



Wednesday Morning, June 27, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, EDITORS. SAM. G. WHITTAKER.

The "JOURNAL" has 300 Subscribers more, than any other paper in this county.

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.

Meeting of the Whig County Committee.

The members of the County Committee appointed by the Whig Convention of August last, are requested to meet at my office, on Wednesday the 4th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to consult and determine what line of action the Whig party of Huntingdon County should adopt in the present state of political affairs. Full and punctual attendance of all the members is requested.

New Advertisements.

- We invite particular attention to the card of Messrs. Houtz and Grafius, M. D's. The Pa. Mag. Law Library. Celebration at Cassville. Agricultural meeting. Lecture on Mental Electricity. A two horse wagon for sale.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—This is a valuable book, and apparently has lost none of its charms since the withdrawal of Mr. Graham. Terms—1 copy, one year, in advance, \$3; 2 copies, \$5; 6 copies, \$10.

Lecture.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers that Dr. Burchell an eminent lecturer, will deliver a lecture on Monday evening, July 2, in the Court House, on Mental Electricity. It is a pleasure for us to cordially invite all who wish to hear a sound lecture, and witness many wonderful experiments, to attend. For reference as to the merit of the lecturer, the reader is directed to Rev. O. O. McClean, T. P. Campbell and Wm. Dorris, Esqrs.

Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania.

In accordance with an act of incorporation, a meeting of the Trustees of the above named proposed institution, was lately held at Harrisburg. A great number of gentlemen were present, including the Governor and Secretary of the Commonwealth. A resolution was introduced and adopted, whereby Gov. Pollock, Frederick Watts and A. L. Elwyn, were appointed a committee to examine the different parcels of land tendered by gentlemen of the State, to the Farmers' High School, and report the most advisable place for the erection or location of the Institution.

The Committee agreed to start on the 25th, so that any donation which may be offered, for the purpose of having the location of the institution within our county, should be made immediately.

Gen. Irvin, of Centre county and Hon. J. Miles of Erie, have tendered land for the benefit of the institution.

The Mails.

We intended to notice at some length the subject of the missing Journals at Cassville and Paradise Furnace. On reflection we deem it unnecessary. The whole matter is a mere question of veracity between our Whig and American patrons, who have complained of the irregularity of the Journal, and the owners of the journals who have each testified to their own prompt and faithful delivery of our paper. Our readers well know which to believe. And so long as we hear no more complaints we will leave the Globe at leisure to attend to similar cases in another quarter. Here is one which we copy from the "Huntingdon American," and which requires Mr. Lewis' sympathy and defence. We hope he will attend to it—his master will expect it.

"SOMETHING WRONG."—We received a paper from a certain P. M. in this county, marked refused. The gentleman to whom we sent our paper, called with us last week to inquire the cause of his not receiving it, and was astonished when we told him that it had been returned. He said that he had never ordered it to be sent back, but that he had called weekly at the post office for it, and was told that there was none for him. "Come now, give us a chance."

Our Post Office Department.

Never, in the history of our short life, have we seen such disorder in the above named portion of our national arrangement, than at present. We are free to confess that there has been disorder in the post office department, under Whig office-holders, but who would have the foolishness to state that any disorder was ever equal to that which disgraces our present history. Recent developments have thrown some light upon the present workings of the system, under papal management, and have likewise been the means of adding new proof to the already over-sufficient, of the corruption and dishonesty of our National Administration.

It has been proven conclusively, by the very agents of the present government, in the recent trial of the post master of N. Orleans, indicted for embezzling money from letters, that a class of mail agents of the government, have ready access to the mails, and that frequently they tamper with letters entrusted; that often seals are broken, envelopes substituted, and copies taken, and very probably money abstracted. And it was further adduced that the head of the department, knowing the fraud practised upon the community, although "not approving the outrage, wants it and winks at it!" What does our American citizens think of this. What security have they? Their most private affairs, their money, and their confidential correspondence, are and have been at the tender mercies of a band of ignorant persons, who are the willing tools of the rapacious political secret hunters of Washington. The allegation of the press, throughout the length and breadth of the land, that corruption and dishonesty are practised, is thus proven to be correct.

When our public sworn officers, resort to such dishonorable schemes to obtain the secrets of a political opponent, it is not time to have them removed? Who now dare question the source from whence the Loco-foco journals of the day, drew all their information relative to the secrets of the Know Nothing Party? The oaths, signs, grips, pass-words, &c., published in Loco-foco papers, and which were chuckled over as being entirely correct, could not in reality have been obtained otherwise than by purloining letters from the mail bags. One of the two points is obvious: either the Loco-foco journals must publish what they know to be a tissue of falsehoods, or they must procure their information directly from the mail bags. For we cannot believe that a man possessing a reasonable allowance of common sense, belonging to an organization with so peculiar an oath-binding requirement, could be induced, persuaded or forced to divulge any of its secrets. The party that would stoop to so miserable an alternative, to obtain the secrets of a political opponent, deserves the severest condemnation of an intelligent public.

To show the miserable manner in which the post office affairs are managed, we might bring forward example after example of embezzlement, negligence, and other evils, but cannot at present, for want of space. We would conclude, by merely calling the attention of the reader to the fact that hundreds of dollars, in unopened letters, find their way from the Post Office to the paper mill which may be the receiver of the cast away paper. Surely, surely, reform is needed.

The Late American Convention.

The Convention of Americans from all portions of the Union, which lately assembled in the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of forming a Platform of Principles, designed for the government of the entire organization throughout our land, an abstract of which we published in our last issue, was not characterized by that harmonious feeling which we had expected would have been shown by the members north and south. The harmony of the assembly was materially interrupted by an imprudent introduction of the question of slavery into the meeting, by some fanatical abolitionist, without a thought or mayhaps a care of the consequences.—This peculiar organization, familiar to the public under the significant title of American party, owes its present greatness and growing prosperity to the unanimity of its members in all things pertaining to its success. The harmony, that's the word, in all its councils. Now, nothing will tend towards a more rapid dissolution of any political party, than "family jars" discords, or whatever else you may term the petty questions of sectional nature, which for an example, were brought forward by members of the late convention "A house divided against itself cannot stand." This is an ancient maxim, but one which has not lost any of its correctness by age. The American party would do well to remember this important rule. United, the party of "Sam" may flourish like the green bay tree, but let the sectional spirit which was manifested in the late national convention continue, and we would not be surprised to see divisions occurring which all the tact of the most skillful politicians of the day, or the labor of the purest patriot cannot unite.

It is apparent that the members of the Council from Massachusetts, or at least a majority of them, have embraced the new doctrine, with desigus not entirely free from suspicion. We mean with the hope

of forwarding their abolition schemes; so on the other hand, we doubt not but that many of the southern members have made it their faith, with a view of extending pro-slavery ideas or feelings. This will never do. To flourish, the American party must stand a firm, united band. Its members must agree to give up every sectional feeling which might jar with the principles they have espoused. Forgetting old opinions and cleaving to the new.

The Decree has gone forth.

President Pierce is becoming notorious. He has already obtained a notoriety equalled by the brilliant administration of John Tyler. It appears, that by a recent decree of the President, not only are the office-holders (from the President's private "jigger-boss" down to the poor office clerks) who are suspected of holding American principles, to be kicked out of office, but every one who refuses to be governed in his politics by the laws of the new society which has recently made its appearance in Ohio, called the Sag Nichts! gotten up for the purpose of counteracting Know Nothingism. We like that; it is glorious for us. It will awaken even Loco-focos to a feeling after awhile.

It reminds us of a story we once heard of our Washington. During the war of the revolution, the citizens of a neighboring State were rather on the side of old "Tex," or at most, neutral. It happened that the Hessian army marched through their state, burning their houses, killing their cattle, and even cutting their heads off—just as the administration is now doing in a political way. Washington was told of it, and rubbing his hands with evident delight, answered: "that is glorious; if anything is going to strengthen us, sir, it is this!"

So pile on the agony, Mr. President.

Head or Tail.

The success of the cause of Americanism, in this Commonwealth, at the next election in October, depends entirely we may say on the action the members of the party take, relative to the exclusion of those who have and who would support their candidates, under circumstances consistent with their party views. The idea which has gained ground with Know Nothings, and which is a very dangerous one to the success of their cause, is the mistaken belief that they can triumph 'single-handed' over all opposition. It is a fact, that almost all victories achieved by the Know Nothing Party, have either directly or indirectly been accomplished by the support the Whig party threw in that direction.—The Whig Party will unite with a patriotic and republican organization, for the purpose of demolishing the false fabric of Loco-focism, and forever destroying the political influence of a party, which has been always characterized by a disgusting pandering to the cause of popery, for the purpose of building up its influence in the land. The American party must do away with the absurd idea, that it is strong and old enough to ignore the Whig material, which will only act with it for sufficient reasons. "The grand mistake which the Order made, in placing too much confidence in their strength, is fully exemplified in the Virginia election. The Party should learn wisdom from an experience.

The Plague.

A remarkable disease has made its appearance in the city of New York, denominated by some of the journals of that place as "the plague." It was at first supposed to be the Erysipelas, but as it could not be properly classed under that head, they have given it the above appellation. Its first appearance is a small discolored spot, generally upon the face, and frequently extending over the greater portion of the body. If suppuration does not take place, life is soon destroyed, as if by a general mortification. It is not confined to any particular class of individuals, or any particular section, but some of the very first families of the city have been attacked. By cutting out the spot, life may be saved. We have our information from the N. York papers, and give it for what it is worth.

It may or may not be the so-called "ancient plague" revived, and there is reason to believe it is not, because it is said to be neither contagious or epidemic—but if not, what can it be? Perhaps a new disease for the destruction of man.

The Kinney Expedition.

Col. Kinney sailed from New York on the 5th inst., on an expedition to Central America. He avows it as his intention to lay claim to some 40,000 acres of land in the mountains of Nicaragua, but the true object of his expedition, we surmise, is to take part with the revolutionists against the established Government. He gives as a reason for the sudden departure of his humble self, for Nicaragua, that he was so narrowly watched, his steamer also being prevented from leaving, by a strong naval force. These would be public patriots, busy-bodies and revolutionists, are getting entirely too officious. Thrusting themselves where they are not invited, merely for the purpose of becoming known to the world, and then when troubles assail, fall back upon their citizenship to protect themselves from well-merited chastisement. It would be an excellent plan,

and we hope our National Administration will adopt it, of giving over these needy filibustering adventurers to the country whose institutions they seek to overthrow; without any effort to procure their pardon, as in the Cuban affair.

The Globe and its Editors.

Newspaper controversies are useless affairs, and should be avoided as much as possible; more especially when such controversies become personal attacks on character. However, it becomes necessary sometimes, in an editorial life, where gross and dishonorable misrepresentations are uttered against an individual, to show to the public eye the true character of the pitiable creature, who thus disgraces the circle of society. The duty of exposing these miserable counterfeits on humanity becomes imperative, when we consider the surprising and alarming fact, that where any species of scandal is vented against an individual, no matter how high his character may stand in the estimation of the public, there will always be found those who give it full credit. Therefore, the only apology we offer for trespassing upon the patience of our readers, is, the vindication of our character and the exposition of a Judas.—The writer of those articles in the last issue of the Huntingdon Globe, although he may screen himself from the public, by assuming the editorial chair, without placing his name at the head of his piratical, popish sheet, is very well known to us. Even if we possessed no better evidence of this "half-fledged scriver" being the author of the empty pieces, the language is sufficient; the foul-mouthed slander it contains, being the characteristic of this petty tool of designing demagogues. Amongst the thousand and one charges which he brings against us, we are favored with the startling information, that we voted illegally, and therefore, are "liable to imprisonment," &c., and makes it the occasion of parading in the columns of the Globe, his proficiency in legal lore, and his astounding knowledge of the laws of the land.—We admire his self-esteem, and pray that he as the author of the immortal leader in the last Globe, may long wear his ears. He says, "we have made the necessary examination," &c., very good, and now, will this self-important legal item inform us by what rule he intends acting in the matter. Can he, dare he, will he, and we defy, challenge and request him to prove by or from those records, we "voted unlawfully." We have made no statements we are not able to prove to the entire satisfaction of a Court and Jury. We have uttered no word we ever will retract, and we defy him, his learned masters, or his depraved associate to prove us "worthy a residence in the county infirmary." We challenge him, his advisers or his masters to bring forward evidence to sustain their unmitigated falsehoods. But, he charges us with opposing the Whig nominees, last fall, and for proof, brings out a paragraph from the Standing-Stone, wherein are the names of the candidates, he positively asserts, we supported. Now, strange to tell, those very candidates were regularly nominated by the Whig Party, with one or two exceptions. Oh "consistency thou art a jewel!" He thus is "convicted out of his own mouth," and proven by his own testimony to be an unprincipled prevaricator. We hasten over various other charges he makes against us, as being too palpably absurd and ridiculous, to meet with a lodging place in any one's belief, and come at once at the real burthen of all his fuss and froth; know then readers, we are styled the "would-be Dictator General of the Whig Party," "Leader of the Know Nothing Party," &c. There again, is another blunder of this undeterred genius; first, he asserted some time ago, the Whig and Know Nothing parties were one and the same, and now gives each a distinct and separate station, with our humble self as the leader! The insipid or rather stupid writing of this pandering to party prejudices, promises to "Rob Rome's ancient geese of all their glories, And caekling, save the Loco-foco Tories."

But here is where the shoe pinches—we are suspected of belonging to the American Party! The Loco-foco Party, from the President and his Pontifical Highness James Campbell, down to the very dregs of Loco-foco corruption, (and we may embrace our Globe editors in this class), are all determined on crushing out the spirit of Americanism. But the editors of the Globe, have a double object in view; all who know them, know they are and ever have been political aspirants—seekers after office,—greedy, ravenous and rapacious. They will resort to any low scheme to further their ends.—Hence, the character of every one who is even suspected of believing in the American principles, is assailed, and this is the burthen of their song, against us, designating us, as the "Angel Gabriel, Jr." Whether we do, or do not belong to the American Party, is a matter of little consequence; but it is because we are suspected, we are assailed by the menials of a corrupt and anti-republican administration.

In conclusion, we make a word of explanation. We could not consistently accuse our neighbor of the Globe (we mean the publisher) with being the author of the scurrilous articles in question. We know he is an unsophisticated, simple and unoffending creature, but we do blame him for permitting so unworthy and evil-disposed reprobates to control his sheet.—This miserable resort of miserable politicians (to "gain a point," of attacking one's character,—indulging in vulgar personalities, &c., is to be deplored, and should be discontinued.—If the writer for the Globe wishes, we will condescend to discuss with him and his masters, any political point, or question, he may introduce, but we cannot, and will not, prostitute our columns to so miserable a level with the Globe, by answering it in language similar to that it foolishly uses against us.

Perhaps the writer is merely seeking to immortalize himself, by wading through the mud and mire of a corrupt vocabulary, and indeed he does, by his low blackguardism, seem to be a believer in the doctrine that "He proves the best who can dash through thick and thin, And who the most in love of dirt excel, Or dark dexterity of groping wile, Who flings most filth, and wide pollutes around The stream."

If we are to sum up the real character of our friendly writer, we could not do it better than by giving the words of Pope: "Duple to a party; child and man the same, Bounded by nature, narrow'd still by art, A trifling head, and a contracted heart."

Foreign News.

Important from Europe.

The Actions of the 22d and 23d of May.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

The Monitor publishes the following despatch from Gen. Pelissier to the Minister of War. It is an account of actions on the nights of the 22d and 23d of May.

"Headquarters, before Sebastopol, Saturday, May 26th, 1855. Monsieur le Maréchal: Since the storming of the Russian counter-approaches in front of the Central Bastion, on the night of the 2d of May, and the occupation of that important work by our troops, the enemy to impede our progress and take our attack in flank turned their attention to the Quarantine side, and erected there new lines of counter-approach. They formed the plan of connecting by a gabionnade the ambulades at the extremity of the bay, those of the cemetery, and to connect the work by a continuous covered way with the right lunette of the Central Bastion. In the night between the 21st and 22d, by an enormous effort of labor, skillfully concealed, they commenced laying out that vast *placé d'armes*, so threatening for our left attack, and so convenient for enabling the enemy to assemble large bodies of men, and make considerable sorties.

"The danger of this Russian work was evident, I saw at once its extent and ordered General De Salles, commander of the First Corps, to carry that position and turn the enemy's new works against themselves—a delicate and difficult operation, as a strong resistance and obstinate struggle might be counted upon under the fire of formidable batteries.

"The General of Division Pate was charged with the operation. Two attacks were organized—one at the bottom of the bay, the other on the ambulades of the cemetery, by the south-east angle of that enclosure; they were to be simultaneous.

"After having carried the new gabionnade of the enemy, the object was to maintain ourselves in advance with sufficient solidity to protect the work and to transform the Russian work to our own use. But the development of the lines was immense; two successive phases were to be expected in the action—one of battle and one of labor. The combat took place in the night between the 22d and 23d of May; it commenced at 9 o'clock in the evening.

"Our left attack was led by General of Brigade Beuret, and consisted of three companies of the 10th battalion of Chasseurs-à-pied, three battalions of the 2d Regiment of the Foreign Legion, and one battalion of the 98th of the Line.

"The right attack, entrusted to General de La Mottergue, consisted of picked companies of the 2d Regiment of the Foreign Legion, supported by two battalions of the 28th of the Line, with a battalion of the 13th and two battalions of Voltigeurs of the Garde as reserve. Other battalions were ready to march in case Gen. Pate should need reinforcements.

"The enemy, whether they had determined on a great attack, or with the intention of completing their works, in one night by a great effort and covering their work by a vigorous demonstration and an effectual protection against our attack, were there in great force to receive us. We estimated at more than twenty battalions the force of the enemy our brave soldiers had to attack and to defy. According to prisoners there were twenty-six battalions.

"The action commenced on a signal given by Gen. Pate with inexorable impetuosity. In a few minutes all the ambulades on our right were in our hands. The veterans of the Foreign Legion had carried everything before them and supported by the 28th of the Line they established themselves in front of the Russian works, covering our workmen. But formidable masses of Russians issued from the Quarantine, they joined in the combat, and displaced the ground with an extraordinary obstinacy. The two battalions of the 28th, the battalion of the 18th, and the Voltigeurs of the Garde were successfully engaged, and this heroic struggle lasted till daybreak. Five times the most distant ambulades were taken and retaken by the Russians and our troops. The losses were terrible. Two other battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Garde, the 13th Chasseurs-à-pied and the 8th of the Line were called to the battle ground—some to fight, some to carry off the killed and wounded; all did their duty.

"In the midst of this sanguinary and glorious struggle it was impossible for the engineers to stop their work, they were obliged to destroy the enemy's works, so as to prevent their holding them, and we were compelled to adjourn the second act of our enterprise to the following night. As the dawn broke the Russians had ceased fighting, and our battalions returned to the trenches, leaving the ground covered with the enemy's slain.

"On the left attack the ambulades were carried with the same impetuosity. There, also, the veterans of the Foreign Legion, and the Russian battalions returned the charge with extraordinary tenacity. Numerous assaults were made at the point of the bayonet; but after two hours the enemy discouraged, beat a retreat and our engineers installed themselves solidly in the Russian gabionnade, which became definitely our conquest.

"The following night it was necessary to complete what we had so vigorously commenced; I ordered a second attack, expecting full success from this new effort of our brave infantry.

"General of Division Levaillant was intrusted with the accomplishment of this task, with ten battalions, of which two of the Voltigeurs of the Garde acted as a reserve.

"Four of these battalions, under the orders of Gen. Conston, were charged to cover our quest of the preceding night on the extreme left. The six others, commanded by Gen. Duval, were to retake on the right the gabionnade running parallel with the great wall of the cemetery, to beat the enemy, and allow our engineers to make the works definitely our own.

"The action commenced at the same hour as on the previous evening. The two battalions of these brave battalions belonging to the 46th, 98th, 14th, and 80th were irresistible. The ambulades were returned and carried; the enemy, driven back on all sides, retreated, keeping up a skirmishing fire, which gradually ceased. The engineers immediately set to work, despite a fire of grape and every sort of missile from the place. Col Guérin and Commandant Durand de Villers conducted the works with much intelligence as vigor.

"Our success has therefore been complete.—The considerable success upon which the enemy counted to arrest our attacks is in our hands their gabions cover us; their own ambulades are turned against themselves. Those which we could not combine in our system have been destroyed.

"These vigorous actions were not accomplished without considerable loss, and we have paid for our victory with generous blood. I await on this head the report of General De Salles.

and skill. It constantly swept with its fire the ravine where the enemy assembled their reserves. Our projectiles did not cease to make savagely crash in the Russian masses, and they themselves mustered for a fresh attack. I cannot praise too highly the *coup d'œil* and coolness of Gen. Le Bouf.

"The service of the ambulance was admirably performed, and great praise is due to all who took part in this rough affair. I shall afterward have the honor of making known to you the names of the brave men who distinguished themselves among the brave. The country may be justly proud of possessing such troops, and I intend shortly to reward the most deserving.

Commander in Chief, PELISSIER."

Civil Liberty as Practised and Professed.

It appears from the accounts in the Washington papers that the Administration is engaged in a very small business. The heads of Departments, with, we have a right to presume, the concurrence of the President, are dismissing men from the service in the late municipal elections in the District of Columbia, in dependence to exercise their rights as voters contrary to the dictation of their superiors.—There is no doubt that the fact is precisely as we have stated it. The persons recently discharged from service are represented by their fellow citizens to be highly respectable; they have received from those under whose immediate supervision they held their offices, the most unqualified testimonials for their official competence and honesty; and when they applied to the chief of the Department in which they were employed, for the grounds on which they had been summarily deprived of their commissions, they were denied any response to a question which every man jealous of his reputation, and depending on it for success in life, has a right to put under such circumstances, as well as a right to have categorically answered. The reason, however, for these removals are by no means in doubt, notwithstanding those imperial functionaries who have made them will not, for the protection of the character of the victims, declare the motives for their action. It is universally known and proclaimed at Washington that the only real cause for the late dismissals of clerks and others from their situations, was that they refused to vote an open ballot in a local election in which the law allowed them to poll a closed ballot; and being, on that evidence alone suspected of having voted the 'American' ticket, they were forthwith notified that their services were no longer required in their several offices.

Among those who have already fallen under the stroke of this political earthquake, is Mr. Richard Carter, who, for a long time, had filled with entire fidelity, the post of principal door-keeper of the Treasury Building.

On the day his notice was received, the ex-door-keeper was told by Mr. McKean, Superintendent of the Treasury Building, that he was not aware that any complaint had been made against him, and that the removal from his office had been perfectly satisfactory to the superintendent. Mr. Carter, in explaining the affair, says he can assign no cause for his removal, except his refusal to vote an open ballot at the late election, in obedience to a decree of the *Sag Nichts* Association at Harmony Hall.

Another case is that of Mr. George Wilson, who was removed a day or two since, by order of the President, from his position as chief foreman of the Engineer and Machinery Department at the Washington Navy Yard.—Wilson, it appears has been attached to the Navy Yard from his earliest youth, had won his way by industry, skill and an excellent character, from a subordinate position to one of the most important and responsible stations, and was regarded by all his official associates as one of the most capable mechanics in the country.

When it was understood that it was intended to remove Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hunt, Chief Engineer of the Navy, whose foreman he was, and Commodore Paulding, both, it is said, remonstrated with the head of the Navy Department against the act, but their mediation failed of its purpose. The public will, therefore, be surprised to know why so worthy and useful a foreman was turned out of a situation to which he had risen through a life-long apprenticeship, and in which he had served with laudable devotion and efficiency. Though the Secretary who discharged him assigned reason for the step, we think the whole mystery will appear clear from a review of the following facts. It is stated in the Washington papers that Wilson voted the *American* ticket at the late municipal election, and that Mike E. Bright, a Roman Catholic, has been appointed to Wilson's place.

We quote these instances merely by way of illustration. There is a number of cases of the same kind, which we have not time to cite. We call attention to them, not merely for the men who have been displaced, but for the purpose of expressing our utter detestation of that corrupt and dangerous prostitution of the patronage of the National Government, which is being so shamefully practised by the present Administration. We doubt, if the members of the Executive, who are so despotic and atrocious a manner as it has been in the last few months, and is now being exercised by the President and his cabinet.—The whole corps of Federal officials at the capital have been, it is alleged, and not denied, required, without respect to their individual principles, to surrender their freedom as voters at a local election, to the absolute dictation of the national authorities, under an express threat that non-compliance would be followed by certain and instant dismissal from office. To insure the more effectual execution of this infamous species of tyranny, tickets were prepared which could be identified at the polls, and these every clerk, and messenger and other person in service, were required to display before depositing them in the ballot boxes, so that the spies stationed around might mark and report the men who should have the courage and spirit of American freemen to exert their rights in defiance of oppression. And all this was done, too, in a community in which the law has guaranteed every voter the privilege of secret suffrage.

Now, we ask whether any citizen of the republic, no matter what his political predilections may be, can contemplate a state of facts like this, without intense disgust and indignation? Is it not, in the first place, eminently disgraceful, that the national government should stoop to interfere at all in an election held for the choice of a Councillor in the next place, are not the liberties of the people grossly outraged and entrenched upon, when the despotism of office is employed to destroy the free exercise of the elective franchise? Is a policy like this consistent with the nature of our institutions? Does it not strike at the very root of their life—the sovereignty of the popular voice in all elections? And what is an obscure clerk, or yet obscure messenger, or an honest and skillful mechanic, who falls to-day a victim to his independence of official persecution for opinion's sake, is not the freedom of the whole people insulted and wounded in the wrong done to the humblest man who is oppressed because he dares maintain his rights?

But there is something peculiarly remarkable in so petty an exhibition of partisan spirit, by the men now in possession of the government. Their presses and orators, for many months past, have been making a terrible outcry against those whom they have accused of a purpose to abridge civil and religious liberty in this land. They have proclaimed themselves the special champions of the constitutional privileges and freedom of the people, and it is that they recognize these boastful professions by their practice in turning men out of office because they presumed to vote contrary to the

instructions of the President and his Secretaries of Departments? Have they a principle of toleration for foreigners, which they will not apply in the case of the native citizen? Will they clamor against a change in the naturalization laws as a monstrous invasion of the prerogatives of the prospective immigrant from abroad, and yet deny all exercise of free suffrage to the born American? Do they believe it to be the height of proscription to make thorough acquaintance and intense instinctive loyalty to our institutions a test of suffrage and office under the government, and yet esteem it no violation of those sacred personal rights to require every natural citizen to vote for the Democratic party, under the penalty of being either excluded or removed from office? These are questions, which the recent action of the Federal Administration suggests to every reflecting mind, and we put them, not that we respect to have them answered by the theoretical demagogues who are so atrociously abusing the trust of power, but for the consideration of the American people.

Pen and Scissors.

Healthy.—Our borough. In Blast—Snuff-colored meeting. A model for ladies.—A printer's wife. Very plenty—Marrageable females. Mosaic.—The stride of a Slave. White hats. A girl old lad.—The Globe jinxed. Tasty.—Wm. McMurtrie's latticed fence. Still to be had—Lager beer and pretzels. Distinguished Arrivals.—The musqueteers. A believer in Gynarchy.—The Globe man. Expected.—The man with the jug, on the 4th. "Away down south"—they are luxuriating on green corn.

The Clearfield Raftman's Journal is offered for sale. Fix-it-ized. Eecedingly scarce.—Young men capable of taking charge of a 'family institution.' Dangerous.—Hunting musquets with the night air blowing in at an open window. Three Liverpool packets arrived at New York on the 20th inst., with 1200 emigrants. Thanks.—Our friends at Shavers Creek have our thanks, for their generous offers in our behalf.

We would advise our bakers to have an extra amount of gingerbread on hand, for the "glorious 4th." The adage of "Charity begins at Home," is often nothing but a handsome mask, worn by deformed selfishness. An Irishman thus blends the Irish and American mottoes, upon his sign, over his shop door— "Erin go Unam E Pluribus Braham!"

The Grand Union of the Illinois Central Railroad last month amounted to \$580,000, and for five days of this month to \$125,000. And still they come.—Somebody threw a very handsome bouquet into our smutty yesterday. For whom was it intended? Our ex-devil, our devil, our devil, or ourself? Not for the World.—Somebody wishes us to notice the ungentlemanly manner in which the upstart baggage-masters on the Penna. Railroad treat passengers. We don't like to see "Dad, you always act so strange." "Why, Billy?" "Because, whenever ma gets sick, you always have to fetch a baby here to squall round and make such a great noise."

Accounts from Mexico reproduced. Mr. Gadsden, our Mexican Minister, as fomenting the revolutionary spirit in that forlorn country. He is represented as favoring the insurgents. "All the Fools are not Dead yet."—In Clay county, Indiana, where the prohibitory liquor law goes into effect the 12th of June, one hundred citizens, have determined to get drunk on that day, by way of asserting their opposition to it.

Whig State Convention.—We see it stated that a Whig State Convention is to be held at Harrisburg on the 4th of July, to consult in regard to the future action of the party. In Lebanon and several other counties, the old line Whigs have called Conventions for the same purpose.

A young Virginian has gone to Paris and "run off" with the eldest daughter of His Excellency, the American Minister, Mr. Mason—but legitimately run off—the parties being married in the most approved way, in presence of father, mother, and sisters, and friends. The Harvest Began.—The harvesting of early wheat was commenced in Randolph county, Illinois, on the 20th inst., and it promises a most abundant yield. In a few days, we shall have new flour from new wheat. The late wheat, in the same section, looks remarkably well.—St. Louis Republic.

It is said that one of the incidental results of the Japan expedition is the discovery that the Zodiak light is a belt extending culturally round the earth, after the manner of Saturn's ring. The matter has excited a good deal of interest among the astronomers, and Professor Pierce, of Cambridge, considers the fact established by the observations taken.

A Valuable Bequest.—The Toronto (Canada) West Patriot says that William MacLure, a Scotchman, lately deceased, left the bulk of his property, valued at \$300,000, to be appropriated to the diffusion of useful knowledge, libraries, clubs, or meetings for the useful instruction of the working classes or manual laborers in the United States of America.

Great Events in Prospect.—A letter received from the French camp before Sebastopol, and dated May 22, states that the Allies were on the eve of great events—every thing was prepared. The last arrangements had been made in a council of war at the French camp, Pelissier, Bosquet, Lord Raglan, Omer Pasha, Brown, Della Marmosa, and Admirals Bruin and Lyons were present. All the reinforcements had come up, making the French army amount to 200,000 men.

The Old Soldiers.—A bounty land warrant of 160 acres was forwarded to the President of the United States, for military services during the Mexican war (or wars) and was forwarded to ex-President Tyler, for his services during the late war with England. Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State received an \$80 acre warrant for military services in the same war, he having already received a bounty of 80 acres under the act of 1850.

The Minister at Washington, in a letter of meritment which he reverts to the exaggerated accounts of the successes of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff, and says the people of England and France require the manufacture of victories to satisfy their clamors and avert a social revolution. As to the number of vessels reported to have been destroyed in the Sea of Azoff, he remarks that it surpasses all the reports ever had there.

The Hessian Fly, the French enemy and destroyer of the wheat crop, has made its appearance in Somerset county, N. J., and threatens to do much damage to the grain in that vicinity. This insect imbeds itself in the stalk of the wheat, eating it off and consequently destroying the whole of the plant. Many farmers are of the opinion that it will not receive a recompense for their labor and seed sown. As yet the insect is confined to a small territory. Corn in this county is vigorous but small.

Colonel Delafeld, Major Mordecai, and one other officer of our army, despatched to the Crimea to study the latest improvements in the art of war, especially in artillery practice, who went out in the Asia some weeks since, expecting to be at the Allied headquarters early in May, are still lingering in Paris (or were so recently) vainly awaiting the permission for which they have applied to the French authorities, and which, being abundantly avouched and accredited, they presumed would be accorded them without hesitation. The excuse given for this delay, is that all (French) precedent is against the authorization required.