



BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, May 23, 1856.

"Fearless and Free."

DAVID OVER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FOR PRESIDENT:

MILLARD FILLMORE,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION TICKET.

Canal Commissioner:

THOMAS E. COCHRAN,

Of York County.

Judge General:

DARWIN HELPS,

Of Armstrong County.

Surveyor General:

BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE,

Of Bradford County.

Shame! Shame!

Read the communication of our friend, Mr. Wm. Griffith, in relation to the Lost Children, and the slander in the last Gazette. Mr. Griffith is one of the most intelligent men in the County, and only lives 14 miles from Mr. Cox, and consequently is acquainted with all the facts in the case. He also was on the hunt the whole time, until they were found. He places Mr. Bowman in rather an unenviable position, and from which he will not be able to extricate himself.

During the whole time the people in all sections of the County were intensely excited on the subject, and when persons from all parts were on the hunt of the children the Bedford Gazette, was silent, and did not notice them, or use any influence whatever towards finding them. And only on the day on which they were found, published a simple notice offering a reward by certain citizens for their recovery, which Bowman was forced into publishing. And then last week he comes out with a lying slander that the "Know Nothings" had reported that they were stolen by a Catholic Institution to make Nians of them! We think he has oversteer the mark, and the record will be on his own head. One of our hands was on the hunt for four days, with our approval, and we ourselves would have gone had not our official duties prevented it. The Gazette was nearly filled up with standing advertisements. He had three hands in his office—and two of them could have set up all the matter, and worked the edition off easily in four days, and yet, because one of them who was not actually needed, went out a few days hunting for the poor little sufferers, Bowman TURNED HIM OFF!!! So much for his feeling on the subject, which agitated the breasts of every human man, woman and child in the County. And now he hopes to make capital out of this heart-rending circumstance, and libels the best men in the county. But this is characteristic of the fellow! He last week tells a barefaced lie on Mr. Jordan, which he knew to be so, for he was in the Court House at the time! We say shame! shame! on the professing Christian who would do this! We say shame! shame! on one who would take the sacrament with these sins sticking to him like the spirit of evil! Is it any wonder the cause of Christianity suffers, with hypocrisy so vile hanging to its skirts? Shame! shame! But we are digressing.—Read the communication of Mr. Griffith, in another column.

"POLITICAL TEMPERANCE EXEMPLIFIED!"

In the Gazette of last week, and under the above title, is one of the most unjust and contemptible articles we have seen for many a day. The court at last term had under consideration the question whether or not it would grant a license to Mr. John G. Minnick, of this place, under the new license law, for an Eating House, with privilege to sell ale and beer. The Court called on different persons present, and among others on Mr. Jordan, for their views as to the propriety of granting the license. Mr. Jordan stated to the court that he presumed his views upon the subject were pretty well known to be adverse to all such establishments selling liquors of any kind. The court replied that it did not want his individual views on the subject, but his views as to whether the pending application was within the meaning of the new law. To this Mr. Jordan said he had no hesitation in saying that he considered the application within both the letter and spirit of the law. That Mr. Minnick was an unexceptionable man, and the law provided for one fourth as many Eating Houses as Taverns in each county; and that if this application of Mr. Minnick for such an establishment at the county seat, and at the largest town in the county did not come within the law, he could not conceive what would, or where the applications could come from.—These are substantially the facts as they

transpired, in the presence of the editor of the Gazette, and perhaps thirty other witnesses; and yet the Gazette, as an excuse for an attack upon Mr. Jordan, wilfully and deliberately misstates what occurred, and substitutes something else to suit its own base purposes of vilification, and then rails out at Mr. Jordan for what it calls inconsistency! If partisan recklessness and meanness can go further than this, we would like to see them make the effort.

We call attention to the advertisement of Capt. JOHN ARNOLD, in to-days paper. He has removed his Hardware Store to the new frame building, one door East of the Rising Sun Tavern stand.—The Captain has lately returned from the East with a splendid assortment of hardware, and as he is an excellent mechanic himself, he is a good judge of the quality of all kinds of edge tools, &c. Give him a call.

For the Inquirer and Chronicle.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

On the next morning after Mr. Cox's children were lost, their tracks were found ascending the Allegheny Mountain, then again on the summit, and lastly between the residence of a Catholic citizen of Cambria County, and the place where he and a part of his family were at work. When requested to send his son to solicit assistance from the Cambria settlement and Jefferson, he refused to do so, and Bedford County men had to be sent for that purpose. Day after day, hundreds of men and women were engaged in hunting in the vicinity, some of them coming more than twenty miles to assist in the search, while our Cambria friend, though often requested, refused to assist in hunting round his own fences; this some thought a little cool.

After thus spending a number of days without finding any further tracks or signs of the children, some persons began to despair of success, and conjecture what could have become of the children. Some thought they might have been stolen by gypsies, in order to get something for finding them by a pretended mysterious art. This argument was not considered plausible, inasmuch as Mr. Cox was poor, and could not be expected to command any considerable amount of money. By others it was whispered that Cox might have murdered them, and a notorious individual of Cambria County soon after attacked Mr. Cox with insulting questions, charging him with being only the step father of the children and not their parent—alleging that they had a large fortune due them, and that he had murdered them in order to get their money. To this charge some one replied that no one acquainted with Mr. Cox would believe such a story, and added, that he would rather believe that some Catholic of Cambria County had picked them up and concealed them, in order to place them in an institution recently chartered in that County, and by the Bedford Gazette styled a "School for Orphan Boys," and gave as a reason for that opinion, their tracks, and the indifference manifested by some persons of that fraternity—and I leave the reader to judge which of the opinions was most plausible and humane.

While the friends and sympathizers of Mr. Cox and his distressed family continued the search for the lost children, his persecutors went away circulating the report that he had doubtless murdered them. The report soon reached Jefferson, Johnstown, Ebensburg, Hollidaysburg, Newry and other places, and by it, hundreds of persons on their way or preparing to come to join in the search were dissuaded from coming, leaving the number engaged in search insufficient to find the children till after they had perished. No one acquainted with the facts can doubt that the loss of the children's lives is attributable to such a cause. This attained, it might be supposed that the mischievous designs of a fiend would be satiated, but it appears not so.—There appeared a chance to make a little political capital, though to accomplish it required that truth and humanity should be stabbed and bled afresh; so a newspaper, devoted to the interests of the old Rope, old Iron and Wood Company of the Portage Railroad, charges the friends of Mr. Cox with "industriously circulating the report that the boys had been kidnapped by a Catholic institution of Cambria County, with a view of converting them into Nians;" and though Mr. Slonaker, the father of Mrs. Cox, has been a Democrat all his life, all the friends of Mr. Cox are denominated "Know Nothings;" and to prove that they really are so, it is intimated that they do not know the sex of a Nun! It may benefit the said editor to know that some are informed on that point, and know the use for which Nuns are intended. All who need information on that point can get it in a book sold by J. B. Lippincott & Co., No. 20, North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, entitled "Austful Disclosures, by Maria Monk;" price \$6 per dozen.—How far the other charges in said paper are true, the reader can perceive from what has already been said.

It may be proper here to inquire, what has become of the editor who so frequently quotes scripture to prove our duty to strangers? Mr. Cox is a stranger amongst us, and without any relatives except those of his wife, and they only a single family, having come here from a distance and among strangers. Though all in humble and de-

pendant circumstances, they have always behaved themselves in such a way as to command the respect of their neighbors; and so far as my knowledge extends, they have been esteemed by all as upright and worthy citizens and pious Christians, until the recent charges; and being poor, and now broken in spirit, I have no hesitation in saying that they deserve the sympathy of, and any assistance a generous public may see fit to bestow. In conclusion, I shall copy a few lines of family record, which I trust will satisfy any impartial reader that so gross an outrage has seldom been perpetrated, as that upon Mr. Cox and his friends:

Mr. Samuel Cox came to this neighborhood in the spring of 1847 from the State of Indiana, and on the 30th day of December, 1847, was married to Miss Susanna, daughter of George Slonaker, of Union Township. Miss Slonaker was born Nov. 8th, 1827, and was a little over 20 years old when married. Her first child, George, one of the lost children, was born March 28th, 1849, and her second child, Joseph, the other lost boy, was born Oct. 29th, 1850, and when lost, the former was 7 years and 26 days and the latter 5 years, 5 months and 26 days old, when they left home on the 24th of April ult. Mrs. Cox has two younger children, both daughters. In the fall of 1851, Mr. Cox returned to his friends in the State of Indiana, taking his family with him, where they remained until last spring (1855), when the pestilence made its appearance there. Mrs. Cox and her eldest son having never enjoyed good health there, she began to think seriously about her native home among the mountains, where pestilence is unknown.—Her husband, in order to gratify the desires of his wife, returned to this neighborhood about a year ago. Mr. Cox, though a stranger, has lived long enough amongst us to know that there are some kind and sympathizing citizens here who day after day neglected their own business, leaving their ploughs stand, though the season was passing and no oats sown, and hunted for the children until they were found. Often have I heard men in the evening, as they were about to leave the mountain, after a hard day's hunt, with tears running down their cheeks, say, "Well, I can not come back to hunt any more; it grieves me that it is so, but justice to my own family requires that I should put out my spring crop;" but the next morning they were seen back again.—Some one perhaps would observe that they had not expected to meet them here, to which they would answer: "When I went to bed and began to think over the condition of my own children in their comfortable beds, and supplied with food, and compare them with those in the woods, and what I would desire of others if my children were similarly situated, I could not rest, and determined to continue in the search."—Thus things went on for two tedious weeks. Such men are called "proscribing Know Nothings." On the other hand, Mr. Cox has seen that we have men amongst us, ready to seize the advantage of a wound in his breast, to thrust in their hands and play with his heart strings, laughing at his pain, and manifesting a willingness to trample the life blood out of his friends, if they can secure any gain by it. From such persons ruling America I pray God to preserve us.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Township, May 20, 1856.

MR. CLAY ON SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.—Below we take an extract from a speech of Mr. Clay, delivered so late as 1850, which forcibly argues that slavery is not extended to the Territories of the United States by the Constitution and cannot therefore be legally introduced in such territories:

"In my opinion, therefore, the proposition that the Constitution of the United States carries slavery into California supposing her not to be a State, is an assumption totally unwarranted by the Constitution.—Why, if the Constitution gave the privilege it would be incompetent for California to adopt the provision which she has in her Constitution. The Constitution of the United States, being supreme, no States could pass an enactment in contravention of the Constitution. My rates of interpreting the Constitution of the United States are the good old rules of '98, '99. I have never in my life deviated from those rules; and what are they? The Constitution is an aggregate of ceded powers. No power is granted except when it is expressly delegated or when it is necessary and proper to carry it into effect as a delegated power; and if in any instance the power to carry slaves into the territories is guaranteed to you by the Constitution, or is an incident necessary to the carrying out of any other power that is delegated in the Constitution, I have been unable to perceive it amidst all the vicissitudes of public life and amidst all the changes and turns of party. I never in my life have deviated from these great fundamental, and I think indisputably true principles, of interpreting the Constitution of the United States. Take these principles to be true, and where is the power? Can anybody point it out to me? What gives you a right to carry your slaves to California? Where is the delegated power to which it attaches as necessary implication? It is nowhere to be found. You must resort to some such general principle as the Federalists did in the early history of this country,

when they contended for the doctrine of general warfare. But you cannot put your finger upon any part of the Constitution which conveys the right or the power to carry slaves from one of the States of the Union to any territory of the United States. Mr. President, you will remark that I am expressing an opinion upon the power, the constitutional right. I do not go into the question of how the powers of Government are to be exercised or applied in the course of administration. That is a distinct question of Constitutional Power. Nor, sir, can I admit for a single moment, that there is any separate or distinct right upon the part of States or individual members of the State, or any portion of the people of the United States to carry slaves into the Territories, under the idea that those Territories are held in common between the several States."

From Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. WALKER'S GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED.

Washington, May 14, 1856. My predictions are verified. The deed is done. Padre Vijil is recognized. He presented his credentials to the Secretary of State this morning, according to previous understanding, and was introduced to the President, when the customary speech was made and answer returned. This is the beginning of serious complications in our foreign affairs.

Washington, May 14, 1856. The deed is done. Padre Vijil was received to day by the President as Minister from Nicaragua, with marked distinction and cordiality, the Secretary of State being present. The act causes a good deal of nervousness and apprehension among members of the Cabinet, and decided exception is taken to it by Southern conservatives. It is considered precipitate and likely to prove a gross blunder.

WALKER RECOGNITION IN THE SENATE.

Washington, May 15, 1856. The President's final purpose to receive the Nicaragua Minister was not communicated to the Secretary of State nor the Cabinet until yesterday afternoon near two o'clock, when he called upon Mr. Marcy and arranged for the presentation, stating the hour when Padre Vijil would attend and accompany him to the White House.—Mr. Cushing, who had been for and against the reception, accompanied the President on this occasion.

M. Marcolotta was informed officially yesterday at a personal interview by Secretary Marcy, that his diplomatic functions had ceased, and he is now preparing a formal protest against the recognition, which will be transmitted on Monday or Tuesday.—Most of the foreign Ministers called on him after the intelligence circulated, expressing their sympathy, and an idea is entertained but not decided upon, of a general remonstrance.

The Union is significantly silent this morning on the reception, not even noticing the fact. It is a mysterious affair throughout, though its inspirations are not a secret.

The rumors, alleging that the British answer to the demand for Mr. Crampton's recall had been received by the America, Atlantic, or any other channel, are fabricated out of whole cloth; nor has such intelligence reached Mr. Crampton. The character of the reply is anticipated, but nothing is absolutely known.

Gen. Almonde, who had an offer of the British Mission before leaving here has accepted the appointment, according to the last advices from Mexico, and will proceed to London immediately. So far from Gen. Gadsden having negotiated a treaty with Mexico, Comonfort's Government has more than once expressed a desire for his recall.

The steamer Susquehanna's departure for Nicaragua has no connection with the recent difficulties or the new policy. She is sent to replace the vessels of the Home Squadron ordered to Aspinwall after the late affray, and to afford protection at San Juan against the recurrence of the interruption of passengers at that point by British or other interference. The regular vessel may have returned; if so, or upon the presence of any other, the Susquehanna will sail immediately under present orders for the Mediterranean.

The President has promptly returned the Iowa Land bill, with his signature, so that obstacle to wholesale appropriations is removed.

The Central American Message is spacious and plausible to superficial observation, but contains no facts or arguments not already exhausted. It will not impress the country, notwithstanding its ingenuity. Mr. Crittenden earnestly opposed Mr. Mason's motion to refer and print, saying that the Message should not leave the possession of the Senate without some emphatic expression. He said that the country would be agitated by war rumors within a week, unless this spirit was rebuked now. He showed that this recognition was a departure from the principles of this Government and the policy established by President Jackson in the case of Texas.

Mr. Mason replied by a casual allusion to the recognition of Nicaragua and the reception of her Minister, contending that the former may not involve us

at all, being already recognized. He could not see from what quarter war was to come, but if it is to be precipitated on account of difficulties with England, he was ready.

Mr. Weller's whole figure for Walker and defence of his position, on the ground of having been invited to Nicaragua by the Democratic party, gave a one-sided history of the local revolution.

The debate was continued, and will be resumed with increased spirit. It is evident however, that the Democracy is subdued by the Executive, and will surrender the projected opposition.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ASIA.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The steamer Asia arrived up this morning about 6 o'clock, bringing Liverpool dates to the 3d instant.

The principle feature of the week's news is the publication of the official treaty of peace, together with three appended conventions—the first having reference to the Darlanells—the second arranging the details of the force of the navy in the Black sea—the third declaring the Aland Islands nonfortified; also, an important declaration of maritime law, namely: Abolishing privateering and the establishment of the principle that the neutral flag is to protect the cargo; and the enemy's flag to protect the cargo, except articles contraband of war, and neutral goods under the enemy's flag to be exempt from capture.

The treaty is precisely as the previously published copy. The articles five and six omitted in the unofficial copy of the treaty relate to the general amnesty and the exchange of prisoners. Articles seven and eight give Turkey admission into the European arbitration in case of disputes with her.

Peace has been formally proclaimed. Important meetings of political parties in Parliament presage trouble for Lord Palmerston.

The Parliamentary "Blue Book" has been published containing all the documents relative to Central American affairs.

ENGLAND. Her news is unimportant. The motion of Mr. Whitesides, in the British Parliament, to censure the Administration for the fall of Kars, was lost by a majority of 127.

Great excitement exists in politics. Lord Palmerston had called a meeting of his friends.

May the 4th has been appointed a day of thanksgiving for the restoration of peace.

The Palmerston Government had resolved on a dissolution of Parliament.

Queen Victoria held a drawing room on the 29th ult., at which were presented, by Mrs. Dallas, Miss Rebecca Derby Smith, a young lady of Philadelphia, and Miss Susan Dallas, daughter of the minister of the United States.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

The most interesting feature of the Peace Conference happened after the treaty was signed, in the shape of an interchange of opinion on the subject of European interest.

Count Walewski invited this interchange of sentiment, and among other things referred to the disturbed state of Italy, recommending that suggestions of a milder rule be conveyed to the Italian governments, to which suggestions the plenipotentiaries generally assented.

Count Cavour, on behalf of Sardinia, demanded that the secular government be established in the Roman Legations, and that the Austrian troops be withdrawn.—Sharp words hereupon ensued between the Austrian and Sardinian representatives, but it ended in nothing.

The plenipotentiaries, then proceeded to a discussion of the new declaration of maritime law in reference to neutrals. To all the principles of this law they each gave their adhesion, Russia qualifying her assent in the matter of privateering. Letters from Rome state that the ecclesiastical circles were panic struck at the Sardinian programme for Italian reform. The sudden departure for Paris of Monsiegnor Berardi was supposed to be connected with this movement.

DENMARK.

Letters from Berlin say that the proposal of England to capitalize the sound dues was not acceptable to Denmark.

SYRIA.

A serious disturbance has taken place at Naylou, in Syria. Rev. Mr. Lyde, English missionary, was leaving Naylou, when a half-wild Arab, looked upon by the natives as a holy man, demanded alms, and seized Mr. Lyde's gun, which was hanging before him on the saddle. Unfortunately the piece exploded and killed the man. The Arab population immediately rose, plundered the house of the English consul, the English school and a Greek church; tore down the French and English flags, and ended by killing the father of the Prussian consul, who was attempting to defend the property of the English. Mr. Lyde took refuge in the Governor's house and was brought to Jerusalem by an escort of cavalry sent for him by the Pasha.

The French government is sorely displeased with the premature publication of the peace treaty by the London Journals, Le Nord and Independance Belge. As the document was obtained surreptitiously it

says that no pains should be spared for discovering the delinquent. Several arrests have already been made.

INDIA. Oude was quiet and the King had left for England. Promise has been destroyed by fire.

CHINA.

Letters from China report trade stagnant. Nye Brothers, an American house, had failed for a million and a-half.

Eighty houses at Hong Kong had been destroyed by fire. Loss one hundred thousand dollars.

The insurrection in China was still active.

The Imperial troops had been defeated at Kiangsi.

Important from Kansas.

"Gov." Robinson Arrested on a Charge of Treason.—An Armed Force Marching to Lawrence—Gov. Reeder in Trouble.

The steambot Star of the West arrived at St. Louis on the 12th inst. from Kansas, bringing dates to Saturday, 10th. Governor Robinson and family, were among the passengers, but at Lexington he was waited on by a committee appointed by the citizens and notified that they should detain him on the ground that he was fleeing from the territory to avoid an arrest on an indictment for treason, which had been found against him by the Grand Jury of the U. States District Court. The Governor replied that he had been informed by one of the grand jury that an attempt had been made to find a bill, but it had failed.

This did not satisfy a committee, who insisted that Robinson should remain. Finally he consented to do so on the persuasion of Mr. Parkinson, the captain of the boat, and a Mr. Barnard, of Baltimore.—The committee then agreed to send a message to Kansas and ascertain if an indictment had been found, and if not, all the expenses of Robinson's detention were to be paid. The committee consisted of Gen. Shields (not the Shields), Mr. Sawyer, and a number of the most respectable citizens.

It is reported that a dispatch from Leavenworth has been received stating that an armed body of men are en route for Lawrence for the purpose of destroying the evidence taken by the committee.

While Governor Reeder was in attendance at the session of the committee of investigation at Leocompton, on the evening of the 8th, the Deputy Marshal served on him a writ to appear before the Grand Jury at Leocompton to answer the charge of contempt for having refused to comply with the summons from the Grand Jury previously served upon him. Gov. Reeder refused to obey the writ and appealed to the committee, but they decided that they had no power in the case.

Messrs. Howard and Sherman, however expressed their opinion that Mr. Reeder was protected by privilege. Mr. Oliver dissented, and said the committee could not stand between him and the marshal. Governor Reeder said that although his life was in danger in Leocompton, he would remain on his privilege, in attendance at the sittings of the committee, and warned them to touch him at their peril. The marshal left, but was expected to return on the 9th with the U. S. dragoons.

The Judge at Leocompton charged the grand jury on Monday, the 9th inst., to indict all the State officers and members of the Legislature for high treason, but up to the 9th no such indictment had been found, so far as the proceedings had been made public.

Further from Kansas—Free State Officers Indicted for High Treason.

ST. LOUIS, May 13.—Mrs. Robinson, wife of the Free-State Governor of Kansas has arrived here, and publishes a statement in regard to her husband's detention at Lexington. She denies that he was aware of an indictment against him previous to his leaving the Territory.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Democrat, under date of the 7th, says: "Indictments for high treason have been found against ex-Gov. Reeder, Gov. Robinson, Robt. McLane and other Free State men. News was brought to Lawrence by Missourians that secret hand-bills were circulating that forces were marshalling on the border counties. The people are warned to prepare for defence."

NEWS FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis Republican writes that Gov. Shannon has sent an express to Lexington, Mo., with the papers necessary for the arrest and return of Mr. Robinson. The Committee of Investigation are in session at Leavenworth. It is understood that Mr. Oliver will present a minority report when the committee return to Washington.

CHICAGO, May 17.—A letter from Kansas dated 9th inst., states that the Missourians having threatened to destroy the testimony taken before the Investigating Committee, sealed packages of the proceedings, up to the time of the departure of Mr. Robinson, were placed in charge of that gentleman for Washington. These despatches have not been discovered in possession of Mr. R. at Lexington—his wife, at his request, having proceeded with them after his arrest. Had it not been for this, she would have remained with her husband.

A CURIOUS STORY.—The Washington correspondent of the Examiner, an excellent religious weekly published in New York, gives the following curious story of a recent incident in the Senate:

"Nor is this the only instance of getting up a reputation in the Senate by the learning of others. An amusing instance of this sort occurred not long ago than Wednesday last, when Mr. Jones, of Iowa, made his 'unaided speech,' which he was allowed to make, in reply to Mr. Harlin's speech on tirely out of order, but inasmuch as it was his unaided speech, and he wanted to make it then, the Senate gloriously granted his request. The Honorable Senator got on very well with reading the speech at first, but soon it was apparent he could not read his own hand writing. The manuscript was very bad, and at times the Senator was quite unable to make out what it was.—This recurring so often, excited the surprise of Senators, when soon it was whispered about that the speech was not his own, but the Rev. Mr. Davis's, the Senate Chaplain from Iowa, who was brought here by Mr. Jones, probably to do him this very service. The Senate Chaplain stood behind the chair of the President of the Senate, in great trepidation at the halting manner in which Mr. Senator Jones was getting on with his speech.

One of the Senators who was led into the secret of the paternity of this speech, went behind the chair of the president, and coming up to the Rev. Clergyman, said to him: "How is it Mr. Davis, you allow your Senator and friend to make himself so supremely ridiculous by such a speech as he is now delivering?" The Rev. Chaplain reddened up to his hair, stammered out—"What have I to do with Mr. Jones' speech? I don't see him very often."

PROTESTANTS! REMEMBER THE FOLLOWING ACT OF LOCO FOCO OBSCURITIES TO POPERY.—It will be remembered that Hon. E. Joy Morris, in the early part of the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, introduced a joint resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their utmost endeavors to procure by treaty for American citizens, when travelling or residing in foreign countries, the unmolested enjoyment of their own public worship where they desire it, and to bury their dead with such religious services as they may desire.

It will hardly be believed that any Legislative body in this Christian Republic, would vote down such generous and enlightened sentiments as are contained in this resolution; but, we regret to say, that the fear of losing the Roman Catholic vote and the favor of the Priesthood of that Church, prevailed over every manly and honorable consideration. The Democratic majority in the House, had not backbone enough to stand up for the sacred rights of conscience, and the resolution fell by the following vote—41 yeas, of which 38 were American, and 46 nays, all Looco Foco but one. Will Protestant freemen, native or adopted, consent to entrust the Government to such servile and cringing vassals of the Pope of Rome. Answer at the polls, Protestant republicans!—Phila. News.

A FOREIGN CITY.—Chicago has become emphatically a foreign city. No wonder it is unsafe for a resident of that city to say that he is an American. Read the following report of an examination of the records, published in the American Citizen:

Thomas Hoyno, United States District Attorney.

Philip Conly, United States Collector and Sub-Treasurer.

Charles O'Connor, Public Administrator.

Michael Gleason, County Treasurer.

P. McElroy, Prosecuting Attorney.

P. A. Hoyno, Clerk Recorder's Office.

Owen McCarthy, City Collector.

John Egan, Town Collector.

James M. Donnelly, City Marshal.

Owen Daugherty, Street Commissioner.

Charles O'Malley, Jns. of the Peace.

John Dunlap, Jns. of the Peace.

David Walsh, Keeper of City Bridewell.

Citizens of Chicago? these are your chief officers, appointed by the United States, the State of Illinois, and by city and county.

ALL IRISHMEN!!

The Revenue of the United States, the entire taxes of the city and county, the whole State tax of Chicago, are placed in the hands of Irishmen! The public prosecutor of the United States, the State Prosecuting Attorney, six Justices of the Peace, and the Marshal, who has the entire charge of the peace and order of the city, are all Irishmen!

It is very evident that Americans don't rule America in Chicago!

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday,

an accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad, by which our esteemed friend, J. Porter Brawley, Esq., Surveyor General of this State, came within an inch or two inches of having his brains crushed out. He escaped, however, with the loss of four inches of his coat tail, and a serious rent in his unspendables.—Greensburg Dem.

We feel like congratulating Gen. Brawley upon his fortunate escape, but must confess that we were not aware that his brains lay in that particular locality.—Bloomburg Dem.