moral are speculating on the future of our country. Probably 80,000 of those who stop at home are Germans; the rest of the deficit is made up almost entirely of Irish. If each of these immigrants had consumed or spent \$4 in New York as he passed through, it will make a difference next year in the city of some \$700, 000 income. If each had possessed in ready money the average which the returns from Castle Garden show at present—namely, about \$80—it would diminish the import of specie into the country by about thirteen and a half million of dollars—money which is not even an exchange, but is so much clear addition of wealth. Then all these people consume our products; they rent our ho they wear our clothes, they eat our corn and rye; our beef and mutton and fish; they buy our timber and brick and iron and coal; they read our books and papers and magazines. Setting down the average cost of living at two dollars a week to each man, and woman and child-which would be a low estimate-and supposing that they at least earn all they consume by their labor, we have a loss next year sending of the message in advance of organi-zation was an innovation. to the producers of the country—to the farm-ers, the grocers, the builders, the clothiers, the house owners, the brick-makers and coalminers, the editors and booksellers, of seventeen millions of dollars. If these estimates be correct, we have a direct loss next year to the country in this decrease of immigration of over thirty million of dollars

We cannot easily appreciate this loss until we take some corresponding destruction of value to our most apparent wealth. People do readily see loss and gain on a great scale. It has taken centuries to make the mass understand that a penny or a farthing duty on a pound of some foreign article imported, is an

mmense loss to their own pockets. Texas was thought a valuable acquisition by many, in its rich farms, though we paid a round price for it: yet the value of all the farms in Texas, and Arkansas besides, is no greater than the value lost by this year's decrease of immigration New York and Pennsylvania boast themselves of rich crops of wheat, but the whole-growth of their crops, if no greater than in 1850, would be two millions short of the worth to us of these i nmigrants who stay at home for a single year It would seem a fearful blow to the country, if by war, fire, or any calamity, our whole exported manufactures-all these to cherisl which we have been paying duties so longshould suddenly be utterly destroyed; yet the loss would be four millions of dollars less, taking the value in 1854, than the loss this year from impeded immigration. The quick destruction of all the flour and corn, and the products of agriculture, which we usually export, which bring wealth to so many thousands, would be but little greater than the destruction, this year, of v immigrants. If one third of the cot on cop last year had been lost, what lamentation would have been re-echoed from one end of the Union to the other! how many would have been bankrupt! how many would have felt poorer! Or, if the whole Indian corn crop last year, of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia had perished, what a Jermaid of mourning would have misen! To appoint a new Fast would have been the least which our Governors could have done. Yet the first of these supposed losses is no greater, and the last is less than we shall silently bear, this year, from decreased immigration. Will not some good Know Nothing Governor institute a Fast .-N. Y. Times.

The Potato Crop in Ireland

A friend has handed us the Belfast Daile Mercury, of Dec. 1st, from which we take the following account of the potato crop in Ire-

"The potato crop is at length raised, and its abundant produce has been stored up in excellent condition. Some of the newer varicties of the Irish esculent have turned out far beyond the ordinary amount of yield, and even the older and what may be called more finished qualities, gave very ample produce. In several districts of this country the gross amount of yield has been nearly 250 bushels per acre, on other lands 200 bushels were raised, and the less active soils produced about 150 bushels. In very few instances have traces of the disease been found, and even where that malady had caught on some portion of the crop, the tubers so attacked are still fit for cattle feeding, thus in a great degree making up for the loss that might otherwise have been sustained. The extent of the soil under potatoes in Ireland this season is given at 981,529 acres. Taking round numbers and averaging the total produce at 200 bushels per acre, the gross amount of food so produced for man and cattle would be about two hundred million bushels. Throwing off one-fourth for waste and unmarketable potatoes, there will be found a net turn out of one hundred and fifty million bushels.

The value of this crop is estimated by the Mercury at 1s 8d per bus., giving to the entire crop a money value equal to twelve and a half million sterling, and this, too, without taking into estimation the small, the diseased or the otherwise inferior portion of the aggregate crop. The quality of the yield said to be very fine.

SUIT FOR A LOSS IN THE CARS .- A suit was brought on Thursday in New Jersey City, before Justice Gardner, against the New York and Erie Ruilroad Company, by Lewis Barnum, of Jersey City, for an overcoat, which was stolen from his seat in the cars on that road. The train stopped at Port Jervis, and the plaintiff seeing a notice posted up in the cars that passengers in order to keep their seats, must leave some article of baggage or wearing apparel in them, left his overcoat there while he went into the refreshment saloon. Upon returning he discovered that his overcoat had been stolen.—The Company declined to pay for it. He brought suit against