

Cardinal Maxim.

- 1st. The Federal Union must be maintained. 2d. The reserved rights of the States must be enforced. 3d. The decisions of the Supreme Court must be enforced. 4th. A union of Church and State must be prevented. 5th. The rights of conscience must be guaranteed. 6th. American interests must be promoted. 7th. An American nationality must be established. 8th. Sectional agitation must be terminated. 9th. Foreign papers and criminals must be excluded. 10. The naturalization laws must be amended. 11th. "Squatter sovereignty" and alien suffrage must be repudiated. 12th. Americans must rule America.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.

For Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 409 E. street. For Georgetown, Mr. Devine. For Seventh Ward, Mr. Burgess, corner of Eighth and D streets, Island. For Sixth Ward, John Little. For Fifth Ward, Mr. Dr. J. W. Perkinson, Parker street, between Lombard and Pratt, is our agent for the city of Baltimore.

All communications relating to the publication of this paper, must be addressed to C. W. FENTON, Washington, D. C.

Terms.—The American will be issued twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday morning. As soon as the advertising patronage will warrant, it will be issued three times a week. Price per week as Semi or Tri-weekly, Five Cents.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Our terms of advertising will be, for the first insertion, five cents per line, for each subsequent insertion two-and-a-half cents. All who favor us in this respect, shall have attention called to their advertisements, and from time to time special notices of their places of business and stock in trade.

Notices of advertising favors in next number.

Persons desirous to have the American left at their houses or places of business, will have their desire complied with immediately, by leaving their names at the office. They will find a book on the counter in which to register them, and a person in attendance to supply them with papers. Our Agents are as busy as bees—but they are not ubiquitous. They will call on all within a reasonable time.

We think the persecution of the American party of this city has already transcended the bounds of decency and moderation.

In our political history, much has been said and done that might be truly termed iniquitous; but the malice of the persecutors of the American party has never, in our history, been so unrelenting, and so devoid of any sense of humanity, as it is now. It is a cruel and unchristianlike conduct, and one that has marked the conduct of the Administration and their foreign allies towards the native sons of the soil, resembling in its vindictive unrelenting fury, the savage spirit of the age of Melancthon and Luther.

Throwing off the veil of hypocrisy which have hitherto concealed its deceptive colorings, we see the monster in its true shape, boldly avowing its infamous intentions, and tearing away with indecent and sacrilegious hand the landmarks that perpetuate a grateful and affectionate sentiment.

We tell the unprincipled party that are so madly rushing to destruction, to spare their exultant yells of triumph till the citadel is gained, the victory won. We tell them to spare their sneers and scoffs till they really be assured that American spirit is indeed extinct in Washington city.

We do not hesitate to say that, so far from being overawed or subdued by the persecutions of the Government and their foreign spawn, the Americans of Washington are stronger to day, morally and numerically, than they ever were. "Barbham wood may come to Dunsinane" before they will yield one jot or tittle of their political faith.

The miserable tools of a booted Mayor may arrest, imprison, awe, strike down Americans on the plea of law. They may do all this; but let them not deceive themselves into the flattering belief that it is their nature to submit; be assured if they ever, changing from a just respect for the laws of the land, and a cheerful acquiescence in its requirements, rise in the majesty of their wrath against their persecutors, not even the Marine corps and all the foreign legions combined, can save them from the fury of an indignant and outraged sentiment. We have said that the persecution of the American party transcended the bounds of moderation and decency, and we say again it is unparalleled in the history of a free country. What possible right has any party to arrogate to itself the exclusive privilege of domineering over the people, sheltering its illegality and baseness under the protection of the law?

We confess, it makes our American blood boil when we contemplate this miserable attempt to starve out and crush the patriotism of the land, and we rejoice that we have been, as we always intend to be, a Divine Providence; permitting, unwavering, persistent opposers of an alien spirit of tyranny, which threatens, since the floodgates of immigration have been reopened, the entire extinction of morality.

Let the persecutions go on; let the unoffending devotees of our principles be driven like cattle to the stables. Vituperate, and belch forth the pestiferous lies with which for months past you have assailed the American party of Washington, but remember! there is a day of reckoning!

THE DIFFERENCE.

It will be remembered that several weeks ago, the police of New York, while attempting to arrest some disorderly characters, accidentally shot a German. The excitement was tremendous; five thousand armed foreigners paraded the streets in utter contempt of law, breathing vengeance against the police, and beating every American they met. The New York Herald, Tribune, and Sun were vehement in their denunciations of the policemen, and in applauding the spirit of the Germans. But mark the difference—a young American is murdered in Hoboken under circumstances of peculiar atrocity by a set of German desperadoes; and these very same papers mention it merely as an item of news. We think American lives are becoming too cheap altogether. It is time, if we pretend to any spirit, to show these cowardly knaves that Americans are not to be slaughtered with impunity, and the laws of the land trampled upon.

Mr. Alexander Boyd, a merchant in West Eighteenth street, N. Y., was fatally shot this morning by burglars, whom he caught on his premises.

The Locofocos are crowing loudly at their successes in Kentucky and Missouri.

WHAT IS TO BE OUR FUTURE?

This is a serious question, and we desire it to be seriously considered by such of our citizens as are capable of thinking, and ever give a moment's consideration to matters of this kind.

No American born citizen, who has arrived at man's estate, need be told that our country has undergone a woful change within the last twenty-five or thirty years, and that the change has been and is going on with a constantly increasing coloration from bad to worse, and from worse to still sorer deplorable condition. To say nothing of the lamentable increase of crime of the most cruel, savage, brutal and atrocious character—of murders, assassinations, stabings and shooting, of burglaries, arson, robberies, gartings, and the hundred modes in which the hellish passions of fiend in human shape, are permitted to manifest themselves unchecked and unpunished by the law and its ministers, there is a woful tendency to mob, riots, lynchings, and a general disregard of law, order and authority, and setting them at defiance. As a general rule, this is a true picture of the moral condition of the whole country, every part, section, nook and corner of it; demoralization pervades the land, and lawlessness stalks abroad everywhere in open day.

Time was when a very different state of things existed; when all were submissive to and respected the law and its ministers; when crime was rare and sure to meet its just punishment; when men did not deem it necessary to go armed with revolvers, (such weapons were then unknown and unnecessary) because they knew that the acts of the law was over and around them, and the arm of the murderer and assassin was paralyzed by dread of punishment; when every man could sit under his own vine and fig tree, and there were none to molest or make afraid. That time has passed; and if twenty-five or thirty years have wrought such a lamentable change, what must be the condition of our country ten, fifteen, or twenty years hence? If crime stalks abroad at noon day unabashed and unchecked, and corruption and venality fester in secret wherever public money finds its way into the pockets of public employes, how long will it be before the people will feel compelled to seek shelter and protection under the sword and buckler of some daring chieftain with a strong arm and an iron will?

Americans, ponder these things. Is there no remedy? Is there no escape from the tyranny of mobs headed by demagogues, but the one man power?

AMERICANS AND FOREIGNERS.

What must be the pride, putting patriotism out of the question, of that nation, who tamely and passively submit to be ruled, dominated over, kicked, cuffed, berated, contemned, scolded, jeered at and abused by foreigners in their midst, to whom they have with unprecedented prodigality and fatuity given the privilege of citizenship? And what, too, must be the supreme and inexpressible meanness and poltroonery of those native-born citizens, who while their country and countrymen are thus treated by the hordes of ignorant, lawless, and arrogant lazzaroni who leave their own country for their country's good, humbly court and fawn around them, and shamelessly declare that "if there is any difference between them and native born Americans, it is in their favor, because they came here from choice, whereas Americans are here involuntarily."

Thank God, but one American has ever publicly uttered such a despicable sentiment, though we blush to say it, there are not a few in this city, whose only ambition seems to be which shall most demean himself by playing the part of a whipt spaniel around the insolent foreigners who swarm about our public works and through our streets.—Talk of the slavery of the blacks, it is nothing compared with the slavery of the whites!

ALL FOR THE PARTY.

The new Collector of New York Mr. [Hard] Schell, has commenced the "searching operation" of turning out one set of Locofocos, and turning in another. He declares, as a New York paper does for him, that he is determined to use his official patronage in such a manner as to restore the harmony (harmony! God save the mark! harmony among madmen or hungry wolves!) of the Democratic party. Now, though we can see no difference between the various factions who style themselves Democrats, and who seem to forget that they have a country, there is one thing that we can see, and that is, that these factions are, like the Korionians and Fardowners, forever at war, and endeavoring to break each others heads upon an election come on, when like a gang of wolves, they at once unite and hunt in a combined pack with a view of securing their prey; but no sooner does victory secure them "the spoils," then they commence snapping, growling, showing their teeth, and tearing each other to pieces, like the same pack of wolves over, and contending for their share of the dead carcass.

The idea that the public interests should be consulted in the appointment of men to office has become an obsolete notion; and the bare suggestion of it, either at the seat of Government, New York, or elsewhere, would cause the suggestor to be looked upon as some Rip Van Winkle, who had been asleep for the last thirty years, or to be stared at as one of the "fossil remains" of the last century.

DEMAGOGUES AND FACTIONS.

"Two factions, drunk with enthusiasm, and headed by men of the most desperate ambition, desolated France."

Two factions, drunk with fanaticism, monomania upon a particular subject, and headed by men of the most desperate ambition, are disturbing the peace of this country, and keeping the people in a constant state of excitement, turmoil, agitation and ill-feeling towards each other, bordering on civil war, which their leaders seem anxious to bring about. In all ages, in Greece, Rome, Holland, France, and other nations, the people have ever been the dupes and tools of ambitious demagogues, and in no nation more so than they now are in the United States. It is with shame that we say this; but truth and frankness compel us to make the humiliating acknowledgment to the world. The people of the United States are no exception to those of all other Republics whose wrecks lie scattered along the path of history for three thousand years back.

May their "Union and Liberty" be perpetual, and the reign of demagogues transitory, sinking into early and dishonorable insignificance, to give place to the influence of upright, honest, able and intelligent statesmen and patriots.

WHAT MR. BUCHANAN TOLD SENATOR BROWN. Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, is out directly against Governor Walker, and indirectly against President Buchanan, of the last of whom, in his speech at the Yazoo Court House, he said:

"He had heard it from the President's own lips, that this thing of Squatter Sovereignty was one of the most damnable heresies that was ever broached in this or any other country. Just our opinion exactly.

FALSE ACCUSATION AGAINST THE AMERICAN PARTY.

It is not true that the American party ever opposed the elevation of Roman Catholics to political power on account of their religion. The Mormons, perhaps, would charge us with proscribing them on account of their religion, should we withhold our suffrages from members of that church, who should be aspirants to political elevation because their obligation of obedience to the head of their church is paramount to every other obligation, and they practice polygamy; and this would they do with equal propriety, for these are religious observances with them. But, where is there a Roman Catholic who would not object to lending his influence in any the least degree, in elevating one of the followers of Brigham Young to any political post whatever—and for the simple reason that he owes supreme and paramount obedience to the head of his church, and believes that the practice of polygamy is a holy and a christian ordinance?

There is not one, it is very certain. With what degree of justice, then, do they complain of the American party for objecting to the elevation to political positions of such members of their church as believe that they owe a paramount obedience to the Pope of Rome, and that he is the supreme expounder, for them, of the Constitution of the United States?

That there are among us such Roman Catholics, none will pretend to deny, and that there may be some who do not acknowledge such obedience, we do not deny. Hence the modification of the American platform explanatory of the article on this subject; showing that our objection applies solely to such as would obey the Pope's mandates rather than those of our own civil and political authorities, should they come in conflict.

It is not enough for Roman Catholics to declare that the obedience they owe to the Pope is a purely religious or spiritual obedience—unless they claim—to question and dispute a mandate of the Pope given in the most solemn manner from the "Chair of Peter." To assert this liberty, were to claim the right of individual opinion or private judgment—which all know is heresy. We are aware that Papists will say to this—"we only give up the right of opinion to the Pope in matters of religion; in temporal we claim the right of private judgment." We understand all this very well; but, we are now speaking of cases where the Pope speaks ex cathedra—for and in the name of the whole church—and emphatically declares the subject matter a purely spiritual affair, though all the world, excepting his subjects, know, without a doubt, that it is not so. Have we, among us, any Roman Catholics who, in such a case, would venture to say in the face of anathema—"I deny the authority?" We know that there are, in Europe, millions of such; and they have manifested themselves on various occasions; but, they have invariably been denounced as heretics.

What such Romanists with us might be considered by the church we know not; but, of this we are certain—if any such were known to the American party, they would not be classified by that party with aliens, or the enemies of our republican institutions.

We believe it is a fact, that the Roman Catholics of Europe—excepting the Irish—are better friends of liberty—we speak particularly of freedom from church tyranny—and (and really there is scarcely any other kind of tyranny at this day in the world), than those of the United States are. Nothing but armed force restrains them from asserting their rights. If the armies of France and Austria were withdrawn from Italy, the Pope with all other tyrants there would take to flight in three days—nay, three minutes. The recent demonstration in Belgium—a thoroughly Roman Catholic country with a Protestant king—is a very good indication of the general feeling of the masses of Papists on the continent of Europe towards the priesthood; especially the Jesuits and convents.—We have seen that the attempt to take the charitable fund of the kingdom from the civil administrators, and restore it to the priesthood, nearly caused a rebellion. Had not the project been abandoned, a bloody civil war would, in all probability, have ensued. The cry of "Down with the Jesuits! down with the convents," induced several editors in the United States, in their ignorance, to give their notice of the event a caption of "A PROTESTANT REBELLION IN BELGIUM."

They ought to have known that there are no Protestants in Belgium—or next to none; although the king is a Protestant, there are scarcely twenty thousand Protestants scattered through the kingdom. Had those editors referred to the foreign papers, they might have seen that not a Protestant was complicated in the affair.

But, to return to the main subject. The American party consider politics and religion as being radically and completely different things; and having sworn eternal hostility to the union of church and state, as well as to "every species of tyranny over the mind of man," it is bound to exert its power to keep politics and religion far asunder in this country. Standing on this principle, and believing that the poverty and oppression of the working people of Europe is mainly attributable to the union of church and state, Americans must regard with great distrust all who adhere to and openly support a system the very pillar and ground of which is this same union of church and state.

Again: The American party hold the doctrine of supremacy in a State, of the civil authority, and the subordination of the ecclesiastical. No human operatives should be permitted to lord it over the people, or shield themselves from the operation of the municipal laws under the garb of religion, and the rights of conscience. It is the right—it is the duty of the civil power to examine and determine all State affairs, and when a right is claimed as of conscience or religion, it is for that power to prove its genus and species by the rules of right reason, the conventional rules of society, and by common sense. That government is weak or treacherous to the people which yields itself to church influences.—It is a settled axiom in the science of government, that, of all kinds of despotism, church authority is the most tyrannical and detestable. To resist the encroachments of this species of tyranny on the civil authority, belongs to the vocation of the American party; and, to resist usurpations by the Federal Executive of authority not granted by the Constitution or any law; such, for instance, as the acts perpetrated, at his bidding, by the troops of the Federal Government in this city on election day—the first of June last.

We will close this article with a sentiment.—All honor to Judge Crawford for his honesty in proclaiming from the bench, the grand and fundamental principle of his party, that, in the government of this country, foreigners should be preferred to native born citizens. He has kindly pulled off the visor of the enemy, and Americans know how to aim their blows. True, we never doubted this—for we know that the same party held the same opinion when, in the line of the Revolution, it would have placed a foreigner in

stead of General Washington at the head of the American army, and afterwards would have put the Frenchman, Genet, in his place as President, had it been possible.

HOW THINGS ARE DONE HERE.

Since the locofocos introduced "the spoils" system into the Government, it has been growing more and more the custom for the heads of Departments to "reward their friends and punish their enemies," by bestowing offices and clerkships, contracts and jobs upon the former, without reference to the qualification of the individual selected for the duties of the place bestowed upon him. A, B, C, D, E, F and G—Tom, Dick, Harry, Jack, Bob, Jim and Jaks, have been active, noisy, blabbering politicians—locofocos, of course: they "went in" for the ticket and "the platform." Four out of the seven edited each little six by eight papers, through the columns of which they praised their own party and candidates ad nauseam, and abused their opponents ad libitum; the others spent their money and breath freely in "the cause," and of course all "must be provided for." But the question is, not what positions they can fill usefully to their country and honorably to themselves, but what pay each one ought to have; not what offices they are capable of discharging, the duties of, but what will pay them, quantum mererunt, for the services they have rendered the party, and for the influence they wielded, each in his own neighborhood?

As this has now become the settled practice of the Federal Government, it follows that upon every change of an administration, that is, every four years, there come rushing to Washington hordes of hungry patriots to claim the "spoils" for which they have been fighting during the Presidential campaign; and it is a mortifying truth, that for three or four months scarcely any other business can be transacted with the new President or the heads of Departments than that of turning out those in place to make room for and stop the clamors of noisy, exacting, ignorant, arrogant, unscrupulous partisans. The King of roddies, the most notorious rioters and leaders of mobs in that modern Babylon, New York, the plottor and executor of all political malice, the stuffer and smasher of ballot boxes, appears prominent in the crowd of clamorous claimants, and distinguished as he has become—pre-eminent as he has made himself in political villainy and venality, must be at once attended to, and his demands satisfied. He modestly asks the appointment of marshal of the Southern district of New York—an office heretofore, considering its great importance, conferred upon gentlemen of character, intelligence and good manners,—and walks home with his commission in his pocket! Others are rewarded, with clerkships in the Departments here, of the duties of which they are totally ignorant as well as incompetent to perform—some with places in custom-houses, where they may have opportunities to take bribes, as well as to control the votes of the masses, and some with foreign missions, though unable to speak or understand a word of any language save their mother tongue, and even that they commit outrages upon whenever they utter, or attempt to write a single sentence!

We know and can point out men in the Departments receiving the highest salaries, who are wholly incapable of performing the duties belonging to the desks they occupy, and which duties are palmed upon others receiving probably not more than two-thirds the salary they do. There are many of these drones in office; they were "appointed" as they themselves unblushingly affirm, not to work, but to get pay for the political services they have rendered the party, and some of these have even declared that they would be damned if they would work! And yet all this is known to their superiors; ay, and these superiors retain the workers, only because they cannot be spared, for without them the public business could not be carried on.

General WASHINGTON was simple enough to suppose it to be his duty to select persons for public stations with reference to their ability to perform the duties of the office to be filled, and of course to consult the public good in the performance of every official act. But Heads of Departments in these days, or at least one member of the President's cabinet, does not feel himself bound to act with any such view; nor does he even blush when he avows his determination to administer his department with a view to promote the interests of his party! This very upright, able, liberal-minded statesman and public officer can see nothing dishonest in taking his eight thousand dollars a year from the public treasury—the treasury of the whole people of the United States; and at the same time avow his determination to look to the interests only of one portion of them, while he endeavors to injure the other, consisting chiefly of the intelligent, business men and tax-payers of the country, who supply that treasury from which he draws his monthly \$666.66. Such are the political morals of those who now hold the reins of power, by the help of money and foreigners, and who are to give character to our country at home and abroad for the four years to come; and such, briefly pointed out, is the way things are now done by those in whose hands are, for the time being, the destinies of "this great model republic," about which we make so many vain and silly boasts—a republic or nation where there is more tyranny and oppression, and less security for persons and property than in almost any monarchical country in Europe! God save the R-public, for the people will not, and He alone can.

JUDGE MASON.

We seriously regret the retirement of this able and efficient public servant from the Pension Office. For once, whether by chance or sagacity, President Pierce selected "the right man for the right place." No man has ever filled the arduous station he has held with more acceptance to the nation, and especially to those who have had business to transact at that office, and those engaged as Examiners, Clerks, &c., under him. His abilities and attention to business, and the facility and promptitude with which he dispatches it, have been marked; and his probity is of no spurious character as to place him above the reach of those influences which are, of late years, sometimes brought to bear upon public officers. "Modern degeneracy has not reached him," whoever else it may have corrupted; and this is the cause of his leaving his post, if we are correctly informed. The Secretary of the Interior, his official superior, but in every other respect infinitely his inferior, is desirous that the Patent Office shall be conducted, as he has declared he would administer the affairs of his Department for the benefit of his party; while Judge Mason has persisted against the wishes of Mr. Jacob Thompson, in discharging his duties with a single eye to the public interests. Here is the trouble. Judge Mason has too much self-respect to submit to any such dictation, consequently he must go; the public offices are no places for unprincipled men, who have such antiquated and absurd notions about their duties; their presence here is a standing reproach to those whose "modern degeneracy has reached."

COMMUNICATIONS.

No. II. American Laborers and Mechanics—Persecutions continued—Examples.

An American historian, after recording the Popish persecutions against the Prot. saints in England during the reign of "bloody" Mary, says: "No one can contemplate this dark period of England's history without feelings of horror at its bloody scenes, and gratitude for the blessings we enjoy. Two hundred and eighty-eight persons, including twenty clergymen, of whom five were bishops, were burnt alive; many were deprived of means of subsistence, imprisoned, tortured, scourged, placed in the most painful posture, until they expired under their accumulated sufferings. An immense amount of wealth was sacrificed, and the spirit and character of the nation was sunk very low. But it was a fiery trial, through which it seemed necessary for the nation to pass. She gained strength to the best. Though returned under Henry and Edward, she had not been weakened. This day of persecution made her heartily sick of Popery."

Here the historian, with feelings of gratitude and national pride, notices the contrast between those "bloody scenes," in that dark "dark period of England's history and the blessings we enjoy." Are these blessings to cease? Are those "bloody scenes" to be re-enacted in our very midst? Would that we could, with confidence, answer, no; but we cannot. There is danger. It cannot be concealed; there is no use in making the attempt. A system of injustice, oppression and persecution has been commenced by the political party now in power against the members of the American party. These men, holding the doctrine that "Americans ought to govern their native land," are regarded by the party hostile to this doctrine, as criminals. "Many of them" are, in the language of the historian, "deprived of the means of subsistence, and imprisoned." For the mere expression of opinion, without doing any violence, Stoddard and Webster are indicted by a packed, partisan Grand Jury; arraigned before a partisan Judge; tried by a partisan Jury, convicted and thrown into prison. Both these men have large, dependent families. In fact, selecting for punishment, men who have no means of support but the labor of their hands, and who have helpless wives and children, who can be made also to feel the pangs of hunger, cold, and nakedness, is a part of the programme; as will appear in the sequel.

Soon after the adjournment of the first session of the last Congress, several men who were employed as mechanics and laborers at the Washington Arsenal, were informed that their services were no longer required. The names of those men are before us. They are peaceable, industrious, and good citizens, and all have families. They have no means but their daily labor, for the subsistence of themselves, their wives and children.

Being thus suddenly deprived of their support, they naturally sought to learn the reason. No complaints of unskillfulness nor neglect of business had ever been made—nothing of the kind, no fault could be found. They went to Major Bell, the officer in charge, and demanded to know the reason of their discharge. After some hesitation, the Major said it was because they belonged to the American party.

They replied, that they had large families, who must inevitably come to want if they were turned out of employment; that there were several young men employed, who had no families, why did he not dismiss them if any had to go, and let men who had families remain? Now, mark the answer! Major Bell said, "The reason why I dismiss you men of families is, to bring you to terms—to compel you to submit!"

This is the principle—the very essence of persecution! Compel them to submit. First, try starvation, and see what effect the cries of the little ones for bread, and the agonizing tears and groans of the wife will have. A little hunger, cold, and pinching want will mix together, and let men who have families remain? Now, mark the answer! Major Bell said, "The reason why I dismiss you men of families is, to bring you to terms—to compel you to submit!"

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When Americans have been dismissed from Government employ in one place, and have sought work in another, Government officials have sometimes followed them, and exerted their influence to prevent them from getting it. Some animals, naturally harmless, will, when closely pursued and escape impossible, turn upon their assailants.

We warn the persecutors of the Americans of Washington not to be over zealous in their pursuit! The Administration herein in some of its recent acts, openly usurped authority and violated law, let them pause in their career, before the spirit of resistance is fully roused. Let them be wise in season. But if they refuse to hear, then we proclaim to the world, that Americans, if driven to extremity, are resolved to repel force by force—they may be slain, but they will not be conquered—they will die free!

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Mr. Editor: Will you please call the attention of the Star and States to an omission of theirs, in not publishing in their very accurate police reports of the past week, an account of the shooting of a person named Easton, by a member of the Auxiliary Guard, named Hilton; and of the severe and cruel beating of Mr. Miller, by one of the Police Officers of the First Ward.

As both of the above cases have been before a police magistrate of the First Ward, the public are somewhat anxious to know the result of these investigations, as rumour says: the first case has been compromised by paying the wounded party a round sum, as hush money. And in the second case, negotiations are now pending to buy off the wounded and injured party, who is now unable to leave his bed.

We hope as soon as those in his authority conduct the negotiations, they will let the public know all the particulars in reference to these outrages committed by the police against law and order, and give us the necessary price to charge a policeman for shooting a quiet citizen. Also the price agreed on for the loss of an eye, and the breaking of a nose.

The public are also anxious to know, why warrants issued some time since, for outrages committed in the hands of the Police Officers, have never been served on the parties, who set all law and order at defiance. Of course, the people do not suppose for a moment it is in account of party feeling, yet still we would prefer to see.

NO PARTIALITY.

A WIFE MURDERED BY HER HUSBAND.—John Heagney, a blacksmith, was arrested on Thursday, 5th ult., in Hobart, Delaware county, for the murder of his wife under the following shocking circumstances.

On Tuesday last Heagney went home to dinner, and found that none had been prepared, his wife alleging as a reason, that she had no wood to cook with. The same reason was assigned by Mrs. Heagney for not preparing supper. Thereupon he began to beat her, knocked her down, threw several pails of water over her, and then gave her a severe blow on the head. He finally went to bed taking the infant with him, and leaving her all night upon the floor.

Finding her alive in the morning, he began to beat her, and made her get up. She died at nine o'clock in the morning.

TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—An important alteration in the arrangements for laying the cable has been determined upon, and the plan now is, instead of commencing in mid ocean, to submerge the whole cable in a continuous line from Valentia Bay, Ireland, to Newfoundland. The Niagara will lay the first half from Ireland to the middle of the Atlantic. The end will then be joined to the other half on board the Agamemnon, which takes it to the coast of Newfoundland. During the whole process, the four vessels will remain together, and give whatever assistance is required. Constant communication is to be kept up with the coast of Ireland during the progress of the work, and the wires are at once carried from Killarney to Valentia Bay, so as to connect with the British and Irish lines.

Lord Napier has had frequent and prolonged interviews with General Cass, relating to subjects of correspondence between the United States and Great Britain. There is almost perfect agreement between them. Their policy in respect to China, Central America and Mexico, is identical. Lord Napier has signified to Gen. HERRAN that New Granada could not expect British sympathy or support, in refusing the reparation demanded by the United States for the massacre of April, 1856.

Gen. Cass has retrograded by assuring Lord Napier that, although we have no cause of war against China, we desire to see that Empire opened to the commerce of the world.

The vessel lately seized and examined at Savannah, Ga., upon suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade, but released for want of proof, had really been prepared for a voyage to Africa, and her owners intend to bring into Savannah a cargo of slaves from Dahomy.

If the several laws for the suppression of the traffic be brought to bear against the legality of the enterprise, they will take position against the right of the general government to prohibit the importation of merchandise essential to the interests of the South.

There was great excitement in New York on Wednesday afternoon. An immense crowd gathered at Jefferson Market, in consequence of a report that Mrs. Cunningham would appear in Court. The mob was driven back by the police.

Further disturbance was caused by a drunken Irishman, dressed in female attire to represent Mrs. Cunningham, who was dragged through the streets in a hand cart, followed by a large crowd of women and children, hooting and screaming. The police have arrested the Irishman.

Mrs. Cunningham is down-hearted.

TWO HUNDRED of Walker's Filibusters returned some days ago in the steam frigate Roanok. They have seen the elephant. They are all unanimous in their opinion of WALKER. They call him a traitor, a rascal, a mean fellow—and state that their misery and its continuation are to be solely attributed to his cruelty and carelessness. They say he was tyrannical and unmerciful, and in fact anything but what a commander ought to be.

A prize fight took place on Saturday at Point Albino, Buffalo, on the 8th inst, between two bruisers from Philadelphia, by the names of Rankin and Bradley.

The fight was for \$1000 a side, and was won by Bradley, after fighting 150 rounds, in two hours and fifty-eight minutes.

MORE OF THE BURELL CASE.—Mrs. Cunningham, her sister, and Dr. Cadin of Brooklyn, have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the production of a child falsely purporting to be the offspring of Dr. Burdell. The arrests were made early this morning, and produced no little excitement.

The American Association for the advancement of Education is now holding its annual meeting at Albany, the exercises having commenced on Tuesday. Among its presidents are Bishop Alonzo Potter, D. D., A. D. Bache, and Chancellor Tappan.

Passmore Williamson has instituted legal proceedings, against Chief Justice Lewis, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, for illegally refusing to grant him a writ of habeas corpus during the period when he was detained in prison by Judge Kane.

The State Department has been officially advised of the passage of an act by the Venezuela Congress, imposing an additional or subsidiary contribution of 10 per cent upon the duties collected at the various custom houses of the Republic, from and after the 1st of July last.

In Rochester, on Wednesday, Mrs. Marshall, an insane woman, being left alone with her children, closed in number, attempted to murder them by pouring hot water into their ears. She afterwards lying herself. The youngest, about three months old, it is supposed cannot recover.

An Irishman named Burns, who was arrested at Cincinnati on a charge of bigamy, is likely to escape punishment, as his first wife has left the city to avoid appearing against him. The second wife is highly indignant at his perfidy.

The small pox has broken out among the Kickapoo Kansas Indians. Physicians have been employed to vaccinate each member of the tribe.

A piece of rock weighing 100 tons, fell from the precipice of Goat Island, on Wednesday, about 200 feet below the falls. Three persons were badly hurt.

The "National American Party" of Massachusetts has called a State Convention to be held at Chapman Hall, Boston, on the 10th of September.

The Rolling Mill of the Cambria Iron Company, near Johnstown, Pennsylvania, was burnt on Saturday. Loss \$70,000; insured, principally in this city.

THE EGG TRADE DOWN EAST.—A firm in Hartford, Me., retail abc in 100 dozen of eggs per week. Their operations in a year have attained as high a figure as \$40,000.

Stoves made of slate and beautifully enamelled are now made in England for parlor use. They are made with firebrick.

COMING DOWN.—Hay sells at Chicago, Ill., at \$4 per ton; the price in June, before the crop came in, was \$40.

The hemp in Ray county, Missouri, will it is stated, average over one ton to the acre. This is an extraordinary yield for that section.

FRANCE.—One of the arrested Irishmen is said to have made a full confession of the details of the recent conspiracy.

A letter from Mobile says: It has rained continuously for twelve days, doing great injury to the crops.

The Upper Canada Bank was robbed on Thursday night, of between \$4000 and \$5000.

The sloop-of-war Germantown, sailed for China, via Maderia, on Tuesday.