THE AMERICAN.

"The Perpetuation of American Freedom is our object; American Rights our motto; and the American Party our cognomen."

VOL. I. WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 26, 1857. NO. 7.

PLATFORM

Of the American Party, adopted at the session of the National Council, June 2, 1857.

1st. An humble acknowledgment to the Supreme Being, for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union of these States.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union, as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulwark of American Independence.

3d. *Americans must rule America*, and to this end *native*-born citizens should be selected for all State, Federal, and municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others: nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native-born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth,) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintenance of the reserved rights of the several States, and the cultivation of harmony and fraternal good will, between the citizens of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native-born and naturalized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, and to regulate their domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United States, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of naturalization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years, of all not hereinbefore provided for, an indispensable requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers, and persons convicted of crime, from landing upon our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintenance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Washington Branch Railroad.

Trains run as follows:

From Washington at 6 a. m., connecting at Relay with trains from the West, and at Baltimore with those for Philadelphia and New York.

At 8.30 a. m. for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

At 3 p. m. for Baltimore and Norfolk, and at Relay with the Frederick train.

Express at 4.20 p. m. at Relay for the West, and for Annapolis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

On Sunday at 7 a. m. and 4.20 p. m.

From Baltimore to Washington at 4.15 and 9.15 a. m.; 3 and 5.15 p. m.

On Sunday 4.15 a. m. and 5.15. p. m.

Cars and Boats for the South.

For New Orleans via Aquia creek, the boats leave at 6 a. m. and 7 p. m., or on arrival of the Northern cars.

For the South, via the Orange and Alexandria and the Virginia Central railroads, cars leave Alexandria at 7½ a. m. and 8½ p. m.

Stages from Washington.

(H. W. Martin, agent, office Franklin House corner of Eighth and D streets.)

For Leonardtown and Charlotte Hall, Md., leave Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ a. m.

For Port Tobacco, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a. m.

For Upper Marlboro', Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.

For Rockville, Md., leave daily at 6½ a. m.

For Frederick, Md., leave Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6½ a. m.

For Leesburg and Winchester, Va., leave Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4½ a. m.

For Brookville and Mechanicsville, Md., leave Dorsey's hotel, 7th street.

The Mails.

First Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 9 p. m., departing at 5 a. m., next morning, (except Sundays) and arrives at 6 a. m.

Second Northern and Eastern Mail closes at 3½ p. m., and arrives at 7 p. m., except Sunday.

First Southern Mail closes at 6 p. m., and arrives at 7½ a. m.

Second Southern Mail closes at 9 p. m., and arrives at 4 p. m.

Western Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Northwestern Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Mail closes at 2 p. m., and arrives at 11½ daily, except Sunday.

Annapolis Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., except Sunday, and arrives at 11½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

Leesburg Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives same days at 7½ p. m.

Rockville Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Port Tobacco Mail closes at 9 p. m., except Sunday, departing at 7 a. m., and arrives at 6 p. m.

Leonardtown Mail closes on Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday at 9 p. m., and arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7½ p. m.

Colesville Mail closes on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 p. m., and arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p. m.

Georgetown Mail closes at 3½ p. m. and 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Upper Marlboro' Mail closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m., and arrives at 5 p. m.

Post Office Hours.

The office is kept open for the delivery of letters and papers from 8 a. m. until 8 o'clock p. m. except on Sunday, when it is open from 8 to 10 a. m., and from 6 to 7 p. m.

Postage on all letters and transient newspapers to places within the United States must be pre-paid.

(Signed) JAMES G. BERRET, Postmaster.

Telegraph Offices.

House's Printing Telegraph, National Hotel, entrance on Sixth street, one door north of Pennsylvania avenue. To New York via Baltimore, Philadelphia, and intermediate points; connecting at New York with the Eastern line to St. Johns and the Western lines to New Orleans.

Magnetic Telegraph, National Hotel, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania Avenue. To New York, connecting as above with the extreme East and West.

Southern Telegraph, National Hotel. To New Orleans via Alexandria, Richmond, Augusta and Mobile, and intermediate points, including all the seaboard cities.

Western Telegraph, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets, over Gilman's drug store. To Wheeling and intermediate points connecting with all the Western and Northwestern lines.

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TO ALL THAT VALUE THEIR SIGHT.

JOHN TOBIAS PRACTICAL OPTICIAN

WISHES TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF all that suffer with defective sight, caused by age, sickness, and particularly from glasses injudiciously selected, to his superior Spectacles and Glasses, carefully ground by himself to a true spherical accuracy, and brilliant transparency, suited precisely and beneficially to the wearer, according to the concavity or convexity of the eye. Very numerous are the ill effects caused to the precious organs of sight from the commencement of using glasses in not being precisely suited, by the use of an optometer; and the practice of many years enables me to measure the focal disease of the eyes, and such glasses that are absolutely required will be furnished with precision and satisfaction.

J. T. acknowledges the very liberal encouragement already obtained, and further solicits the patronage of those that have not yet availed themselves of his aid.

Persons that cannot conveniently call, by sending the glasses in use, and stating how many inches they can read this print with their spectacles, can be supplied with such that will improve their sight.

Circulars to be had gratis, at his office, No. 512 Seventh street, three doors from Odd-Fellows' Hall, up stairs.

Innumerable testimonials to be seen, and references given to many who have derived the greatest ease and comfort from his glasses.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 16, 1854.

To persons who have had the sight of their eyes so impaired as to require the use of Glasses, I would recommend Mr. John Tobias as a suitable person from whom to obtain such Glasses as they may require, as he has suited me with a pair of Spectacles for a far and near sight. My sight has been impaired very much by a service of years in the Post Office Department, which berth required me to be on duty from 11 o'clock at night till after day, during which time I used but one light.

W. A. WALKER.

BROOKLYN ORTHOPARDIC INSTITUTION, April, 1854.

After most careful examination of Mr J. Tobias's Glasses, I am enabled to testify that their hardness, clearness, polishing, and exact optical shape, render them particularly recommendable to those whose merely optical impairment of the eyes are in want of such auxiliaries. I consider, moreover, Mr. Tobias fully qualified to determine the focus of the eye, both by his optical knowledge and experience, and by means of his optometer. In addition, I can further state, that Mr. Tobias has supplied some of my patients with Glasses, to their and my entire satisfaction.

LOUIS BAUER, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Berlin; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Member of the Medical Society of London, and of the Pathological Society of New York; late Surgeon of the Royal Orthopædic Institution of Manchester, England, and Surgeon of the B. O. Institution.

Copy of a testimonial which appeared in the Daily American Organ, May 21, 1855, from Judge V. Ellis, (late editor:)

"Having suffered for many years past with weakness of the eyes, and that defect of vision which results from a too constant and intense use of these sensitive organs, we were led to make a trial of Tobias's new and improved discovery for the eyes, whose name heads this article. We saw them recommended by sundry gentlemen of Virginia, whom we know, and therefore had less hesitation in making the experiment. We are more than pleased with the article. We read with less fatigue with these lens than any we had ever tried before; and we see more distinctly with them. Without meaning to disparage the claims of others who have made improvements in Spectacle Lens, we deem it but just to make the above statement. Mr. Tobias resides on Seventh street, opposite the National Intelligencer office."

LYNCHBURG, Nov. 1, 1854.

From an examination of Mr. Tobias's Glasses, and from his observations and remarks, am convinced that he is a skilful optician.

J. J. BLACKFORD, M. D.

NORFOLK, VA., July 27, 1854.

In the experience of even two years, I have found great difficulty in obtaining Spectacles that were exactly adapted to the weakness of my sight. This inconvenience Mr. Tobias seems to have removed for the present by the substitution for me of better and more suitable Glasses. They are clear, crystal-like, and comfort able to my eyes. I would commend him to those who, from age or other infirmity, require artificial aid in this way.

J. J. SIMKINS, M. D.

SIR: The pair of spectacles you furnished me yesterday are particularly satisfactory to me. They are very decidedly the best I possess, and I am the owner of eight or nine pairs, carefully selected in different places, and from opticians recommended to me on account of their professional standing in France, England, and the United States. I have been also pleased with your remarks and directions on the treatment of the eyes for the purpose of preserving and improving the sight.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. CALDWELL,
Professor of M. C., Louisville, Ky.
Mr. J. TOBIAS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1855.

Having been for years under the necessity of having two sets of glasses—one for use in the daylight, and one for lamp light—I procured one set from Mr. Tobias which answered both purposes. I have used his for several months, and find them excellent.

EDWAD STUBBS,
Of Department of State.

PETERSBURG, October 21, 1854.

About five years ago, I obtained from Mr. Tobias, in Washington, a pair of Glasses for the Spectacles which I used, and found them of great assistance to my decaying vision; and my opinion of him is that he is skilful in the preparation of glasses for eyes not too far gone to be benefitted by such aid.

J. F. MAY.

See for more testimonials, the Evening Star.
au 10–tf

FREDERICK FEMALE SEMINARY,
FREDERICK CITY, MD.

SCHOLARS will be received at any time during the year, and will be charged from the date of their entrance to the end of the scholastic year. The 1st of January would be a most appropriate time for them to commence.

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This addition will give us the largest and most beautiful exhibition room in the city, six large professor's rooms, eighteen additional high, airy lodging rooms, and the whole of the high basement will be fitted up for a gymnasium for the young ladies to exercise in during inclement weather. These improvements make it one of the most extensive and complete establishments in the United States.

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For Board and Tuition, including furnished Rooms, Lights, Fuel, Washing, etc., $200 per scholastic year; payable half yearly in advance.

For Circulars, and other particulars, address
H. WINCHESTER, President.
References in Washington City, D. C.
Josiah F. Polk, Esq., Vespasian Ellis, Esq.

JOHN L. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Eighth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

NEW PROSPECTUS.

STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL:
A NEW DOLLAR MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
Begun January, 1857.

T. H. STOCKTON, HAVING REMOVED from BALTIMORE to PHILADELPHIA, and transferred the publication of the *Bible in Separate Volumes*, the *Bible Tracts*, and *Bible Times*, to the latter city, now also issues a *Dollar Monthly Magazine*, called "STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL."

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4. BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS;
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6. ORATORICAL AND LITERARY, LOGICAL, AND RHETORICAL CRITICISMS
7. SKETCHES OF CHARACTER, SCENERY, AND INCIDENTS;
8. POETRY, APHORISMS, &c., &c.

THE MARCH NUMBER.

The *March* number of the "BOOK AND JOURNAL" commences a *New Series* of "SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE." Of the former series, *Five Editions* have been issued, and it is hoped that the *New Series* will prove worthy of still more extensive circulation. Subscriptions are coming in constantly.

The *Subject* of the New Series is, THE PEERLESS MAGNIFICENCE OF THE WORD OF GOD; or THE SUPREMACY OF THE BIBLE, as the *Only Sensible, Infallible, and Divine Authority on Earth.* The *Text* is—"*Thou hast magnified Thy word above all Thy name.*" Ps. cxxxviii, 2. The *Design* is to assert and maintain the distinctive character of the Bible, as, from beginning to end, the BOOK OF CHRIST, and, as such, the MEDIATORIAL LAW OF THE WORLD.

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A POPULAR, INTERESTING, AND USEFUL PERIODICAL,

treating the PEOPLE—by whom are meant the *intelligent and virtuous masses, of all classes*, irrespective of their social divisions—with the honest regard, and true devotion to their highest welfare, which are due to their CHARACTER, RELATIONS, INFLUENCE, and DESTINY.

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ROBERT T. KNIGHT.

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Corner Maryland Avenue and Seventh St.,
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HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE STORE FORmerly kept by Mr. Robert T. Knight, I shall keep on hand a select assortment of FINE GROCERIES, comprising, among others, the following articles:

Sugars, such as crushed, clarified, pulverized, and brown; Teas, such as Imperial, Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Black and Colony; Rio, Maracaibo and Java, roasted and ground, Coffees; Refined Syrup; Segars and Tobacco, various brands; Hams, Bacon, Flour, Liquors, Wines, Crockery, Wooden-ware, Hardware, Vegetables, Eggs, Butter, Nuts of various kinds, Horse Feed, &c., together with many other articles usually kept in a Grocery.

I would most respectfully ask those living on the Island, as well as the citizens generally, to call and examine for themselves, as they then will see that there is no necessity to go further, as I am determined not to be outdone, both as to prices and articles. Call therefore and examine, and you will find it to your advantage, for I intend to sell cheap for cash.

☞ Do not forget the store, 595, Maryland Av.

Goods delivered to any part of the city free of all charge.

aug 8–tf JOHN F. B. PURSELL.

NEW HARDWARE STORE,
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JOHN W. BADEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has recommenced his old business at the above stand, with an entirely new and extensive assortment of the most approved kinds of Hardware, Cutlery, Building Material, Mechanics' Tools, Agricultural Implements, Guns, Pistols, Sporting Goods, &c. All of which he offers at prices well calculated to please purchasers. His thorough knowledge of the business has enabled him to make a judicious selection of articles of the best quality, warranted to suit the wants of this market; and he pledges his entire devotion to the interests of those who will favor him with their patronage.

CARD.

RETURNING MY SINCERE THANKS TO MY friends and the public, for their very liberal patronage, I will take this opportunity to inform all, that from the 1st day of August, 1857, I have closed my books entirely, and nothing more can be charged under any circumstances; my object in so doing is to enable me to sell at smaller profits, and offer greater inducements to purchasers.

I would most respectfully solicit a call from all, as I can confidently assert, from the recent large purchases I have made, my stock is decidedly larger, cheaper, and better than it has ever been before; and by selling for cash alone, I believe I can make it a saving to all to give me a call before purchasing.

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au 8–tf

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THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE A valuable Grist and Saw Mill, situated in Prince George's county Md., about two-and-a-half miles from Bladensburg. This property is within a half mile of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and seven and a half miles from Washington city. There is connected with it 15¾ acres of land in good condition, and an excellent dwelling house, with a pump of water in the yard, Stable, Smoke-House, &c., and a fine young orchard. The Mill has a good run of custom, and a never failing stream of water; also, contiguous to the Forest of Prince George's county, the best grain county in the State.

For price and other information, apply to
WM. H. CHAPMAN,
Seventh street east, Washington City.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

Parties in the next Presidential Canvass.

It is a little too early, as yet, to engage in speculations, concerning the probable condition and relation of parties in the next Presidential campaign. At least, such speculations must necessarily be vague, indefinite, and unsatisfactory. But there are some considerations which naturally suggest themselves, in view of the next great stuggle for the Presidency, and which we may allude to in a cursory and general manner at the present time.

We perfectly agree in the opinion put forth by our contemporary of the Lynchburg *Virginian* that, from the signs and indications around us, there will be a reconstruction of parties before the commencement of the Presidential canvass in 1860. Indeed, such an event, in our judgment, is enevitable. Before the close of the next Congress all the issues at present in controversy growing out of the question of slavery in the territories, will be definitely and finally settled. In truth, this vexed matter of slavery in the Territories has already been adjusted—not indeed in accordance with the wishes and expectations of the South, or in accordance with fairness and justice, but in obedience to the desires and demands of the North, through the mischievous and shameless interference of a democratic administration and its dictatorial officials, in regard to Kansas, the great bone of contention between the North and the South, what do we witness? Is it not a fixed, acknowledged, irrevocable fact that Kansas will adopt a constitution prohibiting slavery, at the very next session of Congress, as a free State? And is it not upon the domestic condition of Kansas that this whole sectional controversy has turned from the beginning? The status of no other Territory has been in dispute. All the other Territories have been conceded to the North. The sole practical question has been, whether Kansas should be a slave or a free State; and that question, as we have said, has already been decided in favor of the North. It is obvious, therefore, that in the adjustment of this Kansas question, all sectional parties are out of sight, and become dissolved into their original elements. There will be no basis, then, for either a Southern sectional party or a Northern sectional party in the next Presidential campaign. The black republican organization is practically at an end—the democracy themselves having accomplished all the objects aimed at by the republicans, in determining the question that no more slave States shall be formed out of the present territory of the Union. And the democratic party itself, having no common principles to stand upon, would also be disbanded but for its unconquerable resolve to perpetuate its hold upon the public plunder. That is in truth the "cohesive power" which binds the democracy together, and it is only that which can make them act together in the campaign of 1860.

Thus, then, there must be a reconstruction of parties prior to the next pitched battle for the Presidency. And as the slavery question is already settled so far as the Territories are concerned, and as there is no avowed or entertained purpose on the part of the republicans as a party to interfere with slavery in the States, we consider it probable that all the elements of opposition will be compactly and unitedly arrayed against the democracy in 1860. That this is an object greatly to be desired, admits of no doubt in the mind of every man who has watched the course of the democratic party for long years, and who is cognizant of the tricks and artifices to which it continually resorts for the purpose of acquiring possession of the government, and satiating its appetite upon the spoils of office. The sum and substance of its policy—the absorbing object of its leaders—is plunder. And hence its readiness to make a football of any question in aid of its own elevation to power, and to push all questions to extremity, no matter what may be the danger and hazard involved. Indeed, upon the subject of slavery itself—in regard to the security and preservation of Southern Institutions—what recreancy and faithlessness has it not displayed? It is susceptible of easy demonstration that whatever peril the South has incurred—whatever the South has lost, or has a prospect of losing—is attributable, not to the abolitionists of the North, but to the national democracy, North and South. They have fed and nourished upon agitation for the last twenty-five years, forever gulling and deceiving the South into the support of their candidates and their policy, and yet all the while leaving Southern institutions weaker and more exposed, for all their pretended efforts to strengthen and to fortify them. Take for example, the case of Kansas. In their hands and under their control the whole management of this question has been placed. With majorities in the Legislatures of more than half of the States, with democratic Presidents and with majorities in Congress, they have had it completely in their power to demonstrate their competency, and their willingness to save Kansas to the South, and protect Southern institutions. But notwithstanding their pledges and appeals on the subject last fall, Kansas has been lost; and not only Kansas lost, but even the existence of slavery endangered in Missouri, and perhaps other border States.

Now, suppose that Fremont had been elected instead of Buchanan, what worse thing could have befallen the South under his administration than has already befallen it under a democratic administration? Would there have been any more certainty of Kansas becoming a free State than exists at present under the management of Buchanan and Walker? Would slavery have been any more certain to be excluded from all the Territories under Fremont than under Buchanan? We believe not. On the contrary, we incline to the opinion that the election of Fremont would have resulted in the saving of Kansas to the South—for the Southern people would then have taken the matter in their own hands, and not left it, as they unfortunately have, to be dealt with by a treacherous and unprincipled democratic administration. It is our deliberate conviction—in short, a conviction shared in by nearly all the State rights men of all parties at the South—that Buchanan's election will prove in the end to be an infinitely worse calamity to the South than the election of Fremont would have been. Why then should the South longer stultify itself by reposing confidence in and sustaining a party which has so often betrayed it, and which will continue to betray it, so long as treason is a sure means of its obtaining possession of the government and the spoils at its command?

It is then, in our judgment, in all respects desirable that the democratic party should not only be displaced from power, but that it should be permanently overthrown and crushed. The rights and interests of the South, their security and preservation demand it; and we are ready to unite and to co-operate with any old or new political organizations which may combine together for the specific purpose of defeating and prostrating the democratic party—a party which is really the worst enemy the South has, because it is a sneaking and insidious, not an open and manly enemy. As, therefore, the slavery question will be practically settled and out of view by the close of the next Congress, we are in favor of combining all the all the elements of opposition to the democracy in one compact and powerful organization for the Presidential campaign of 1860. The democracy are in a powerless minority in the Union, and with such an organization as that we have mentioned, we can sweep them from Maine to Texas, and achieve an overwhelming victory. We care nothing as to what name this opposition to the democracy may be called by—whether Whigs, Americans, or constitutionalists. One will answer us as well as another, our sole object being to put down the most demagogical, dangerous, reckless, corrupt, and unprincipled party which ever had existence in a free government.

Our conclusion is, therefore, that there will be but two parties in the Presidential field of 1860—the disorganized and rotten hunker democracy on the one side, and all those opposed to it on the other. The question of slavery in the Territories being settled, we take our stand with the latter, and shall strike for a triumph, which shall wipe the bogus national, Buchanan-Walker democracy out of existence.

[From the Philadelphia Sun.]

The Paris Consulate—Priestcraft and Politics.

Mr. McRae, late United States Consul to Paris, having resigned his office, returned to this country a few weeks ago, and has been spending a few days with his numerous friends in this city.

He tells us when he left Paris it was generally rumored and believed that Mr. Henry Wykoff, of New York, the renowned Chevalier, would be appointed to the vacant Consulship, the duties of which are at present performed by one of Mr. McRae's clerks.

Some doubt was expressed whether Louis Napoleon would receive Mr. Wykoff or grant him an exequator. The Emperor and the Chevalier, when they lived together in London, and before the star of the former had risen above the horizon, were somewhat intimate and confidential, so much so, in fact, that when Wykoff was imprisoned in Genoa, on account of his *laison* with the famous Miss Gamble, he felt himself at liberty to address his old friend, who was then the President of the French Republic, and invoke his influence for his release; no answer was returned to the application by the French President, who chose to forget their former friendship and Wykoff's services, and to allow the appeal of the imprisoned diplomat to fall unheeded. Those who have had the best opportunity to study the character of Louis Napoleon, as developed by the events of the past six years, have pronounced him a monster of ingratitude. History will stamp him as a perjurer of the blackest dye, and if popular liberty should ever make a successful stand in Europe, his memory will become the execration of the world. He is very restive in his mushroom elevation, about having his former friends and confidants near him, with hom he professed sentiments in favor of popular governments, and the active mind and busy pen of the Chevalier, in such a position as American Consul at Paris, would no doubt be an unpleasant proximity for Napoleon III. to have so old a coadjutor in his former schemes of popular freedom in.

Still, we have no doubt ourselves, if Wykoff should be lucky enough to get the berth, Napoleon will let him stick in it, if he will keep quiet. What his chances are for the appointment we don't know, and we can't say we particularly care; we don't intend to bother ourselves much about which of the unterrified calves of the Democracy get the pulls at the Federal teats, but we have learned some facts in reference to this particular Consulship, which may well startle American citizens, and serve to show how hollow and false the cry is, raised by cunning Jesuits, and taken up by the sham Democracy, that the American party are a party of religious persecution, seeking to drag the sacred tenents of religion into the angry arena of partizan strife. It is asserted, and *dare* not be denied, that the ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY are undertaking to dictate to Mr. Buchanan who he shall appoint to this Consulship, and have selected a person, a recent convert to the Romish faith, by the name of Mr. or Dr. Spencer, who, though hailing from New York, (Pennsylvania being thought to be pretty well loaded with official cares,) is a resident in reality of this city. In proof of this, we learn that Archbishop Hughes, otherwise called John † Archbishop of New York, and Archbishop Kendrick, have signified to the President that the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH expects him to select this Mr. Spencer to the lucrative and desirable post spoken of, and, taking their key note from such a source, the priests and minor clergy, as well as the laity, have strongly urged the appointment of this gentleman, not as a Democrat, or politician, but as one of the children of the HOLY ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, and as such, acceptable to her. More than this, we learn that the Hon. Jos. R. Chandler, ex-Congressman, and himself a proselyte to the Romish creed, has withdrawn his application for the post of Minister to Rome, and has solicited Mr. Buchanan to appoint Mr. Spencer as a concession due to the Romish Church. Mr. Buchanan is now hesitating as to the course he will pursue, and may be weak enough, (though we hope not,) to yield to the behests of this bold priestly Charlatanism. It is the *Protestants* in Europe, and not the *Roman Catholics*, who need protection; and in a Catholic country like France, our representatives are always more efficient and useful when they are rendered wholly independent of *local* feelings, whether of politics or religion.

This imprudent attempt on the part of the Roman Church, through her ministers and members to become a recognized element in the government of the country, should meet the indignant rebuke of every citizen, and above all by the President, who, standing as the head of the nation, and sworn to support its constitution, should be the very first to resist such insidious designs. Will he have the courage to do it? We shall see. Mr. Spencer may be personally a very clever gentleman, but as far as we can learn, his appointment could only be accounted for by the requirements of the Roman Catholic Priesthood, for he is, we believe, unknown to the leading men or the masses of the Democratic party, and has never been heard of in political life, even in a whisper, and if he in common with his other hundred competitors for the pleasant post he seeks, had been content to repose upon his personal or political claims, we should never have troubled ourselves or our readers about him or his chances; but when we learn the ground upon which an application for an important office of the United States Government is based, and find it rests upon the demands of a foreign priesthood, it is not only time but it is our duty to speak out and denounce the scheme of these Jesuits, who are hypocritically crying out that the American party mingle religion with politics.

GREAT CALAMITY.—One of the most appalling accidents which ever occurred in an English town happened lately in Shrewsbury; and to make the matter, if possible, still more dreadful from contrast, it took place amid a scene of unrivalled gaiety and rejoicing. It seems that M. Jullien's brilliant musical band, in conjunction with the annual exhibition of the Shropshire Horticultural Society, held their united attractions on the "Island of Poplars," which is a lovely islet of the Severn, whose distance from the mainland is about one hundred and fifty feet, and the depth of the river about ten feet. Across this arm some rural Xerxes had constructed a bridge of boats, over which not less than twenty thousand persons are calculated to have passed during the day. Still this floating gangway gave many evidences of its insecurity, although no accident occurred until evening, when some thoughtless young men commenced rocking the boats, which suddenly capsized, precipitating over one hundred people into the water—the greater portion of whom were unfortunately females. Every exertion was promptly made for their rescue, but only with partial success. The mournful array of splendidly dressed corpses which lined the banks of the Severn, awaiting the last sad ceremony of a coroner's inquest, shall long be remembered by the present generation, and occupy a prominent position among the dismal annals of the ancient town of Shrewsbury.

A Grand Jury Gone to Seed.

There are four persons who had been indicted by the late *Grand (!)* Jury for riot; but when their trial came on, not a particle of evidence could be found against them.

Judge Crawford admitted that there was no proof of the guilt of these parties, but that all the testimony which had any reference to them, was in their favor; still, he refused to entertain the motion of their counsel, to instruct the jury to find a verdict for their acquittal.

Now, here is a subject for reflection; and certain queries naturally suggest themselves. Why does the Grand Jury find out *some things* so much easier than it does *others?* To wit:—(One of the easy things) finding a bill of indictment against the four innocent men just alluded to. One of the things not so easy:—finding out that the polls were open, from shortly before the Mayor and Capt. Goddard rode up, till the Marines arrived, some three and a half or four hours.

That Grand, august body, appears to have been very sharp and very dull, by turns. When they thought there was a chance for them to make out something against members of the American party who were innocent, they were sharp:

"He must have optics sharp, I ween,
To see what is not to be seen."

But when they found that a fair investigation was beginning to threaten the reputation of their own political party, then, all at once they would be overpowered by such a dullness of perception, that they found it quite impossible to proceed. Then their inquiries, in that direction, suddenly came to a full stop.

These alternate fits of sight and blindness in the Grand Jury, are easily accounted for upon certain principles well known in natural philosophy. Some bodies have an inherent tendency to approach each other; while some other bodies have a tendency to separate from or push each other asunder. These phenomena are called *attraction* and *repulsion*.

As in nature, so in politics, there are attractions and repulsions; and the gentlemen of the Grand Jury have shown, in the most conclusive manner, that they are not exempt from those influences.

When they approached an inquiry that seemed to promise something against some members of the American party, they were attracted to it; and they seized it with avidity. But when the subject *squinted the other way*, there was at once a strong repulsion—they were off; they dropped it, like a hot potato.

Such partiality as was exhibited, first, by Marshal Hoover, in selecting for the Grand Jury, a set of political partisans, to try a class of men differing from them in their political views; and, secondly, by that Grand Jury conducting their investigations in the manner they did, deserves, as we have no doubt it will receive, the indignant rebuke of an insulted people. It is a burning shame that such things have to be even named, in (what is called) this land of freedom! Great God! to what doom are we tending! Trial by an impartial jury is one of the dearest rights of American freemen. A *corrupt* jury is a battering-ram, wielded against one of the PILLARS OF AMERICAN LIBERTY!!! But we have not done yet.

VINDEX.

MANUFACTURE OF COMBS.—It is said that the greatest comb manufactory in the world, is in Aberdeen, Scotland. There are thirty-six furnaces for preparing horns and tortoise shell for the combs, and no less than one hundred and twenty iron screw presses are continually going in stamping them. Steam power is employed to cut the combs. The coarse combs are stamped or cut out—two being cut in one piece at a time. The fine dressing combs, and all small tooth combs, are cut by fine circular saws, some so fine as to cut forty teeth in the space of once inch, and they revolve five thousand times in one minute. There are some two thousand varieties of combs made, and the aggregate number produced, of all these different sorts of combs, is about 9,000,000 annually; a quantity that, if laid together lengthways, would extend about seven hundred miles. The annual consumption of hoofs amounts to 4,000,000; the consumption of tortoise shell and buffalo horn, although not so large is correspondingly valuable. A hoof undergoes eleven distinct operations before it becomes a finished comb.

In Wallbridge, Mo., a man sold some spirits to a young lad, who got drunk on them. The lad's sister informed the seller that if he did so again she would spill his rum for him. He sold liquor a second time to the lad, and the sister, as good as her word, attacked the man's rum cask and stove in the head, spilling the contents thereof. The neighbors have subscribed enough to purchase some silver spoons for her, on which they propose to have engraved a cask with the head stove in.

The Philadelphia North American mentions the capture of James Gorman, who was armed with a bludgeon made of iron and brass, fitting accurately to the clenched fist. This formidable instrument is lined and padded on the side next to the hand, and is so managed that a single well directed blow would crush in the thickest skull. These weigh about four pounds each. They are murderous looking affairs, and tell of assassination in their very aspect.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—The Legislatures of of Tennessee, Virginia, Texas, Kentucky and Alabama are to elect U. S. Senators at their next sessions. Tennessee has to choose two. Texas will probably choose two.

Man—A bubble on the ocean's rolling wave;
Life—A gleam of light extinguished by the grave;
Fame—A meteor dazzling with its distant glare;
Wealth—A source of trouble and consuming care;
Pleasure—A gleam of sunshine passing soon away;
Love—A morning stream whose memory gilds the day;
Faith—An anchor dropped beyond the vale of death;
Hope—A lone star beaming o'er the barren heath;
Charity—A stream meandering from the fount of love;
Bible—A guide to realms of endless joy above;
Religion—A key which opens wide the gates of Heaven;
Death—A knife by which the ties of earth are riven;
Earth—A desert through which pilgrims wend their way;
Grave—A place of rest when ends life's weary day;
Resurrection—A sudden waking from a quiet dream;
Heaven—A land of joy, of light, and love supreme.

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TO THE TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
Washington, August 5, 1857.

Gentlemen: We deem it our duty to call your attention, as Trustees of the Public Schools of