

# The Huntingdon Journal.

"I SEE NO STAR ABOVE THE HORIZON, PROMISING LIGHT TO GUIDE US, BUT THE INTELLIGENT, PATRIOTIC, UNITED WHIG PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES."—WEBSTER.

BY WM. BREWSTER.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1855.

VOL. 20. NO. 1.

## Huntingdon Journal.



Wednesday Morning, Jan. 3, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, Editor.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and receipt for money paid on subscription, and to take the names of new subscribers at our published prices.

—We do this for the convenience of our subscribers living at a distance from Huntingdon.

JOHN W. THOMPSON, Esq., Hollidaysburg.

SAMUEL COEN, Esq., East Barre.

GEORGE W. CORNELLIS, Cromwell township.

HERBERT HUDSON, Clay township.

DAVID EYRE, Cromwell township.

DR. J. P. ASHCOM, Penn township.

J. WARREN MATTHEW, Franklin township.

GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township.

ROBERT M'BERNEY, " "

Col. J. C. WATSON, Brady township.

MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township.

WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsmark tp.

JAMES McDONALD, Brady township.

GEORGE W. WHITAKER, Petersburg.

HENRY NEFF, West Barre.

JOHN BALSBAUGH, Waterstreet.

Maj. CHARLES MICKLEY, Tod township.

A. M. BEANE, Dublin township.

GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tell township.

JAMES CLARK, Birmingham.

NATHANIEL LITTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek.

Maj. W. MOORE, Alexandria.

B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace.

SIMONS WRIGHT, Esq., Union township.

DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Cass township.

SYDNEY WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township.

DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsmark.

DAVID AURANDT, Esq., Todd township.

WANTED, A few loads of WOOD at the Journal Office.

NO attention paid to Letters unless post-paid, nor to Communications unaccompanied with the author's name.

Read New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Juniata Bridge Company, are hereby notified that an election will be held at the house of Christian Couts, in the borough of Huntingdon on Tuesday the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., for the purpose of electing one President, six managers and one Secretary and Treasurer, to manage the affairs of said Company for the ensuing year.

JAMES GWIN, Secretary.

The Court will be in session next week, and continue two weeks. As our subscription accounts are individually small, we cannot afford to run after them, but we hope those who intend to pay will do so during the Court.

To those who have been prompt in paying, we tender our sincere thanks.

Although the Journal has three or four hundred more subscribers than any other paper published in this county, yet we would thankfully receive more.

The hands in our office, like many others, contend that they are entitled to the holidays for their recreation, and in consequence we are only able to put out a half sheet—but many of our cotemporaries have been publishing half a sheet per week for some months—we hope to give a full sheet in future.

Farm Journal.—The promise was made, that the fifth volume of the Penna. Farm Journal, published by J. M. Meredith & Co., at West Chester, Pa., commencing January 1st, 1855, would surpass any of its predecessors or cotemporaries. The January number is now on our table, and we find the promise is amply verified. The improvements in engravings as well as the various subjects on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., are excellent, and the work should be in the hands of every farmer. Terms, \$1.00 per annum, in advance.

AGRICULTURAL.—The Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society will meet in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 9th of January. Farmers and all others interested, are requested to attend, as an election of officers for the ensuing year, will take place at this meeting.

Kennedy's Bank Note Review for January 1855 is before us. The Messrs. Kennedy's are determined to make their *Counterfeit Detector* supersede all others; the one before us contains all the information that can possibly be given on the subject; and is deserving a large share of patronage.

We are informed that an effort will be made by the friends of education, of this county, to get an act passed during the present session of the State Legislature, granting the County Academy buildings, of this borough, for the laudable purpose of establishing a Normal School to educate teachers to supply the Common schools.

This building is at present used as a private dwelling, and we are pleased to hear that there is some prospect of its being soon dedicated to its legitimate use. We have no doubt but success will crown the effort.

The Hon. David L. Yulee has been elected, by the Legislature of Florida, a Senator of the United States for the term of six years from the 4th of March next, when the term of Hon. Jackson Morton will expire.

## The Huntingdon Journal.

This paper is now through its teens, and the present number ushers it on its twentieth year. It was started in September 1835, in its present name, and has survived the conflicts of more than nineteen years, and its nineteenth volume is now completed. The Journal is established on a firm basis. Like the sturdy oak, it has withstood the storms of nineteen winters, and every succeeding year but adds strength to its roots to endure coming blasts.

The Journal has ever been the advocate and defender of Whig measures and Whig men. Many of its present patrons have been its earliest and constant patrons, some of its readers have gone down to the grave, others have come to supply their place. It has battled long and manfully in the good cause, and in sunshine and in storm—in political prosperity or adversity—it has continually pursued its onward and upward course, striving to advance the glorious cause which it espoused. Its editors have been seven in number. A. W. Benedict, Esq., its founder, conducted it with great ability for about seven years. It then passed into the hands of T. H. Cremer, Esq., under whose control it lost none of its ancient reputation. In 1845 it was transferred to the hands of Mr. James Clark, who conducted it with ability and zeal to the time of his death, in the spring of 1851. It then passed into the hands of Wm. H. Peightal, who conducted it for a short time with credit to himself and satisfaction to his readers. J. Sewel Stewart, Esq., next conducted the Journal, assisted part of the time by Mr. J. A. Hall, and the latter gentleman for a while had it under his sole management. Then it passed into the hands of S. L. Glasgow, our immediate predecessor. During all this time it was conducted by men of acknowledged talents, and was increasing in patronage and usefulness. Now, it is a fact which may seem incredible to printers in some localities, that in all the above stated changes, neither Sheriff or Constable had an agency! Since the paper has been under our guidance and control we have endeavored to keep up its ancient reputation, and to extend its usefulness; and whether we have succeeded or not, our modesty permits us to decide, but will leave it to our readers to do.

But our object when commencing this article, was not so much to write a history of the Journal (with which most of our readers are as familiar as their own faces) but to call attention to the important fact that the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is the oldest paper in the county—that it has a well established reputation—that it has the largest and most extensive circulation—and is, therefore, the best medium for advertising. And those who are not subscribers already are also advised that now is a good time to subscribe—they can begin the new volume with the new year—and will receive the current news of the day, foreign as well as domestic—general intelligence as well as local. No one can expect to be informed of the important events that are transpiring in the world unless he is a constant reader of a well conducted newspaper—and no publication is as useful to the citizen, for all purposes, as his own county paper. The county papers should first be subscribed for and paid, and if more can be read and paid for, then the city papers and periodicals should also be taken. But first, and of paramount importance, is a man's own county paper.

We hope our friends will send in additional names, accompanied with the price of subscription, thus benefiting themselves and us at the same time. Begin the new year by subscribing for the Journal, and time will convince you of the wisdom of the act.

SPIRIT RAPPING IN OLDEN TIMES.—The following is an extract from the "Chronicles of Florence of Worcester," a new book recently published in England. It affords another proof that "there is nothing new under the sun."

A. D. 1273. An evil spirit caused great alarm at a village called Trouville, in the district of Rouen, audibly rapping with hammers on the walls and doors. He spoke with a human voice, although he was never visible, and his name he said was William Ardent. He frequented the house of a certain worthy man, to whom he did much mischief, as well as to his wife and family; and the sign of the cross and the sprinkling of holy water failed to drive him away. Moreover when the priests conjured him, in the name of the lord, to quit the place, he answered: "I shall not depart; nay, more, if I please, I shall kill you all. The cross I know well enough, and as for your holy water, I have no fear of that." This spirit haunted the manor and mansion of persons just mentioned, from the feast of All Saints (1st November) until after the Pacification (21 February) uttering many lascivious and scoffing speeches. At last he went away at Septuagesima, saying he should return again at Easter which he never did.

THE AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CUBA.—J. H. Felix, and Mr. Lacoste were landed at Havana on the 9th inst, bound together, and marched through the city strongly guarded by soldiers to the Tacan jail, where they were placed in separate cells, with orders not to permit any communication with them. The next day the American Consul was permitted to see Mr. Felix in his cell, but since then positive instructions have been given not to permit the American consul, nor any of the friends of the prisoners, to see or communicate with them. The Consul was, however, permitted to see and communicate with the captain and mate of the schooner. The sailor was turned over to him also, and will be shipped home. Felix and Lacoste will be tried before the military commission and it is said that the evidence against them is very strong.

Four tons of chickens, turkeys, and geese were shipped from Waterford, Pa., for the Eastern markets.

## The Old and the New Year.

Annus Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four has come to an end, and is numbered with the past. Whatever emotions of joy or of sorrow it may have brought in its train—they are now all past joys and past sorrows. We take this occasion, therefore, to wish all our readers and friends a happy New Year.

The future, like baseless fabrics of dreams, and air-built castles, opens brightly, as the future always appears, through the enchantment of distance. It is well that mortal vision should not penetrate the prismatic colors of time present, to contemplate the mysteries of time to come, else the clouds and storms of adversity would prove more overwhelming in the anticipation than in their full realization.

We would not, willingly, darken any bright spot which any oppressed mortal may see upon his other map of the future. Next to life, hope is the great blessing we enjoy and ought to cherish in our wearisome pilgrimage through this "vale of tears," but we should ever remember that in regard to earthly hopes—worldly possessions and the pleasures of life—all are vanity—vanity and vexation of spirit; as compared with the hopes that rise above the earth and beyond the grave, and centre in the skies, and the treasures that are laid up in the house not made with hands, on high.

The year 1854 brought with it great and varied blessings, and we hope the year 1855 will be as rich in the smiles and favors of Heaven as its predecessor. During the past year, life, and hope, and health, and pleasures have been ours. A beautiful and fruitful country—civil and religious liberty—peace and safety—prosperity and happiness—are blessings to which we have been so long and so uniformly accustomed, that we are prone to look upon them too much as matters of course, without feeling a proper degree of gratitude toward the giver of all good. A comparison of our beautiful and wide spread and fruitful land—of our government—Constitution and laws—of our civil and religious freedom—and our peace and prosperity, with the condition of the old countries beyond the Atlantic—their priest-ridden and down-trodden people—their intolerance—their wars—their poverty and ignorance of the masses of the subjects, ground down by the iron heel of royalty; or if we even compare our own condition with that of other countries of our own continent, we cannot but feel grateful, and praise God that he has given us a goodly heritage—and that his counsel has guided, and his hand sustained and protected us.

It is right, always to remember and always to feel grateful to the source from which all our blessings flow; but especially is it so at a time like this—at the commencement of a new year—when even amid the amusement and festivity of the season, we are warned as it were by the visible flight of Time, the Sun has run another circle—that we have passed another milestone in the journey of life, and that we are hastening to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

These reflections are, as they necessarily must be, of a general character. But they are solemn reflections. Every one, no doubt, upon such occasions, takes a retrospect of each year as it passes, and sees and feels the special reasons which he has for rejoicing.

To you, readers, one and all, we wish a happy new year. If you are "increased in goods and have need of nothing," we wish you the enjoyment of your wealth; and a sympathizing heart and a liberal hand. If you are poor, we wish you contentment—more than wealth.—And to all—old and young, and middle aged, we say remember the poor, and supply them bountifully from your fullness, for they are all children of our common father, and fellow travellers with ourselves in the voyage of life. And in conclusion, we again wish you a happy New Year—long life—bright hopes—health and prosperity.

HARD TIMES.—The New York Herald gives the following list of persons out of employment in that city:

Tailors and Tailoresses, . . . . . 7,000

Cabinet Makers, Upholsters, &c., . . . . . 1,900

Masons, . . . . . 2,000

Machinists, Smiths, &c., . . . . . 700

Printers, . . . . . 500

Stereotypers, . . . . . 150

Bookbinders, folders and stitchers, . . . . . 450

Shoemakers, . . . . . 400

House carpenters, . . . . . 200

Ship carpenters, . . . . . 700

Rope-makers, block-makers, & Riggers, . . . . . 500

Plasterers, . . . . . 200

Plumbers, . . . . . 600

Umbrella makers, . . . . . 250

Hatters, . . . . . 300

Total, . . . . . 15,450

We propose giving a series of Arithmetic problems to exercise the minds of the youth during their hours of leisure.

Problem 1.

The area of a rectangular parallelogram is 4.5 acres, and the length exceeds the breadth by four chains; what is the length and breadth of the parallelogram?

Answer in one week.

THE ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"I learn from good authority, that the fundamental article of Hawaiian annexation treaty provides for the immediate admission of these Islands into this Union, as an independent and sovereign State. They are to come into the Union as Texas did, and are to be represented, of course, in the next Congress, by two Senators."

## The Administration and the Know Nothings.

If a spectacle of distress were not fitted to move sad, rather than humorous feelings, it would be greatly amusing to witness the agony of the Washington Union under the successes of the Know Nothings. That paper during the last few months has been absolutely frantic with the mingled emotions of fear and malevolence which the recent defeats suffered by the Administration in every popular election that has transpired have excited. Instead of searching for the cause of these changes in public sentiment, as expressed at the ballot box, in the weakness and vices of that rule which the country has been troubled since Franklin Pierce and his advisers were inaugurated at Washington, the organ of the government looks abroad for it, and after a remarkable amount of perplexity, ermination and contradiction, the monster of iniquity that is now alleged to have done all the mischief, and produced such a pitiable flustering in the White House, is the organization known as the American party. There can be no doubt, we think, that this new element in the politics of the nation has had a good deal to do with the alarming disasters which have befallen the democracy lately at the polls. Events have proved incontrovertibly that it is a much more extensive and formidable power than the uninitiated had imagined it to be, and it is accordingly becoming an object of terror to the dynasties and creeds against which it is waging war—a terror the more fearful and confounding, for the reason that it is mysterious and unobtainable. But whatever it is, we venture to affirm, is certain, that unless it is charged with some of the late elections against the President and his party, in spite of all the powerful patronage at their command, must of course be expected. To look for any other result would be about as absurd as to watch a drowning man with the hope that he would offer no resistance to the waves which were threatening to overwhelm him. But while the sort of abuse or censure that is all very rational that we consider its source and motives, it does follow that it is all deserved and true. Indeed, without having any better opportunity of forming a judgement respecting the matter than the editors of the Washington Union, we are entirely satisfied that much the largest portion of their censures or accusations of the Know Nothings are as false in fact, as it is violent in spirit, and as often coarse in language. If we are correctly informed—and we take the disclosures of the Democratic journals touching the constitution and oaths of the "Order" as reliable—there is no real design to interfere with the rights of conscience or the free exercise of a man's religious belief entertained by those against whom so much clamor has been raised over its profane and sacrilegious character, tested by their own pledges as they have been revealed by spies or traitors, "hath this extent, no more," than in voting for, or naming, candidates for political office, they will prefer those who are not members of a church which—as they allege, and we are bound to presume believe—claims and exercises secular dominion over its subjects, even to the degree of nullifying, whenever it may choose to do so, for its own ambition or interests, the allegiance they owe to the civil government under which they live. This every American citizen certainly has a right to do, if he deems it expedient so to use his privileges as a voter, and the act cannot be denominated a violation of any provision of the Constitution, as long as the law does not prevent a Christian of any sect from the enjoyment of his religion in all its modes, customs and ceremonies.

It will not be seriously contended by any Catholic or by any Protestant citizens of the United States, that the laws make his election to political station obligatory upon his fellow citizens, or that they are to be kept out of their positions, though they may be merely because he is a Protestant or a Catholic, his religious freedom is thereby in any proper sense abridged. All the "Know Nothings," so far as we understand their purposes, undertake to do is to vote solely as a political party for one class or description of candidates for civil trusts, rather than for others, and they would not assert that the Constitution authorizes any acquisition into, or impingement of their motives for the manner in which they may see fit to employ their suffrages, not only do not understand that instrument, but are promulgating a theory, which, if enforced practically, would virtually destroy the elective franchise.

Time and experience will, we are persuaded, discover that the organization which is so loudly and fiercely assailed upon the ground that its plans and policy contemplate any diminution of the civil or religious liberties granted and secured by the institutions of this country is innocent of such intentions. Our purpose in this article, however, was not to defend the Know Nothingism against the charge of intolerance for conscience, but to call attention to the rather remarkable circumstance that they who are so bitter, for that cause, in denouncing the "Order," are themselves practicing in a most shameful and vindictive manner the very vice which they condemn. We do not allude now to that mode of exercising the appointing power so as to reward political adherents and punish political opponents, which was inaugurated by General Jackson, and has since been used with peculiar rigor and thoroughness by the democratic party, to the great discredit and advantage of the government. That, indeed, is a system of proscription quite as exceptional, if not a great deal more so, than that which consists merely in not voting for, or appointing one candidate to public office, when there is another that may be chosen whose superior eligibility is founded in sound comprehensive principle and positive personal merit, and not mere partisan service and fealty. It is notorious that citizens of the most eminent fitness for the stations they held, and of unimpeachable character in all respects, have been abruptly discharged from the employment of the government, simply for the reason that they differed in political sentiment from the Administration. But injudicious, or unjust, if you please, as that habit may be, it is decent and virtuous in comparison with the sort of despotism which has lately been practised at Washington. In the municipal election held there a few months ago, the heads of the Federal government, either directly or through their agents, attempted to interfere in a most tyrannical spirit, and when it was discovered that the Know-Nothing candidate for the Mayorship was elected, a secret requisition was instructed to ascertain

## Cost of California Gold.

For the information of those persons who believe that the United States thus far have been benefited by the discovery of gold in California, we propose to submit a few remarks and calculations.

After the close of the Mexican war and the cessation by treaty to us of Upper California, the world was astonished by the announcement towards the close of 1848, or the beginning of 1849, that immense deposits of gold had been discovered in that country. As soon as the truth of this report was established, vast numbers of persons, young and old, flocked to that country. There was a perfect stampede of people from every State in the Union. Property was sacrificed to raise money with which to reach this Eldorado, where fortunes for all were supposed to be awaiting the mere effort to gather them. The first injurious effect on the country was the sudden withdrawal of so much labor from channels of production; it was mainly, too, that description most needed here—that is, agricultural labor.

We are not in possession of the statistics requisite to determine with exactness the number of persons who have been taken from the old States and have gone to California. The population of that State now exceeds two hundred thousand. But as there is a constant influx of people always in transit, either going to or leaving that country, the number of people withdrawn from the business of productive labor largely exceeds the population of that State. It is not our purpose to over-estimate the amount of labor that has been withdrawn from the old States, but we feel satisfied that it will be under rather than over the mark to say that from 1849 to 1854, each year inclusive, there has been an average of 150,000 persons who have been during that time either in California or on their way going or returning. The time is six years for 150,000 persons, or one year for 900,000 persons.

Now, if we estimate the average value of this labor at \$25 per month each, or \$300 per year, we have \$270,000,000 (two hundred and seventy millions of dollars) as the value of the labor taken from the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains and placed on its western side. In addition to this, it cost on an average \$200 per head as the expenses of the removal from one country to the other. This makes (\$180,000,000) one hundred and eighty million of dollars as the cost of removal. The sums together makes the sum total of (\$450,000,000) four hundred and fifty millions of dollars drained from the eastern side of the United States. To ascertain the amount of the gold obtained from that country we propose to take the gold coinage of the mint. This coinage was—

1849, . . . . . \$9,097,761

1850, . . . . . 31,981,738

1851, . . . . . 42,614,492

1852, . . . . . 55,846,167

1853, . . . . . 66,998,945

1854, estimated, . . . . . 42,000,000

Total coinage, . . . . . \$247,549,103

As these figures make the sum total of all the gold coined at the Mint, and a portion of it is known to have been obtained from other sources than California, the credit will rather be in excess than too small; but still we propose to add to this amount twenty millions more, as an allowance for unmined gold sold to workers in jewelry and plate, and which has been consumed in the arts. The statement will then stand thus:

California, Dr. . . . . \$450,000,000

To balance and credits . . . . . 269,349,223

and nature . . . . . 180,550,877

This shows that there is a balance due us in lost labor and capital of over one hundred and eighty millions of dollars.

So far as California is concerned, it is probable that this deficiency is replaced, there by the value of property real and personal, which the labor taken from this region of country has produced there.

The injurious effect of this vast emigration has been felt in the undue stimulus it has given to the prices of produce, induced by diminished production and increased demand. Another bad effect of this gold crop has been the influence it has exerted in stimulating excessive importations of foreign goods. In the last six years the imports will exceed the exports \$300,000,000. Commencing in 1849 with an important trade of 7,000,000 of nominal balance against this country, it rapidly increased, until, in each of the past two years, it has exceeded \$60,000,000.—Louisville Journal.

VERY MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Utica, Dec 9.

—A few days since, a passenger on one of the night trains of the Central railroad left a box in charge of the porter at the station at Amsterdam stating that he would return for it in a day or two, and then continued on his way to the eastward. Not coming back, however, at the appointed time, the box was opened, and was found to contain the remains of a human being. The body, having been partly dissected could not be recognized. The Coroner held an inquest upon it, and, as nothing of importance it could be elicited it was interred.

"Heat of passion makes our souls too crack, and the devil creeps into the crevices."

## Congressional.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned over from Friday the 24th until Tuesday the 26th. Many of the members went home to spend their Christmas at the family residence.

In the Senate, December 25th, the Philadelphia Board of Trade memorial for the relief of Dr. Kane was presented by Mr. Brodhead, and also another, from the same body, for improvements in Delaware Bay. A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to consider whether any legislation he necessary to enable wrecked seamen to recover wages. A bill was passed appropriating \$1000 for expenditures in Canada.—The report of the Const Survey was received, and ordered to be printed. Bills from the House were received and referred, relative to a lighthouse on Cape Race, and the reform of the courts in the Capital district. In the House, the Senate joint resolution, re-appointing Rufus Choate and Gideon Hawley Regents of the Massachusetts Institute, was passed. A bill introduced to amend an act in relation to building a railroad. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire as to the expediency of providing by law for preventing the importation of foreign paupers. A resolution was passed requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inquire into the expediency of establishing a naval depot at or near New Orleans. A bill passed relative to a transfer of the sovereignty of "Boston Corner" from Massachusetts to New York. The Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the expediency of the erection of a Custom House at Perth Amboy.

In the Senate, Wednesday 27th, the pending territorial bills were recommended. A communication from the War Department in reference to the improvement of Rock River Rapids. The bill from the House in relation to the transfer of the jurisdiction of Boston Corner from Massachusetts to New York was concurred in. The Committee on Foreign Relations were, by vote, instructed to inquire in reference to compensating Commodore Perry for the service rendered by him in the Japan expedition. The Senate adjourned over Friday. In the House, the army and post office appropriation bills were passed. A struggling debate followed on the policy of internal improvements by the national government, and the views of President Pierce thereon.

Neither the Senate nor House were in session on Saturday. In the House several executive communications were received, among them being a plan for the organization of an insane asylum in the District of Columbia.—Mr. Washburn, of Maine, made an ineffectual attempt to offer a resolution that a national ship be provided to convey works of art and industry from the United States to France, for the World's Exhibition in Paris in 1855. A resolution was adopted to refer to the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an express mail between St. Louis and San Francisco, for the transmission of letters at increased rates of postage.

From the Daily News.

American Mediation.

The introduction into Congress of a resolution requesting the appropriate committees to report on the expediency of recommending the President of the United States to offer, to the belligerent powers of Europe, the friendly mediation of this country to prevent the further slaughter of their subjects, has directed very general attention to the subject, and the press is earnestly engaged in discussing the propriety and feasibility of the proposition. The main argument advanced against any offer of mediation on our part, is its uselessness. The belligerents, it is urged, are not now disposed to listen to any offers of peace. Their animosity has been aroused to the highest pitch, and until it is slaked with blood there is no hope of their listening to the interposition of a neutral friend. On the other side arguments of considerable power are urged in favor of the proffer of our mediation. The N.Y. Courier forcibly says:—

"It was the proffered mediation of Alexander, Emperor of Russia, in one last strife with England, which gave the first turn in favor of peace. On accepting the proposal, our government dispatched three commissioners to Russia, viz: John Quincy Adams, Albert Gallatin, and James A. Bayard, to meet and negotiate with such commissioners as Great Britain might choose to appoint. Though England refused to concur in this plan, she yet felt prompted by it to offer to treat for peace directly with the United States, and it was in pursuance of this offer that the commissioners of the two powers met at Ghent, and that a treaty of peace was by them effected. The spirit in which the offer of mediation was made by Russia and accepted by the United States may be seen in the correspondence between the two powers on the subject, which we have looked up and this morning publish in another column. The overture on the part of Russia was dictated by a most friendly feeling.—It was the act of a power anxious to relieve us, and the whole civilized world from the calamitous effect that war is sure to carry with it—the act of a power which understood how difficult it is for the parties to a dispute to be also its impartial judges, and how delicate it is to take the first steps towards concession. But we also owe a similar debt of gratitude to England itself. It was by the mediation of William IV, that the threatened rupture between France and the United States, in General Jackson's administration was averted—a mediation most magnanimous in its spirit, and most honorable to the British king, and the monarch of a powerful highly civilized, intelligent, and Christian people, and fully and most happily successful in the attainment of the unspeakably important object in view. The United States should certainly not be behind Russia and England in these substantial manifestations of good-will and offers of friendly mediation. It would be a dishonorable dereliction—a disregard of the most serious obligations of gratitude and friendly feeling."

Well executed counterfeit fives on the Bank of the Valley of Virginia, and tens and \$20's on the Merchants' Bank of Lynchburg, are in circulation.

Death of Dorr.—A despatch from Providence to the N. Y. Evening Post, announces the death in that city, of Thomas W. Dorr, after a lingering illness.

## ALMANAC FOR 1855.

Month	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
January	1	2	3	4	5	6
February	1	2	3	4	5	6
March	1	2	3	4	5	6
April	1	2	3	4	5	6
May	1	2	3	4	5	6
June	1	2	3	4	5	6
July	1	2	3	4	5	6
August	1	2	3	4	5	6
September	1	2	3	4	5	6
October	1	2	3	4	5	6