



These men (foreigners) have no attachment to the country, further than interest binds them. Geo. Washington to Richard Henry Lee.

CLINTON, LOUISIANA:

SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1855.

Thanks to D. C. Morgan and M. G. Mills for late city favors.

I. O. O. F.

By referring to our advertising columns, it will be seen that "Clinton Lodge No. 27," contemplate celebrating with appropriate ceremonies, the 36th anniversary of the Order in America.

The Brethren will march through the principal streets, in the full regalia of the Order, and will proceed to the Methodist Church, where an oration is to be delivered by our talented fellow-citizen JAMES O. FUGA, Esq.

We understand that several of our lady friends have kindly volunteered and will assist in the singing of an appropriate Ode at the Church, which will of course add material interest to the exercises of the occasion.

Mrs. Mansker, having been selected to prepare the dinner, will doubtless prove herself an efficient cateress.

There will also be a Ball in the evening, at the Court House; and we are assured that every exertion will be used to make it one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

THE MAILS.—It was the intention of the Department, in establishing a daily line between Clinton, Jackson and Baton Rouge, to serve the people of this section with the convenience of a daily mail. And now what is the result? We very seldom get a mail more than twice a week, from beyond Baton Rouge, and often fail to receive more than one.

We think that the attention of the Department at Washington should be called to this matter. We should get at least as many as five mails from New Orleans per week; otherwise we think that the continuance of a daily line between this place and Baton Rouge is entirely unnecessary and useless, and the Department is incurring an expense in keeping it up, without any accommodation to our citizens.

There is a screw loose somewhere, and doubtless it is with the Postmaster at New Orleans.

THE GREATEST HOAX OF THE SEASON.—The True Delta says that—"the following are the nominations for State officers made by the State Council of the 'Know-Nothings,' after several days deliberation:

FOR GOVERNOR.—C. Derbigny, Jefferson.

Lieut. Governor.—Mark Boatner, Caldwell.

Auditor.—Frank Hardesty, E. Feliciana.

Treasurer.—Louis Bordon, Avoyelles.

Secretary of State.—John E. King, St. Landry.

Attorney General.—R. G. Beale, E. Baton Rouge.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District.—H. J. Heard, St. Martin.

Second District.—G. B. N. Wallis, Concordia.

Third District.—G. B. N. Wallis, Concordia.

Fourth District.—

You are in error Mr. True Delta, in making the above statement. You know nothing about the matter. "SAM" will tell you when he nominates.

BAYOU SARA.—On Monday week the American cause was triumphant at the town elections of Bayou Sara.

James Hale was elected Mayor; E. Hills, Treasurer; and Messrs. Leake, Woodruff, Tenney, Henshaw and Maddux, Aldermen.

All letters intended for the mail should be prepaid, or they will not be forwarded. Keep this in mind.

The Concordia Intelligencer learns that Black river is running up stream. The Mississippi being the highest, propels the water backward to some distance above Trinity.

The citizens of Natchez are taking active steps towards making arrangements for lighting that city with gas. A good move.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania have granted a writ of error in the case of Dr. the dentist, convicted of a gross outrage on the person of Miss Mudge.

D. L. W. Read, of Norristown, Pa., has sailed for Europe, for the purpose of entering the Russian service as a surgeon.

The late Legislature of Maine passed a bill taking away the naturalization powers of the State courts.

A bill to abolish capital punishment has been reported in the Legislature of New York.

The small-pox, it is said, rages in Concord, N. H., especially in the State prison. Nineteen cases are reported.

The association for the relief of the poor in New York have expended, since the 1st of January, about \$59,000.

The President of the United States has recognized Edward Von Der Heydt as Vice Consul of Prussia for the port of New York.

It is said that C. G. Wintersmith, Esq., is "Sam's" candidate for Congress in the Bardstown district, Ky.

European Affairs.

PER STEAMSHIP BALTIC.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, April 6.

The details of the news per steamship Baltic are of considerable interest, though not of great importance. Below we give the material points of news:

The addresses issued by the new Czar, Alexander II., to his diplomatic representatives and the councils of the Empire are mild, but those to the army are quite warlike in their tone.

There is strong evidence that Alexander aided his father, the late Emperor, in all his warlike plans.

The latest dispatches from the Vienna Conference show that it is progressing favorably. The second point had been settled or nearly so, and very strong hopes of peace were entertained. The question, however, rests on the third of the four points, under which the Allies formerly agreed to peace.

The veteran Count Nesselrode will go to Vienna on the part of the Russian Emperor when the negotiations become critical, and it is expected will take a prominent part in the proceedings.

It was currently rumored that the new basis on which peace is hoped to be obtained, is an arrangement including the freedom of the Black Sea to ships of all nations, the opening of the navigation of the Danube, and the erection of Turkish forts in Asia.

Turkey, it is stated, is determined to maintain, in an undiminished form, her sovereignty of the Dardanelles, and protests earnestly against the Christians in her Empire being placed under the protection of any foreign powers. She also desires that Prussia shall participate in the proceedings of the Conference.

The Russian General, Osten Sacken, telegraphs to St. Petersburg that on the night of the 10th of March, new redoubts were erected three hundred yards in front of Kameloff bastion.

The health of the Allied troops is reported to have been very satisfactory at last accounts from the Crimea.

The English position was exceedingly well fortified.

The Russians had received considerable reinforcements.

The council of war had been held by the Allied commanders, at which it was resolved to immediately commence active operations against Sevastopol.

The fire of the English batteries had caused two Russian steamers in the harbor to leave their moorings.

The Turkish troops in the Crimea, under Omar Pasha, reached 35,000, and were rapidly increasing.

It was reported that Prince Menschikoff had died of fever at Sevastopol, but the rumor is from questionable authority.

The Russians had sunk three more ships of war in the harbor of Sevastopol.

It was reported that Gen. Gortschakoff had been ordered to take Eupatoria, now occupied by the Turks, at any price, and it is added that he was preparing to do so.

An Anglo-French squadron, of 25 steamers was on its way to Genoa, for the purpose of conveying Sardinian troops to the Crimea.

The French Government had chartered the new Liverpool and Philadelphia screw steamship, City of Baltimore, for six months, to transport troops to the seat of war.

The French Hospital at Constantinople had been burnt and one hundred persons perished in the flames.

There is no other general news of importance by the Baltic.

The circular of Messrs. Milligan, Evans & Lampriere quotes the Liverpool Cotton market as firm at the close at the advance already reported, the improvement being mostly in the better qualities. The sales of the week, including those to spinners, were 87,500 bales.

The authorized quotations on Friday evening were, for Fair Orleans, 54d; Middling Orleans, 53-16d; Fair Uplands, 54d; Middling Uplands, 5d, and Middling Mobiles 5 1-16d per pound. The stock of Cotton in port was estimated at 644,000 bales, of which 422,000 bales were American.

In the London market Sugar was easier, but prices were not notably lower. Coffee was quiet, but firm at unchanged rates. Rice was very dull of sale.

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA.—A telegraphic dispatch to the Picayune, from New York, the 10th inst., says: The President has determined to make provisions for the resentment of any further insults that may be offered to any of our vessels by those of Spain in the waters of the Gulf. Com. McCauley, the commander of the Gulf squadron, has been ordered forthwith to pour a broadside into any Spanish vessel which may henceforth attempt to molest our steamers.

Every available vessel is being dispatched to the Cuban coast.

There is a good story going the rounds of the papers in relation to a recent interview between the present head of the French Empire and ex-President Van Buren, which, if true, is creditable to the former personage. It runs thus: Mr. Van Buren visits Paris to unite in the celebration of Washington's birth-day. Napoleon hearing of his arrival, desires an interview, but is told by the ex-President that, inasmuch as he has no court dress, he cannot present himself before the Emperor, whereupon the latter rebukes his truckling to monarchial custom by remarking, "I do not wish to see your clothes, but you!" The account goes on to say that Matty and Donaparte were closeted together for hours, but here the story ends.

THE ELECTION RIOTS IN CINCINNATI.—The Crescent, of the 11th inst., says: We have already published a short telegraphic account of the riots which took place between the American and foreign population of the city of Cincinnati, at the municipal election in that city on the 2d inst., but have not yet received the papers containing the particulars. The New York papers published the following dispatch:

CINCINNATI, Monday, April 2. The result of to-day's election is not determined, but the Know Nothings are probably ahead. Several serious rows have taken place during the afternoon, and it is reported that one American and two or three Germans have been killed. In the melee the ballot-boxes were destroyed. Still further disturbances are apprehended.

A Dr. Brown was assaulted at the polls in the Eleventh Ward, this afternoon, by foreigners, and so severely beaten that he died in a short time. The Know Nothings turned out en masse, and taking a cannon from the Dutch and Irish, turned it upon them and fired, and afterwards seized and broke up the ballot-boxes. The number killed during the melee is not known. The tumult is very great and the excitement intense. The Know Nothings are marching in procession through the streets with cannon, and have ordered a rendezvous in the Eleventh Ward to-night.

A still later report says the Eleventh Ward contains a large majority of Germans, and it having been charged that parties were prevented from voting American tickets at the polls in that Ward, a large party of Americans took possession of the ballot-boxes and destroyed the tickets. Several were wounded in the struggle which ensued, but no one was killed, Dr. Brown being yet alive and likely to recover, although badly injured. The Eleventh Ward is supposed to have given a majority of 600 or 700 for the "Sagnicht" ticket, but the vote cannot now be counted.

An exchange paper says: "From every point of the compass the intelligence is wafted to us of American triumphs. Towns, cities, counties and States are wheeling into line. Like Roderick Dhu's clans, at every bugle blast they start up from every bush and brae, ready for the charge. The storms of misrepresentation, reproach and ridicule, falls unheeded upon the great American host now marching with giant tread over every State. Political hucksters, party intriguers, corrupt placemen, and slimy demagogues are in utter consternation at the rapid sweep with which the new element overrides and crushes opposing factions. The American heart is throbbing and all ablaze with the principles of '76; and as well might corrupt politicians attempt to allay the tumultuous belching of old Aetna, as to arrest the mighty upheavings of the native sons of the soil in their resolute determination to purify the ballot-box, uphold the dignity of the nation, and rule this country to their own liking. Let the American party ignore, and repudiate in their councils, the usages of log-rolling management, caucusing cliques, under-hand side movements, contemptible parliamentary tricks, and do everything in an honest and sincere manner, and they will win the confidence of all, and bind themselves together in such a solid array that they can resist any and all opposition, whether from within or without. The country, the whole country, needs purity of action, honest effort and a direct legislation for the good of the whole nation, independent of all personal interests, and without any regard to parties or factions. Let the motto be, 'Work for the country, for the contest thickens.'"

On the night of the 28th ultimo, the Whigs called a meeting in Spring Garden Hall, Philadelphia, for the purpose of passing resolutions against secret societies, but the Know-Nothings were in the majority and passed a series of resolutions, and defeated the whole object of the meeting. The original resolutions were rejected, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for "Sam."

The five men, Perkins, Herz, Budd, Bosschart and Loeb, who were arrested in Philadelphia for enlisting men in the British service, after a partial examination on the 28th ult., were held to bail, the three former in the sum of \$2000, and the latter in \$500 each. Several of the recruits were committed as witnesses. It was stated in the course of the examination that the Governor-General at Halifax had given directions to obtain as many Americans as possible.

"Pipe laying" is practised to a considerable extent, it appears, among the politicians in Canada. A late official investigation by the Provincial Parliament exhibits the extraordinary fact that, at the last election in the county of Saguenay, 14,359 votes were polled, whereas the county only contains a total population of 12,965, and an aggregate of legal voters of 1664! Infants in the arms of their mothers were held up, and their names received as voting by the returning officers. Queen Victoria's name was down more than once among the list of voters, and Lord Elgin's seventy-two times.

A CANADIAN ARMY FOR THE CRIMEA.—The Tribune learns from Canada that a battalion for service in the east is about to be raised in that province under the auspices of Col. Prince, known for his services in the patriot war of 1837, and Mr. Runkin, M. P.

The Charleston Courier has very flattering accounts from the copper regions of North Carolina. The ore covers a vast extent of country which will soon be traversed by the Western extension of the North Carolina railroad. Companies have been organized to work the mines, and the most encouraging success has attended their incipient efforts. Zinc also abounds, and it is expected to yield a rich return for the expenditure of capital and labor.

Immense Inundation of the Rhine-Seventy Villages Submerged.

ROTTERDAM, March 7.

Accounts from the provinces of Guelderland and North Brabant state that in consequence of the driving ice of rivers having fixed itself in various points into barricades, a vast quantity of territory lies now entirely under water. As many as seventy villages are submerged; and when it is considered that the inhabitants of these villages are mostly of the poorest class, some idea may be formed of the great distress that prevails, and will for a long time prevail, among them.

Since 1830 such inundations have not been known in Holland. At Arnheim, enormous dams have been constructed in all haste, to prevent the entire town being submerged. The Rheinish railway will, it is apprehended, become impassable. In the village of Veenendaal the water covers the tops of the houses, most of which will be left undermined and in ruins. In most places, however, the water has simply overflowed the dams, which have hitherto resisted the pressure of the accumulated waters. In those districts, should the damage continue to be so limited, the consequences will be but temporary; but in some cases the dams are broken, and the water has burst into the adjoining lands with a fatally irresistible power.

In those districts the consequences will be of a very serious character; a vast quantity of land will be thrown out of cultivation for many months, and vast numbers of laboring men will be thrown out of employment. Many cattle have been drowned, but in consequence of the excellent precautions used in signaling to the people the moment of positive danger, comparatively few of our fellow creatures have lost their lives by these lamentable casualties. A telegraphic message has just arrived from Bois-le-Duc, to the effect that one of the dams in the neighborhood has given way, and that others are expected to give way, and that a great part of the city is entirely under water.

ROTTERDAM, March 10.

Many poor creatures were drowned, though not so many, happily, as under the circumstances might have been expected. The village of Veenendaal has suffered severely; the inhabitants have left—i. e., have been driven from—their homes en masse, and may be seen bringing with them their children, their furniture, and what provisions they could save, seeking shelter in the neighboring villages.

The church, which is situated on a rising ground, is almost the only building uninjured by the flood, and it is consequently filled with poor creatures shut out from any other shelter. I hear that many of them are unable to move through sickness. Of winter crops there will be none—not a potato nor a chair remains. The village must in a manner be rebuilt.

In North Brabant the flood is not so general. Several bridges have been carried away, and the town of Bois-le-Duc is a diminutive island amidst a waste of water and ice. The surrounding villages are deserted, but when the dykes are repaired they will again, for the most part, be habitable. In one village, however, twenty houses were at once swept away by the flood, and seven of their occupants were drowned. It is 144 years ago since Holland was before visited with a similar destructive flood.

A BLOODY WAR PREDICTED.—The National Intelligencer contains an interesting letter from an American gentleman in Paris, from which we extract the following:

"I see but little prospect of peace, but, on the contrary, that of a renewal, on a still more gigantic scale, of the struggle in the Crimea as soon as reinforcements arrive and the season will permit, attended with a slaughter in battle and loss of life from other causes which, in the aggregate, before the contest closes in that quarter, will not have been equalled even by the horrible Russian campaign of 1812. Besides this, there is great probability that the war may extend its ravages into the heart of Europe, which, if attended, as it well may be, by revolutionary outbreaks, would produce a state of affairs at which humanity would sicken and the world stand aghast."

A recent Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Paris contains fresh information in respect to the telegraph line which is intended to unite Europe to Africa, and probably to India. The cable is already laid down between Spezzia, in Northern Italy, and Cape Corso, on the island of Corsica. After having traversed Corsica, the Straits of Bonifacio, and the Island of Sardinia, the line departing from Cape Spartivento, the southernmost point of Sardinia, will proceed to the Isle of Galita, thence to the Island of Tabarca, which is adjacent to the African shore. From this point two branches will proceed—one towards Calle, for the accommodation of Algeria, the other towards Cape Bon, to gain the Island of Malta and the Levant. A valley of a thousand metres in depth, (over half a mile) which separates Cape Spartivento from the Isle of Galita, offers some difficulties to the carrying of the telegraph cable in that part of the Mediterranean, but no doubt is entertained of complete success.

THE WAR.—Capt. Hsley, of the steamship Sarah Sands, thus writes to the Portland (Me.) Argus: "So far as I can learn from best informed persons, there is less prospect of peace now than there was under Nicholas, and that if the war continues the Sarah Sands is spoken for by the Government to go to the Crimea."

It is understood that it is not the intention of the Secretary of War to place the regiments which have been raised, immediately into the field—the contemplation being to send them to the forts and military rendezvous, and to withdraw therefrom for more active service those who have hitherto been engaged in garrison duty.

Important from Mexico.

Under this heading, the San Antonio Texan, of the 22d ult., has the following:

On yesterday, March 21st, some Mexicans of credibility arrived in our city, and they inform us that the revolution party in Mexico has triumphed, and that Alvarez has taken the city of Mexico, and holds Santa Anna as a prisoner; and the latest account they have of the matter is, the patriots under Alvarez were holding a council to determine whether Santa Anna should be shot. By said informants, we also learn that information has been sent to Mexicans in Texas, who had been banished from the country, to return, that the ports of entry are all thrown open, and the troops of Mexico are removed from the frontier.

We, of course, cannot vouch for the credibility of the above, although it may prove strictly true.

In reference to the above story, we can only say that on Monday last we received and published intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 19th of March—only three days earlier than the arrival of the Mexicans at San Antonio—and no such events as reported by them had then occurred. We are inclined, therefore, to the opinion that the report has no foundation in fact.—Pic.

MANIFESTO OF THE NEW CAZAR.—The Emperor Alexander has issued the following manifesto to the Russian army, dated March 6th:

"Valiant Warriors! Faithful Defenders of the Church, the Throne and the Country! I have pleased Almighty God to visit us with a most painful and grievous loss. We have all lost a common father and benefactor. In the midst of his unwearied care of Russia's prosperity, and the glory of the Russian army, the Emperor Nicholas Paulovitch, my most blessed father, has departed to eternal life. His last words were:

"I thank the glorious and loyal guard of Russia, and also thank her brave army and fleet, and pray God they may maintain the courage and spirits by which they have distinguished themselves under me. So long as this spirit remains upheld, Russia's tranquility is secured within and without, and woe to her enemies. I loved my troops as my own children, and strove as much as I could to improve their condition; and if not entirely successful in that respect, it was for no want of will, but because I was unable to devise anything better, or to do more."

"May these ever-memorable words remain preserved in your hearts, as proofs of his sincere love for you, which I share to the largest extent; and let them be a pledge of your devotion for me and Russia."

(Signed) ALEXANDER.

We extract the following from the speech of the Rev. C. K. Marshall, of Vicksburg, delivered at the Commercial Convention, at New Orleans:

"Men cannot come to reside temporarily among us, and pass away like birds of the season, and build up permanent interests. Nor will our own children accomplish these things, if they are trained with false views of life, its relations and responsibilities. And what hope can we rationally cherish that our sons may be respected or appropriately educated at Yale, when the most eminent scholar ever connected with its body of professors has openly declared himself ready to shoulder his musket and march to the bloody field and resist the growth of slavery; and when the prince of the traducers of the South is made the chief honored guest of a late Commencement occasion, and that Commencement itself is made a grand anti-southern—anti-slavery jubilee. And more: when some of its leading professors openly sneer at southern patronage, and vauntingly inform us it is a gracious condescension to take a southern pupil into that institution? Mr. President, when old Yale sets the tone, all the thousand schools of the abolition state feel not only bound to chime in, but do it as a necessary condition of their existence. And when a hoary Silliman picks his flint and shoots his gun to march over the wreck of the Constitution and lay the chivalry of the South in a bloody sepulchre, will not every Lehaud Crane and Dominic Sampson of the hill side, heave, vale and city, pride himself in an enlistment for that war under so mighty a chieftain? But, we complain not of them. We are glad they had the manliness to utter their fanatical notions. Indeed, our only regret is, that they had not proclaimed them at an earlier date, and with a more offensive emphasis. Then the South might have learned a lesson sooner, which, now, has been rung in her ears in tones of insult, reproach and contempt that makes them tingle. A man's enemies often prove his best friends; and a nation's foes furnish the best measures for their own vanquishment. Joseph became a powerful prince through the hatred of his brethren; and the Romans learned the art of conquering the Carthaginians by studying as a model one of their war ships."

DANCING MEN FURNISHED TO ORDER.—The following is a part of a letter from a Paris correspondent of the Courier des Etats-Unis:

"There is at Joubert street, No. 238 an Institute where they furnish to order young men to dance at parties and private balls. They are generally young dry goods clerks, whose awkwardness has been removed by intercourse with ladies at the counter. They simply know how to compliment them on their toilettes—which causes them to be considered, by the ladies, very amiable and quite witty. They are clothed gaily, ruffled, booted and presented, stomach empty! They cost a louis a head, and with a dozen you can have quite an animated dance. Wednesday last, the Institute of Joubert street furnished one hundred and twenty six to the divers hops of the Chaussee d'Antin. As it appears that comprised its whole number. They are now hurrying up recruits. Madame Ra—having engaged for herself alone thirty for the 20th of this month, twelve flaxen-haired, twelve with black hair, and six bald-headed gentlemen.

The bald-headed ones cost 25 francs a head. They are taught a dignified air, and are expected to represent young magistrates, lawyers and young men of promise, worn out by midnight toil. There is a fine looking old soldier, who has been decorated with the ribbon of the "Legion of Honor," who will not furnish himself for less than 30 francs—who, besides, requires a second pair of gloves of his hostess at two o'clock in the morning."

The citizens of Independence, Mo., have gotten up a petition praying the city council to enact an ordinance to the purport that every man shall go to church on Sunday or pay a fine of one dollar.

The Hon. John J. Crittenden, Col. Benton, and Gen. Shields were sojourning in St. Louis at last accounts.

ONE OF THE SUGAR-HOUSE PRISONERS.—Admiral Alodget died at Dryden, New York, on the last anniversary of the birth of Washington, at the extreme age of ninety-six years, two months and seven days. He was born at Brimfield, Mass., Dec. 15, 1768, being the youngest of seventeen children by the same father. He entered the American army in 1776, when seventeen years of age, and after a service of two years, was captured and imprisoned in the old sugar-house in New York, where hundreds fell victims to starvation. He sustained his existence for a long time by seeking nourishment from the beef bones and refuse vegetables thrown out from the adjacent apartments of the British soldiers, and finally made his escape when the guard was off duty. His wife, to whom he was married several years ago, still survives.

THE KINNEY EXPEDITION.—Col. Kinney is in New York, going on, he says, with his expedition—provided certain negotiations, now pending, succeed. He expects to sail shortly for San Juan, and will carry the enterprise through on his own hook, having dissolved his connection with the Central American Company.

FALL OF BLACK SNOW.—Prof. Fairchild, of Oberlin, Ohio, states that on February 7th they had in that region a fall of dark colored snow. The crystals were in the form of dense icy pellets, above the twentieth of an inch in diameter. It fell to the depth of nearly an inch, and when melted it yielded about a half inch of water. The snow had a distinct smoky taste, and on filtering it through paper, a dark sooty substance was obtained.

The Cincinnati Gazette notices a large emigration to Kansas from Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, and remarks: "We have seen nothing like it in extent, since the rush to California, that followed the discovery of the gold mines. The general character of the emigrants also, is of a high order, as to intelligence and means."

A piece of land was recently sold in London it is said, at the rate of two millions of dollars per acre.

The English papers state that a clergyman in England is now suffering the severe penalty of twelve months' imprisonment, for marrying a couple at half-past 6 in the morning, when ecclesiastical law forbids that such a ceremony shall take place before 8 a. m.

Elizabethtown, New Jersey, will henceforth known as the "City of Elizabeth," the Legislature having passed, and the Governor signed, a bill incorporating it as a city.

RETURNING.—The packet ship Wyoming, which sailed from Philadelphia a few days ago for Liverpool, had eighty-two passengers.

A sporting gentleman in New York offers to bet a large amount that during the coming summer he will drive from the Astor House to Union Square in a light wagon drawn by rats. He calculates that he can accomplish the task with one hundred rats in harness.

The Know-Nothings of Pennsylvania are to hold a State Convention at Harrisburg on the first Monday of May, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, and to appoint delegates to a National Convention. The convention is to sit with open doors.

A new breech-loading cannon, capable of being fired ten times a minute by half force usually required for an ordinary cannon has been invented by Mr. John P. Schenck, of Chelsea, Mass. The weapon—a six pounder—was tried at South Boston, recently, and being charged with three pounds of powder, threw a ball three miles and a half with marvelous accuracy. Any calibre may be suited to the same principle.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—An important document has recently been put forth from one of the American Councils in New York, setting forth certain broad, liberal, sound National American principles. We shall give our readers the entire document in our next, and we only make a brief reference to some of its points. The platform laid down is, that the Federal Constitution shall be supported, the State rights shall be respected, and the Union upheld. An exclusive American policy is to be introduced in order to balance the foreign element which is now so rapidly gaining ground. The present system of electioneering, is to be condemned, and one more in accordance with American principles is to take its place. In matters of religion, all individual opinions are to be respected, all churches are to stand upon a level, and the Bible is to be used in the common schools, sectional questions are to be avoided, and all attempts to alienate divisions of the Union from each other, are to be resisted. The Council thinks that a liberal policy should be maintained by Congress in measures designed to develop the resources of the country, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers. The spoils system is to be abandoned—it is condemned as odious, and anti-American. Other minor matters are set forth in the document, which is carefully worded throughout. We shall ask our readers to give it thoughtful perusal, which will be found to merit.—Boston Know-Nothing.

THE PARTY OF A DAY.—The American party has been called the party of a day. It has been reproached, scandalized and burlesqued in all manner of ways. Old Fogies, affecting profound wisdom, have prophesied that its existence would be but for a single canvass, and that after that we should see no hear nothing more of it. This was two years ago. How is it? Where is the American party? Where are the prophecies? What has become of these Daniels? What say they of Massachusetts, of New Hampshire, of Maine, of New York, of Virginia? Is the party dying off? Is it a mere excitement? What says Gen. Cass, Bill Seward, Henry Wise? Let those gentlemen tell us how much it has died out, and where? Let them inform us where and when its funeral will take place. We want to know about this party of an hour—this "mushroom organization." Let us light the torch to shine. We need it. Let the bushes be taken off from the tops of the hills.—Boston Know-Nothing.