



Huntingdon Journal. Wednesday Morning, August 22, 1855.

WILLIAM BREWSTER, EDITOR. SAM. G. WHITTAKER, EDITOR.

The "JOURNAL" has 300 subscribers more than any other paper in this country.

Agents for the Journal. The following persons have appointed Agents for the HUNTINGDON JOURNAL, who are authorized to receive and remit 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, East Branch, GEORGE W. CONNELLEY, Cromwell township, HENRY HENSON, Clay township, DAVID ELSBIE, Cromwell township, DR. J. P. ASHCROFT, Penn township, J. W. WARDMAN, MATTERTY, Franklin township, SAMUEL STEFFES, Jackson township, COL. JNO. C. WATSON, Brady township, MORRIS BROWN, Springfield township, WM. HUTCHINSON, Esq., Warriorsburg, GEORGE W. WATSON, Esq., Petersburg, HENRY NEFF, West Branch, JOHN BALSBACH, Waterstreet, MAJ. CHARLES MICKLEY, Tol township, A. M. BLAIR, Dublin township, GEORGE WILSON, Esq., Tol township, JAMES CLARK, Birmingham, NATHANIEL LITTLE, Esq., Spruce Creek, MAJ. W. MOORE, Alexandria, B. F. WALLACE, Union Furnace, SIMONS WARD, Esq., Union township, DAVID CLARKSON, Esq., Clay township, SAMUEL WIGTON, Esq., Franklin township, DAVID PARKER, Esq., Warriorsburg, DAVID ABRAMS, Esq., Tol township, DR. J. ALBERT SHADE, Dublin township.

To Correspondents. We are receiving an almost infinite number of communications. We will have to beg our friends to "stay their hands."

The communication relative to school affairs is respectfully declined. It would provoke an endless controversy.

Our "Kate" will be about next week, with another piece of original poetry. Katy, be a little more brief, next time.

OUR BOOK TABLE. Godey's Lady's Book for September is before us and is brilliantly illuminated with very splendid engravings. Send and get it. Only \$3 a year.

The Yankee Notions has also been received, and a more fun-provoking, side-tickling affair, we never knew. The present number is, emphatically, worth the price of the year's subscription.

Great Central Camp Meeting. We are requested to inform our readers that a Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held near Tipton Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, commencing on the 24th inst. Tickets at half the usual price, will be issued by the P. R. R., to remain good until the close of the meeting. All the trains on the Road will stop at that point, and persons can leave at almost any hour they desire. It is represented that there is plenty of house-room for the accommodation of visitors.

THE WEATHER. Dean Swift.—Pray, Sir, do you remember any good weather in the world? Countryman in boots.—Yes, Sir, I think I remember a great deal of good weather in my time.

Dean Swift.—That is more than I can say. I never remember any weather that was too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry; but God Almighty contrives it, at the end of the year 'tis all very well. (The Dean puts on his hat, and exits.)

Last year we had a parched Drought. The earth was parched and baked, vegetation was burned up, and grain and fruit destroyed. Not only Farmers, but Merchants, Preachers and Newspapers, all over the Union, were complaining and lamenting over the unaccountable and terrible weather by which we were afflicted, and the crops ruined.

This year, it is just the reverse. Rain falls in floods. Grain sprouts in the head, and Hay rots in the field, from excess of moisture. And here we are again, all grumbling and grieving over the unaccountable and terrible weather, by which our hopes are blasted.

Certainly something about the matter is wrong. But whether it is in the weather which it pleased a Wise Providence to send, or in the men who neglect to make provision against the weather's changes, is a point at least worthy of consideration.

In Egypt and parts of India not a drop of rain falls during the whole summer. Nevertheless, they contrive to raise wheat, barley and millet in abundance. We understand this is done not so much by grumbling at the Drought, as by using cisterns, wells and streams to irrigate the land.

In England, it is rare to have as clear a Harvest season as even this. Not unfrequently there is not a day of uninterrupted sunshine for a month. Yet they manage to get in crops very much like ours. We have no doubt put up a reasonable amount of complaints, but they also thank their shocks of grain over with straw, so that the rain will run off, while the interior is drying.

It is true that the Egyptians are only half-civilized pagans, and that the English are little better than foreigners; while we are native born Republicans and Christians. Nevertheless, we are not prepared to pronounce that they are altogether wrong in this matter, and that we are right in assuming the Weather to be the only one to blame.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The steamship America, arrived from Liverpool, on the 17th inst., at Boston.—The news she brings is of no very great importance. An additional loan of £7,000,000 has been voted by the British Parliament, for carrying on the war. A member of Parliament, has asked the government to furnish information "on the very important subject of the neutrality of the United States." Lord Palmerston replied that an arrangement had existed at Halifax by which persons going there from any quarter whatever might be enrolled, but it appearing that it led to questions whether or not the laws of the United States had been violated, the British Government being desirous that no such questions should by possibility, arise, has put an end to the enlistment of forces at Halifax. Spain agrees to send a legion into the Crimea provided England will guarantee to her the possession of Cuba. It is thought England will make the guarantee, by the consent of France. A French despatch from Sevastopol, says that the approaches on the side of the Malakoff, advance considerably. They now touch the place. Everything is prepared for a general action in about fifteen days. The Viceroy of Egypt is negotiating with the Bedouins to serve in the Crimea. A London newspaper says that the siege of Sevastopol is about to be raised; and that a communication had been received from Germany by the Western Powers which may lead to startling results.

—The sea serpent, which has created such a stir in the country, and whose existence was believed only to have a place in distempered imaginations, has been not only seen, but actually caught in a small lake in the interior of New York. How he came there is a mystery; but it is presumed the lake has communication with the ocean. The particulars of his capture, his appearance, and so on, are given at some length in the Philadelphia North American of the 17th inst., from which we get our information. The snake was captured by a few old whalers, who harpooned him. The snake is fifty-nine feet five inches in length, and is said to be a most disgusting looking creature. The head is about the size of a calf's; within eight feet of it the neck gradually swells up to the thickness of a foot in diameter, which continues for fifteen inches, and then tapers down the other way, constantly increasing in size however, as it recedes from the head, until the monster has a diameter of over two feet in the centre, giving a girth of over six feet. It then tapers off towards the tail, which ends in a fin which can be expanded in the shape of a fan until it is three feet across, or closed in a sheath.—The whaler men contemplate keeping the monster in his present position until an agent of Mr. Barnum arrives, who has been telegraphed. This is as we receive it; and whether it be a hoax or not, we are unable to say. We shall know for a certainty by our next issue.

—Official returns from 74 counties in Kentucky, and the reported majorities from remaining counties, reduce the majority of Morehead, (K. N.) for Governor to 4200. From the eighth Congressional District, official returns give A. K. Marshall, American, a majority of 1410 over Harrison, Dem. In the 10th district, the official returns give Swope, American, over Harris, Dem. a majority of 495. The vote for Congress in the eighth district of North Carolina, resulted in the election of Clingman, Dem, over Carmichael, American, by a majority of 1495. The South Carolina Know Nothing State Council has abolished the Catholic test, and allows any native to join the order who renounces all civil allegiance to any foreign potentate.

—Canal Coal, said to be of excellent quality, has been lately discovered in Butler County, Pa., by a company of eastern capitalists who have been exploring for it, and have bought up the land. The veins are from two and a half to five feet thick, and the basin, as far as explored, extends from North Washington northeast to Perry township, Armstrong county.

—The Yellow Fever has broken out in Virginia, with great violence. In Portsmouth, on Thursday, there were fifteen new cases of yellow fever, and twelve deaths. The fever at Norfolk is increasing. In Baltimore, \$5,000 has been raised for the sufferers. Five deaths and three new cases of yellow fever occurred at Richmond on Thursday.

The Great Mistake. The lamentable mistake which the American Party has made, and which it does not appear to wish to rectify, is permitting old, worn-out, miserable party hacks, to act as their bellwethers. It will not do. The sovereign people are not going to be hoodwinked, bamboozled, and pulled round by the nose, by men who profess what they do not practice. It won't do. We know individuals who have the audacious effrontery, to wish to be considered leaders of "Sanism," who, no longer than the late Presidential election, declared upon the stump, "although every soul should forsake the good old ship of Whig principles, yet 'I' will stick to her and I will perish with her." This bombast is now entirely forgotten, and why? Because there is a chance for office. Oh tempora! Now we do not often tender advice, but we would merely suggest the propriety of kicking every known office-seeker out of the party.

The Territory of Kansas.

The eyes of America are upon this new territory, the very name of which, but two years ago, was familiar to none but youthful students in western American geography, and to those who were curious in Indian affairs. The name, like that of Sevastopol, has become familiar within a very short time, through the sheer force of overpowering circumstances. The bad conduct of statesmen, or of men occupying the positions of statesmen, have made it very common to the world in a very brief period. Kansas territory is formed out of a region that, five and thirty years since, was solemnly consecrated to freedom, in accordance with the terms of a treaty between two contending parties. We, on our side, have strictly observed the terms of that treaty, and never thought of departing from them. The other party has completely disregarded them. The members of it threw the territory overboard, as a mere political trick, in 1854, and gave to slavery the same position as freedom. Nor is this the worst. What has followed in the disregard of great obligations is in perfect keeping with so gross an instance of bad faith. Freedom has not been allowed to stand even on an equality with slavery. The mere limits of the act of violation have not been kept. Lawlessness has been introduced into the territory, and now rules there. The theory of the law there is, that the friends of freedom and the friends of slavery are to start on the same terms, which in itself would be bad enough, under all the circumstances, calling to mind that the rule ought to be different, and recollecting that slavery can exist nowhere save in utter violation of the natural right. The territory has been overrun by armed men from other communities, whose will and not that of the actual settlers, now stands embodied in the Legislature of Kansas, (so called,) which is sitting on the borders of Missouri, and which has adopted the laws of Missouri, for the territory. This last act alone would be a gross violation of the Nebraska act itself, for slavery exists in Missouri, and to extend her laws over the territory is to inaugurate there a slave code before the people, or even those who claim to be the people, but are not, have pronounced whether slavery shall exist there or not. No attention ought to be paid to the action of such a Legislature. The next Congress should refuse to recognize it. No appropriations for the territory should be made while it is under the dominion of a set of lawless interlopers. It should not be admitted into the Union with slavery among its institutions, even if the people should be unanimously in favor of that institution. The spirit of the law in all cases, and its direct commands in some, have been violated to get things to the state in which they now are, and the people of the republic will not have such villainous acts endorsed by a national legislature elected with express reference to the question.

PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.

The Americans of Philadelphia, judging from the tone of their papers there do not seem to have been very fortunate in their nominations; and the system of general balloting, the papers say, has resulted in more intrigue and corruption than any system ever before introduced. The Democrats there once tried the same plan of nominating, and abandoned it on account of its impracticability and corruption. The Philadelphia Sun, the oldest American paper of the city, seems to be heartily disgusted with the character of many of the men who have succeeded in obtaining nominations, and attributes the unfortunate selections to the system that was adopted in nominating.

The Sun goes on to picture the results of the late balloting, stating the distracted state of the party produced by the bad nominations made, and says the better portion of the party "saw that there is nothing in the laws or regulations of the party compelling them to vote for 'natural fools.'" We trust other sections may learn wisdom from the experience of Philadelphia.

Republican State Convention.

We published last week a call for a meeting of all freemen opposed to the extension of slavery, and we give our views of slavery, in another article in to-day's paper. The citizens of Pennsylvania, without regard to former party distinctions, who are willing to unite in a new organization to resist the further spread of Slavery and the increase of the Slave power, are called upon by a committee composed of some of the very best men of the Commonwealth, including men of all political parties, to meet in Mass Convention at Pittsburgh, on the 5th day of September, 1855, to organize a Republican party in this State, which shall give expression to the popular will on the subjects involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and co-operate with other organizations of a similar character in other States.

We think this is a mighty and excellent movement, and the object in view one which must eventually become the great subject of the day.

Advertisements.

We invite special attention to the new advertisements in to-day's paper. Read them all. The advertising columns of the Journal is the place to look for wants, sales, &c., &c., &c.

The Action of the Whig County Convention.

Contrary to the expectations of ourselves, the Whig County Convention was sparsely attended. A quorum not being present. This being the positive state of affairs, it was not only imprudent but absolutely presumptuous on the part of the attending delegates to take any action, on political questions, and yet they have taken measures for an unconditional surrender of the "glorious old party" to Locofocoism. A Committee was appointed to confer with the Locofocos, to see what measure should be adopted to secure the election of a "fusion ticket." We object to the right of this (so called) Whig County Convention "selling" our party to the hellish power of Locofocoism, for divers reasons, which we shall now proceed to lay before our readers.

We do not recognize this meeting as the Convention of the republican Whigs of the County, because the persons attending were in a manner self-constituted, or openly chosen by Locofocos. The fact of ten or a dozen of individuals, constituting themselves the representatives of the free, enlightened whigs of Huntingdon County, and in solemn "assembly met," sell, bargain, throw away for a price, the party they have heretofore professed an attachment for, beyond doubt a humiliating spectacle.

Before closing this article, we have a statement or two to make, which we can substantiate by good witnesses. In several districts, leading Locofocos took active part in the selection of delegates, and were instrumental in electing several. In the "one-horse convention," a bigoted Locofoco was the originator of the "fusion" resolution, thus showing indubitable evidence of a preconcerted scheme between office-seeking Locofocos and dishonorable and disloyal Whigs. However, the Whigs of the County are now acquainted with the position in which they stand. If they endorse the action of the "fusionists," and embrace the corrupt and damning proposals of the party which scrupled not to stigmatize Henry Clay as a monster and a murderer, they do it with the certainty of total annihilation staring them in the face. To us, the path of duty is marked out very clearly. We cannot support Locofoco for office, because our conscience forbids it; we will not support a "fusionist," because that would be lending our aid to the building up of corrupt ideas, calculated to crush out the pure, wholesome and republican principles of Americanism. We will support honest, moral men, and only such. If the whig party is to become extinct, justice to the memory of Henry Clay required that it should only become so, when battling was of no avail.

Open American Nominations.

We see by our Lancaster county exchanges, that the American party of that county through its Executive Committee, has ordered an open election in the different boroughs, wards and townships, on Saturday, the 18th of September, at which all citizens of the county, favorable to the American cause are invited to attend and participate in the selection of candidates to be supported by the American party at the coming general election. The return judges are to meet in Lancaster city, on the Monday following, and add up the votes, and the persons having the highest number of votes shall be the candidates of the party for the offices specified. No member of the American party is permitted to electioneer for any office—the party being determined to act upon the American principle that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office.

This is manifestly the true course, and one which we should be happy to see the American party of Huntingdon county adopt. What say our American friends? Are they not willing to come out openly in imitation of their Lancaster brethren.

The principal object which has heretofore actuated political men, it is a notorious fact, has not been an honest desire to promulgate the doctrines they hold, in a political point, but to make their party the stepping-stone to office. The plan proposed by the Americans of the above named county, is essentially republican. It debars the greedy, avaricious leech, or at least it gives the honest, unassuming man, an equal chance with such.

We have only to look around us to see how numerous are the office-seekers who profess to be Americans. Such men are mere clogs to the energies of a party, and we care not how strong the party may be which is afflicted with this corrupt, putrid and dangerous epidemic, unless some remedy be applied, it must eventually become extinct.

Dead.

Jos. Painter, the old editor of the West Chester Register & Examiner, died in that borough on Sunday last, at the good old age of 73 years. He was a man of positive character, and saw many ups and downs in his long and eventful life.

A Beautiful Christian Editor, Truly.

"Free Soil, and no Hell!" This is the platform of principles upon which, the editor of the Globe—Bill Lewis—stood, before the Locofocos in the delegate election, he stood.

"Free Soil, and no Hell!" Is it not enough to make the blood curdle in the veins of Christians, when men (!) holding such pernicious doctrines as INFIDELITY, have control of public journals.—Parents, can you consistently place in the hands of your children a paper, whose editor would instill into the mind the doctrine of "NO HELL."

The editor of that model sheet, the Globe, may perhaps one day have cause to regret that he ever endeavored to promulgate such doctrines as "NO HELL." A fit companion truly for Tom Paine. A viper. A creature at which the moral community will always point the finger of scorn, and avoid as the most detestable thing that lives and breathes.

THE MAN FOR PRESIDENT.—An Ohio contemporary holds the name of Theodore Frelinghysen for President. What a glorious old name for a leader! How inspiring and cheering the thought of such a great and good man for the Chief Magistracy of the nation.

How suggestive of high and noble purposes—of integrity, truth and honor. The heart of the patriot, the friends of humanity—of law and order—would rejoice to have Theodore Frelinghysen at the helm of State. But alas! this is the day of small politicians, mean, low demagogues, filibustering patriots, and slavery propagandists. When will their day end, and a brighter and more glorious period begin for our country.

General News.

Northern Progress.

Many articles have recently been copied in the North from certain incendiary newspapers published at the South, in which the condition of society in the free States was stadiouly misrepresented and abused, and the impression has been created that a deep seated feeling of aversion to us has become general at the South. To show that such is not the case, we need only produce the following extract from the Charleston Mercury, a paper always considered peculiarly ultra. It is taken from an article expressing dissent from the new fangled prescription of foreign immigrants.

"In those States where population was dense, and where the political privileges of foreigners might be imposed; while in others where population was needed, immigration might be invited by easier conditions. This was the system, the solution, this the true American idea, as established by the states of '87. Acting upon this idea, some of the States have done to foreigners, upon the earliest terms of the right of franchise. They established agencies in the seaboard cities which should encourage foreigners to settle among them; and pushing this same spirit to the utmost bounds, they sent agents even to the cities of Europe to advance there the great object of increasing population, and developing their resources.— And now what is the result of this system? The North and the West have been honorably supplied with European labor. Foreign hands have built their railroads, erected their magnificent public works, worked their mines, tilled their fields, dug their canals—in short, made the North what it is, an almost magic land, in the extent and beauty of its material progress."

It is plain to every one that "those who were opposed to the Know-Nothings," who led these Irish to believe that the American procession would be small and instigated them to make an attack upon it, must allude to the demagogues of the Sax Night party, who have thus inflamed and aroused the passions of those poor wretches and misled them to the commission of the heinous crimes which have stained their names in that neighborhood. This is the key to the whole of the subsequent proceedings.—The poor miserable Irish were led to believe that American party was small, that Americans were their enemies. It is unnecessary for us to characterize such conduct and the miscreants who could be guilty of it as they deserve to be characterized. A discriminating people will, without any suggestion from us, place the flat of condemnation upon all who are guilty of such consummate villainies.

Mr. H. Lee states that there was but little or no fighting at the eighth ward polls during the day and that the foreigners were not at any time driven from the polls.

All the other deponents concur in their history of the commencement of the riot. A few unassuming, unassuming and unassuming American citizens were quietly seated at the corner of Tenth and Main streets conversing together, harmless no one, interfering in no way with any one. These Irishmen went from this fort of Quinn's filled as it subsequently appeared with men and arms, stations and ready at the windows and door-way to discharge their loaded weapons. These men, armed each with a pair of revolvers, passed through the little knot of Americans, and without stopping, they were returned immediately, rudely pushing against one of the Americans and without parley, or ceremony, all three whipped out their pistols and commenced firing immediately among the Americans. The first shot from their pocket guard was the signal for a general havoc from the houses along Main street—whose occupants were evidently waiting for this signal with their guns in position to commence firing. The scene is described by one of the witnesses as presenting the appearance of a "sheet of flame." The streets fortunately were quiet and there were but few persons passing, but every American within sight was a target for the bullets of the blood-thirsty Irishmen. The first victim was a young man named Dougherty, who was shot in the chest, and who died in a few minutes. The next victim was a young man named O'Connell, who was shot in the head, and who died in a few minutes. The third victim was a young man named O'Connell, who was shot in the head, and who died in a few minutes.

There is a world too much of useless reviling and mutual recrimination going on between the North and South. We were about to say to the ultras of the two sections, but the phrase has now lost its meaning. It has become a very difficult matter to tell who are, and who are not, ultras. What is to be gained by all this? Will it exalt the interests of either section? We doubt it. The rabid presses of both sections are stimulating their readers to extreme measures, by representations that, if they are only firm and united, opposition must yield. Both must be disappointed. The South especially may look in vain for the usual tame and spiritless submission of the North to all her demands under stress of the ever ready threats of disunion.—And if her representatives go to the next Congress, in the confident expectation of victory which they march back with colors trailing in the dust. It is better to go to look at things as they are. Our Southern friends must be prepared to concede the full and unquestionable triumph of the real popular sovereignty in Kansas, as it may be vindicated at genuine elections, uncontrolled by armed mobs.

THE HARVEST IN ILLINOIS.—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Commercial says: "A friend of ours, recently returned from a tour through northern and southern Illinois, confirms all the statements hitherto published of the vast grain crop now on the ground and being gathered in that country. Between St. Louis and Vincennes a great deal of wheat is rotting on the ground, for want of labor or machinery to secure it."

BARNUM'S EXPENDITURES FOR THE PUBLIC. Barnum says in the recent letter defining himself from the cant cry of humbug—"I have expended over two millions of dollars in catering for the public curiosity and amusement. When I first bought the American Museum its expenses were less than \$25 per day—now they amount to \$300 per day, the price of tickets remaining the same. Thirty years ago a traveling menagerie was fitted out on a capital of \$10,000. Mine cost me \$100,000. I also added to its attractions Gen. Tom Thumb, to whom I paid \$10,000 per annum beside liquidating all his expenses, including the cost of his clothing."

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

The Louisville Journal, of Monday last, published a large number of affidavits, which clearly establish the fact that the "shooting and killing and maiming of innocent, unoffending and unassuming American citizens, on their late election day, by Irish and Germans, in the quiet streets, at a considerable distance from the polls," were the commencement of the riots. We have not room for these affidavits in full, but they prove the "outrages were committed by foreigners; that the first bloodshed was the work of foreigners; and the Americans had given no provision whatever for the commission of such dreadful crimes."

These now proved facts are entirely the reverse of what the Gazette, Union, and other unscrupulous papers have repeatedly stated to their readers; and show what excesses foreigners, sustained by the influence of the Democratic party, and other demagogues, are ready to commit upon persons guilty of no crime, and in the quiet discharge of a constitutional duty.

We annex a summary of the affidavits referred to, and ask that it be attentively read:—These affidavits, will be seen, are for the most part the sworn sentiments of respectable and reliable men, who were eye-witnesses of the murders, to which they allude. Some of them are statements upon oath of foreigners and Catholics, who lived in the immediate neighborhood of the scene of the riot, and some actually were great sufferers thereby.

From the testimony of Mrs. Caroline Wall, (whose husband, an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, was in all probability among those killed in Quinn's house,) it appears that for some weeks previous to the election, the Irish in the neighborhood where the riot occurred had been procuring arms and preparing for a fight; and that on the Saturday night of the American torch light procession she had heard these Irishmen say that "they were led to believe that the procession would be small, by those who opposed the Know Nothings; that they then with arms and loaded their guns, and then say that they intend to attack the procession."

Joseph Tucker, a German and a Catholic, who lived in one of Quinn's houses, (which were burned,) says there were seventy-five or one hundred Irishmen living in that row, and they had many visitors of their countrymen; that during two or three weeks preceding the election, he saw many of them often with pistols and guns, and heard one of them, who had several pistols, say, on the Saturday before the election, that he was ready; that he had seen Quinn carrying arms into his house, and that Quinn had insisted upon his (Tucker's) voting although Quinn knew that he (Tucker) was not qualified to vote.

James E. Dickman saw the Irish eight or ten in number, on the morning of the election, mobbing a large quantity of bullets in the cellar of one of these houses, and on the same morning, from 10 to 3 o'clock, Thos. W. Farrell saw numbers of these Irishmen, armed with pistols and bowie-knives, passing in and out from the houses of this row. These men had loaded Mrs. Wall's husband with revolvers, pistols and guns. The women had slept in their clothes the previous night, so as to be ready to leave upon the shortest notice, and Mrs. Ruby Dodd, and Elizabeth Dodd and Margaret Dodd her daughters, corroborate all these statements as to the preparations that had been made by the Irish in the neighborhood of Main and Third streets.

It is plain to every one that "those who were opposed to the Know-Nothings," who led these Irish to believe that the American procession would be small and instigated them to make an attack upon it, must allude to the demagogues of the Sax Night party, who have thus inflamed and aroused the passions of those poor wretches and misled them to the commission of the heinous crimes which have stained their names in that neighborhood. This is the key to the whole of the subsequent proceedings.—The poor miserable Irish were led to believe that American party was small, that Americans were their enemies. It is unnecessary for us to characterize such conduct and the miscreants who could be guilty of it as they deserve to be characterized. A discriminating people will, without any suggestion from us, place the flat of condemnation upon all who are guilty of such consummate villainies.

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BARNUM'S EXPENDITURES FOR THE PUBLIC. Barnum says in the recent letter defining himself from the cant cry of humbug—"I have expended over two millions of dollars in catering for the public curiosity and amusement. When I first bought the American Museum its expenses were less than \$25 per day—now they amount to \$300 per day, the price of tickets remaining the same. Thirty years ago a traveling menagerie was fitted out on a capital of \$10,000. Mine cost me \$100,000. I also added to its attractions Gen. Tom Thumb, to whom I paid \$10,000 per annum beside liquidating all his expenses, including the cost of his clothing."

Pen and Scissors.

Trust in God and persevere. Friendship is one soul in two bodies. The population of Wisconsin is 550,000. Yellow fever, in a virulent form, has appeared at Bayon Sara, La. Quiet.—The puppy who has been barking the last month in vain, for a notice. At Indianapolis there was a dancing school kept by Mr. and Mrs. Shanks. In St. Louis recently the Know Nothings were defeated in a local election. It is said there are over 200 Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in California. The ladies of the Baptist persuasion, held a fair in this borough on last week. Russia averages about eight weeks to a square mile; France 170, and England 230. It is estimated that half a million of dollars are expended at Cape May every season. The Rev. Dr. Murray, author of the "Kirwan" letters, has been lecturing in Toronto.

New counterfeit notes on the Bank of Cape Fear, N. C., are in circulation at the South. Gen. Trimble, it is said, has accepted the Know Nothing nomination for Governor of Ohio. Lazy rich girls make rich men poor, and industrious poor girls make poor men rich. Coffee grounds mixed with Indian meal and fed to young chickens, cures and prevents the grapes. Mr. J. C. Hamilton is about to publish the remaining volumes of his father, Alexander Hamilton.

Frisbie, the base of the Continental Vandalism, died on the 1st inst., at his home in Connecticut. Penna has been re-elected Governor of Texas, and ex-Governor Bell has been chosen to Congress. Innocence is a flower which withers when touched, but blooms not again though watered with tears.

A reunion of the chief naturalists of the continent of Europe is to take place at Vienna at the close of August. Stevens, a prominent leader of the Locofoco party in Georgia, calls it the "Dry Rot" Party. Classical, that.

It is said that Paraguay has not only opened her internal rivers to the Brazilian flag, but to the flags of all foreign nations. Col. Donelson, a brother of Andrew J. Donelson, is elected to the State Senate from Sumner county, Tennessee. He is an anti-K. N.

Fanny Fern says there are but three handsome men in New York city, and one of them is Horace Greeley. There's taste for you! The buckwheat crop, it is stated, promises a very large yield, so that during the coming winter "slap-jacks" will be cheap and plenty.

Woman's eye appears most beautiful when it glances through a tear, as the light of a star seems more brilliant when it sparkles on a wave. On Sunday last, at Niagara suspension bridge, 5 men got into a skiff, and breaking an oar, they were drawn into the whirlpool and all drowned.

At Cincinnati on Tuesday of last week, a large portion of a heavy stone cornice, on the Life and Trust Company's new Bank building, erected on, or along Broadway, and projecting 3 feet, fell, killing horribly 7 persons. Most by St. Wm.'s Light.—A girl thirteen years old, at Hartford, Conn., is a splendid swimmer and diver, and boldly jumps into the water from a pier thirty-five feet high. She is not encumbered with a bathing dress on these occasions.

In Sweden, a man who is seen drunk four times, is exposed in the churchyard publicly.—Etc. If such were the case in "thesediggings," we would have a standing army in our grave yard all the time.

A Hundred Years of Methodism in America.—In 1755, five Methodists settled in the city of New York, and formed the first society in the Methodist Church in the United States number over four millions of worshippers.

The Stars.—From the creation of the world, men have been accustomed to regard the stars with reverence, and the highest degrees of enlightenment has never been able to efface the idea from the minds of the masses, that destiny is written in those "shining orbs of heaven."

The liquor dealers of New York, met in State Convention, at Syracuse, on Wednesday, and adjourned on Thursday, after pledging their best efforts to overturn the Prohibition Law at the polls, and to vote for no man not pledged. The Convention also appointed a State Committee.

The Yellow Fever is committing terrible ravages at Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.—A despatch dated August 7th, reports 29 cases and 16 deaths at Portsmouth during the preceding 30 hours. There have been 65 deaths altogether up to last Tuesday. The disease is also on the increase at Norfolk.

A chap in Boston, on Monday stole an apple valued at one cent. On being brought up in the Police Court he was fined \$2 and costs. Tuckerman, the Railroad Treasurer, stole \$245,000. On being charged with the theft, he owned up, and was continued in office till he showed his employers how he did it.

Cool and Compact.—The Springfield Republican says:—"It has always been a marvel with us how Christian men could sport with the melancholy hallucination and infirmities of their fellow men, as those are doing for instance, who are inciting the hopes of Dr. Melan, Daniel Pratt and Franklin Pierce, of success as Presidential candidates in 1856.

Mr. Dawson, of Pa., who was appointed Governor of Kansas and declined it, says that he was the father of the homestead Bill, and the Southern Nebraskaists approached him, promising to support his bill, if he would support the Nebraska Bill. He agreed to do the job, voted for the fraud, and then the Slave holders deserted and defeated his bill. He regrets the act.