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MISCELLANY.

The Pope in Politics.
 A new edition of the celebrated letters of King John Hughes is about to be issued by the Harpers. From the introduction, never before published, we take the following extract, bearing on a present controversy. After proving the claims of the Pope to temporal supremacy, it says:

"Then, then, is the claim to temporal power asserted by the Pope and councils. Other authorities to the same point might be given, were necessary. Those desirous of consulting them will find them in 'Barrow's Treatise on the Pope's Supremacy,' and in other standard works on the subject.

"A specially clear and able treatise of Roman doctrine, theologies, and canon law on the same subject. They maintain that all the power of Christ was given to King and Lord of the world, and to whom all power in heaven and earth belongs, was delegated to the Pope, his vicar-general. One says, 'The power of the Pope is infinite, because he is the Lord, and great is his power, and of his greatness there is no end.' 'The Pope,' says Thomas Aquinas, 'is the top of both powers of Christ, when any one is excommunicated from his subjects, his subjects are ipso facto freed from his dominion, and from their oath of allegiance.' And Bonaventura says, 'There can be no doubt of a fact that the civil principality is subject to the papal authority.'

"The most in the assertion and maintenance of the temporal power of the Pope have been the Jesuits. During the reign of Elizabeth, William Allen, a leading Jesuit, taught that 'it was the duty of a nation to refuse obedience to a sovereign who had fallen from the Catholic Church.' 'The Pope,' says Parsons, another disciple of Loyola, taught that 'it is a fundamental condition of a sovereign's whole authority that he should cherish and protect the Roman Catholic faith. It would be blindness to regard him as capable of resigning should he fail to fulfil that condition; much rather would his subjects be bound, in such a case, to expel him from the throne.'

"Nor were these claims asserted by the Pope, as defended by learned doctors, as mere theories of metaphysics together the Pope's Roman claims over Europe as his spiritual and temporal lord. They distinguished titles, revenues, territories as all belonged to them. They were explicit in all disputes and judgments in all spirituals. They made superior claims, even to their divinity. They claimed their own, reduced nations to vassalage, made wars, raised crusades. History records within a list of sixty-four emperors and kings deposed by the Pope, among whom that of King John of England stands conspicuous. A solemn declaration of the Pope's spiritual power, but which he has never used, the emperor Innocent III. threatened to excommunicate, and bid his legation make interdict. The priests shut up churches, and excommunicated the king, and in every possibility, were upon the superstitious fanatical and tyrannical. The king refused to yield to such a demand on every hand. John refused to excommunicate him. He gave up because he was the emperor of the empire, the king of the Pope's attitude, who, after negotiating for some days, returned from the Pope. John said to his secretary, 'I have received the message with a large sum of money, and the haughty Pontiff received it with the king's dependence, and then said, "I will do it!"'

"Not, I wish, has this claim for the exercise of a temporal power been ever withdrawn? Never. And it is being made everywhere in England and America to show that Rome seeks no temporal or civil authority anywhere but through her spiritual? And if, on the supposition that all history is false, we admit the principle, how does it stand the matter? The Pope is the vicar of Christ, and exercises all the authority of Christ. Hence all his authority is spiritual authority. And what are his spiritual weapons? They are no less than omnipotence, infallibility, absolution, everlasting salvation or damnation—weapons stolen from the God of heaven, and wielded with awful influence over the fears of the ignorant and superstitious, who compose the great mass of the papal nations! And what is worth the elegance of a man to his government who has his spiritual allegiance to his priests? He who rules the spirit rules the man. And hence Rome compares the secular power to the body, and the spiritual to the soul of man, and declares to the church the same power over the state which the soul exercises over the body! And in the soul often wills the destruction of

the body to secure its own great spiritual interests, so may the Church, for the same end, will the destruction of the State! Indeed, Hildebrand, in his most extravagant claims to govern the world, always stood upon his spiritual prerogatives as the vicar of Jesus Christ.

And not only have not these claims been withdrawn, but there is an oath upon the soul of every Roman bishop, and priest upon earth to maintain them! Turn to that "bishop's oath," whose publication has caused such a shaking among the mitred heads of England and America! Read and ponder these clauses:—

"I will help them to defend the Roman papacy, and the royalties of St. Peter, saving my order, against all men."

"The rights, honors, privileges, and authority of the holy Roman Catholic Church, of our lord the Pope, and his successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase and advance."

Now the question arises. What are the royalties of Saint Peter, that every bishop is thus sworn to defend against all men? Here are a few of these royalties:—

"To have a plenitude of power, by which he can infringe any law, and act according to his sovereign will."

"To be so much superior to all other men, that none shall presume to tax his faults or to judge of his judgments."

"To be so exalted that it is dishonour to disobey his commands."

"To possess the spiritual and the temporal sword; to be superior to all sovereigns on earth—say, so much superior, that it is held of necessity to salvation for every human creature to be subject to the Roman pontiff."

"To have a right to depose heretical princes, resolve their subjects from their allegiance, and empower Roman Catholics to exterminate them, and seize upon their lands."

And this list of royalties may be greatly extended from those enumerated by Barrow on the Pope's supremacy, and from the great speech of Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, in Exeter Hall. 'The above royalties, are sufficient for our present purpose.'

We affirm, then, in the face of our country and of the world, that the Pope of Rome has claimed temporal supremacy—that the claim has never been withdrawn—that it is now claimed—that it is necessarily involved in their claim to spiritual supremacy, and that these claims, tied up in the same package, are the royalties of Saint Peter, every Roman bishop upon earth is sworn to defend, increase, and advance."

And this they are doing in all the earth, by all means—openly where they dare; secretly, and by all the devices of unrighteousness, where they must. But such is upon the soul of Bishop Hughes, an 'I' true to his adopted country, he is a perjured ecclesiastical, on, if true to the Pope from whom he has received the titles and honors with which he has made such a fuss, and which he displays with as much apparent delight as does a lady her jewels, then he is a sworn spy upon our rulers, and a traitor to our institutions. Sworn to defend, increase, and advance the royalties of St. Peter, he waits only the fitting opportunity to seize our empire, and to send him to the Vatican as a rare and dangerous bird—to set as another Pambol in rendering our great country tributary to his distant master who reigns on the Tiber.

If these things be so, can Romanism be the religion for America? Could the question be put to the country, millions of voices would cry, 'No!' and in the language of King John to Pambol, commanding him to submit to the Pope, they would say,

"Then cast not, cruel, devise a name So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous, To charge me to an answer, as the Pope. Tell him this tale, and from the mouth of England—"

Add thus much more, that no Italian priest Shall trifle or toll in our dominions."

Effect of Railroads on Towns.—The rapid growth of Western towns, under the influence of railroad facilities, has seldom been more markedly exhibited than in the case of West Union, a village in Champagne country, 120 miles south of Chicago, on the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central Railroad. One year ago this place contained but one building, a freight-house belonging to the company. Eight months ago there were five houses. Now there are at least one hundred houses and four or five hundred inhabitants, and it is estimated that nearly three hundred other buildings, of all kinds, are being erected and to be erected during the spring. Included in the buildings are two large hotels, six stores, a large furniture warehouse, a large warehouse for forwarding provisions, a Presbyterian church, and a large school-house. The village is incorporated and a post office established; and all this has been accomplished in eight months.

Broom Corn.—This plant is a native of India, and was introduced into this country by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who found a seed in an imported wheat, and planted it; and from this small beginning arose this valuable product of industry.

This is June! It is!

The Forest Songster.

—X—
 BY CALOWAY.
 —X—

Sweet bird I love to hear thy song,
 Now mingling with the whispering breeze,
 As on light wing it flies along,
 And rustles 'mid the leafy trees.

There's sweetest music in thy song—
 How merrily thy warblings roll!
 They call to mind a countless throng,
 Of thoughts that thrill and charm the soul.

The golden dreams of other days,
 That with my happy childhood fled,
 Are mingled with such gentle lays,
 Like recollections of the dead.

My spirit flutters full of joy,
 While now I turn me round to hear—
 I loved to hear thee when a boy,
 And now, thy notes are still more dear.

Thy song is hushed, and thou hast flown—
 Thy melody I hear no more;
 But oft I'll muse when all alone,
 Upon thy song in Memory's store.

Thine exit shows, no bliss can last,
 But swift like thee, must flee away—
 Be swallowed in the greedy, past,
 Where all the wrecks of time decay.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

The Political Tendency of Romanism.

It is a historical fact, and one I presume that none of the learned American advocates of Roman Catholicism will attempt to controvert, that Kings for centuries received and held their crowns as the sovereign pleasure of the Popes. This is an obviously a historical fact, as that there were Popes at all. Sometimes the kings fought against these assumptions, and sometimes they acquiesced, but the ready subordination of the state to the church evinced in the Magistrates executing the anathemas of the church, in putting to death those denoted as heretics by the church, shows in what a state of subservience and pliant political princes were held by the Popes. That is just the very terror of Church and state—the very supremacy which we fear and which is so antipathetic to the institutions of these United States. I ask for an authentic disclaimer of the attributes of the Roman Church, and of those acts and omissions indicative of her tyrannical, oppressive and persecuting spirit which have been repeatedly detailed. I ask this and while I do it in a manner indicative of our earnestness, which the present political state of our country absolutely demands, the *Times* perceptibly demand it. We have said individual priests and Bishops have said against Popes and councils and their proceedings, and against other parts of that system, but these are said for effect and *ex cathedra* edicts, and will be unsaid by the same individuals, or by others when occasion requires. The disavowal or the disclaiming of any priest or bishop in the Roman Catholic Church, is not worth more, and has no more authority than mine. It is therefore, of no value to any American prelate to say that he does not approve this or that, or agree to this or that. They must all submit to, and they will inculcate and sustain all the errors, every decree of the council of Trent. Thus have the Jesuits done and are still doing, not only in Europe but in the land of freedom. They first explain away every thing, but finally explain it back again—they have saddled the Pope and the council of Trent upon many of the fairest kings of the earth, and ere long, and unless the American people ward off the blow, they too will be enfolded in her fatal coil, a victim to a merciless foe. This is not the offspring of the imagination—the past history of the papal church justifies the declaration. Ireland by Jesuitical methods was enslaved to the Popes of Rome. In England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, there were Christian churches, ages before the Popes of Rome were born. But by this chameleon attribute of becoming all things to all men, for a while, she has made all men become what she pleases. Thus by degrees under this system, the human spirit is broken, degraded and debased, right ensues, and finally gross darkness covers the people. Even in Canada since the popery has gained the ascendancy laws have been passed in the provincial assemblies, giving to school commissioners and Grand Jurors the privilege of "making their mark instead of writing their names." Nothing can preserve our republican institutions but a system of intellectual and moral culture, accessible to every child born upon our soil or brought to our shores. Unless we thus benevolently co-operate in this great cause of humanity, this last and best hope of the oppressed of all nations will vanish from the earth, and a new and ghastly despotism will arise, and extend its iron sceptre over this our beloved land. Nothing but intelligence and virtue universally diffused, can save us from this dread catastrophe. The recent success of the so-called Democratic party of Virginia, in electing their candidates, may alone be attributed to the ignorance of the masses. Educate the people and we at once disarm the heartless, and shameless demagogue that is now so unblushingly pandering to the foreigner for office; these miserable mis-

creants, that would unhesitatingly sell the dear bought rights of our fathers for public pap, would not then dare to breathe the atmosphere of National liberty. In Protestant Prussia, with a Roman Catholic minority, they understand so well the importance and utility of education and its power to dissipate the darkness of superstition, always tyrannical, that every child is by law compelled to be educated, and that morally as well as intellectually.

AMERICUS.

Let Tax-Payers Read.

We clip the following statistics from the columns of one of our exchanges. Let the Tax-payers, the people, read and say whether it is right that they should thus be imposed upon by the introduction into their midst of thousands upon thousands yearly of the vagabonds and paupers of the old countries. Let them examine into this thing and notice the large number of foreigners supported at the public expense, in comparison with the small number of natives, and answer whether they are willing to be taxed to such an extent—whether they will submit to this number being increased yearly at the rate of half a million of emigrants? These are facts that cannot be denied. *Let tax-payers read!*

Since January last, there were lodged in the Bethlehem (Northampton county, Pennsylvania) station-house two hundred and ten paupers. Of that number, there were—

Americans	2
Foreigners	208
<i>Philadelphia Almshouse</i> —Census of the almshouse for the month ending April, 1855:	
White adults, American	552
" " Foreign	1,303
<i>Kings County (N. Y.) Almshouse</i> —Whole number in the almshouse:	
Americans	499
Foreigners	458
Whole number in the hospital,	
Natives	134
Foreigners	311
(Children, foreign born, or of foreign parentage, (in nursery)	311
Natives	7

Notice of the Officers.—In almshouse, natives all; hospital, one native and three foreigners; asylum, all natives; nursery, two natives, and one foreigner; employees, 11 natives, 123 foreigners. We are indebted to the recent American victory for a change in the nativity of the officers.

Arrests in Portland, Maine.—Total number of arrests for this year, 833; Americans, 234; Foreigners, 639.

Judges of the New Jersey City Station house.—The *Sentinel* informs us that since January 1, up to Saturday last, (nearly two months,) there have been 864 persons recommended—442 of whom were natives of Ireland, 131 of Germany, 137 calling themselves natives of the U. States, and the balance divided between English, French, Scotch, &c.; 609 admitted the fact of being without home.

Americans	177
Foreigners	727

The *Sentinel* remarks further: "From the 1st to the 28th of April, there have been 230 applicants, 110 of whom were foreigners, and not withstanding unmistakable evidences of foreign birth, the rest persisted in being natives of this country. About one-seventh of the number are females."

Commitments to the New Jersey Prison.—During the month of April, there were 87 commitments to the New Jersey Prison of the following nativities:

Ireland, 69; Germany, 2; United States, 2;	
England, 9; Scotland, 2; Canada, 1; Colored, 2.	
Americans,	2
Foreigners,	83

The Slave Trade and Liberia.—The influence and action of the Liberian Republic upon the slave trade has been decided, extensive and effectual. Not a slave mart or bazaar now exists from the British Colony of Sierra Leone to Cape Palmas—a distance of six hundred miles. From this part of the West Coast, before these settlements were made, eighty thousand Africans were annually taken for slaves. At Bassa Core, the town founded and built up by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, 500 victims were shipped every month. Indeed, so effectual is the influence and action of Liberia and its government in suppressing the slave trade, that a vessel of war belonging to the British squadron, has lately returned to England, not having seen a slave on the Coast during an active cruise of twelve months!

The Pistachio Nut.—This tree, in favorable situations, attains a height of fifteen or twenty feet, and after when a more shrub produces fruit in five or six years after planting. The trunk is clothed with a grayish bark, and the branches are spreading, but not very numerous. The fruit is oval, about the size of an olive, is furrowed, of a reddish color, and contains an oily kernel, mild and agreeable to the taste. A quantity of the seeds of this tree have been imported from the southern part of Europe, and distributed in the Middle and Southern States.

"Man that is born of a Woman is of few days and full of trouble." How true!

From the St. Louis (Mo.) Intelligencer.

We give below a document which will strike familiarly the eyes of a vast number of the friends of the *Intelligencer* in St. Louis. But it is too good to be kept "under a bushel," and we publish it that the disciples of the Washingtonian policy of the country, in all the West, may see it:

SAM'S PRINCIPLES.

He is satisfied that in a few years the foreign vote will exceed that of the natives, if foreigners are allowed, as heretofore, to become voters in five years, and that a bad use may be made of the power.

He thinks the time has come to establish, upon a firm basis, the principle that "None but Americans shall govern America!" and that no man can be regarded as an American unless born on the soil.

He is willing, however, that all persons of foreign birth who have been already declared citizens under our laws, and all who are now here with intention to become citizens, shall be regarded as Americans, and as such entitled to all the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

He thinks that adopted citizens ought not to be elected to office until after the Naturalization Laws are repealed, for it would not look well for those who have become citizens under those laws to be instrumental in the repeal thereof.—As soon as those laws are repealed, (which SAM says will happen in 1856 or 1857,) every man who is a citizen, either by birth or by law, shall have equal rights and privileges.

He will not support—but will oppose as enemies of *Republicanism*—any man or set of men whether Baptist, Methodists, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Catholics or any other denomination, who claim for their church or association, by divine rights or any other right—authority or control over temporal affairs, and seek to unite Church and State.

He cares not a fig what religious belief men have, or how they carry it out, provided their religion is confined to religious affairs and does not teach interference in political matters.

He will welcome all honest and well disposed refugees from foreign oppression and unrequited toil, to our broad, fertile and happy land, and will secure to them every right or privilege which American citizens enjoy except that of directing or controlling the affairs of our Government.

He is opposed to all cliques; is death on all demagogues; hates office seekers; repudiates all old party hacks; detests nullification and secession; and "goes in for the UNION"—looking forward, with calm assurance, to that bright day when the destiny of America shall be in the hands of these only, who can claim, as a birth right, the control of those destinies. SAM.

A Terrible Whirlwind in Illinois.

Chicago, May 24, 1855.

Accounts reached this city last night of a most terrible hurricane and whirlwind in the town of Jefferson, Cook county, and other places north and west of here.

On Tuesday afternoon a revolving funnel-shaped cloud passed swiftly along near the ground about sixteen miles north of here, carrying up large sticks of wood, stones, &c. It described a semi-circle towards the southeast, twisting off large trees, and whisking them out of sight instantly. The whirlwind then broke in two and disappeared, but almost immediately formed again, and passed directly back, north and west, with redoubled violence. It struck a heavy framehouse one mile from the Illinois and Wisconsin Railroad, tearing the roof instantly off, and almost immediately afterwards taking the whole house up the spout with all its contents. Nine persons in the house were drawn up and hurled down in different places. Four of them were instantly killed, and others mutilated beyond any prospect of recovery. The whirlwind then passed over a post and rail fence, leaving not the slightest vestige of it. It next took up a barn, and threw it upon the horses and cattle it contained, crushing them at once. The timbers of the house and barn were hurled down to the ground with such violence as to bury them almost out of sight! The house belonged to Mr. Page, whose wife, son and two grand-children were killed. Additional intelligence from the locality more than confirms the above. Accounts are given of persons being carried up one hundred feet in the air and then hurled down with great violence. A number of eye-witnesses have testified to the ravages of the tempest, and describe it as most terrible. The same afternoon, a severe hail storm occurred in this city, after which the sky presented a very singular appearance to the northward, and the weather changed from the most oppressive heat to the most chilling atmosphere.

Speaking Grammatically.—Sal, exclaimed Ebenezer to his dearly beloved, when he arrived in Gotham with his bride, on a wedding tour, "Sal, get on yer Sunday go to meetin' dressing and things, and lets take a peniculer promenade round the prejanets of the principality."

"Well," Zeb, replied the fair one, "I'll do it and nothing shorter. But can't you say your say without talking grammar and college education? If you want me to slather round, and take a trot with you, why in vaulted Jerusalem, don't you say so!"

Massachusetts Nullification.

We ask attention to the extracts we make from an article in a late N. Y. Commercial, on the subject of Massachusetts nullification.

It will be seen that by the law of that State a poor white woman may be summarily arrested and punished, sent back to Europe, with her infant child, a native of the United States, in spite of her bitter wailings. And all for the crime of FOULETRY! For the poor white man, or woman, or child, or even for the free negro, Massachusetts has no bowels of mercy. It is only for the runaway slave that she cares. For him she nullifies a plain provision of the law and the constitution. For him she forswears herself. For him she will dissolve the Union.

Well, perhaps there is some excuse for her. She stole him originally from Africa, and sold him into slavery. Conscience is now, perhaps, picking her for this grand larceny, and she is anxious to make atonement. But it is much cheaper to steal him again than to buy him to set him free. *Fug. Observer.*

Destructive Storm in Burke.

On Wednesday the 23rd ult., a most furious and destructive storm, of thunder, lightning and hail, visited our sister County of Burke. A gentleman of that County, C. L. Lewis Connely, was killed by a stroke of lightning in the house of Mr. Howard, in Morganton. Some other persons, we hear, were knocked down or otherwise injured. The hail fell in particles the size of an egg, it is said, and many persons who were exposed were seriously injured by it. The trees of the forest were prostrated in every direction, so that for some days the passing through the country was almost prohibited. Many houses were also unroofed by the wind, but fortunately no other lives were lost, so far as we have heard.—The greatest damage was, however done to the crops, of all kinds, especially the wheat crop, which was very promising in that county. We learn that the crops of Messrs. Avery, John McDowell, Caldwell, Horaw T. G. & Wm. M. Walton, W. C. Erwin, and many other heavy farmers, were seriously injured. Ten thousand dollars, it is said, will be the damage to the wheat crop alone. We see in most of our exchanges, complaints of similar visitations in all parts of the land. Some portions of this county have suffered very much from the hard washing rains which have lately fallen.—*Asheville Spectator.*

Guano.—In the prosecution of its useful labors the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent Office has published the following instructions for using guano.

"In the application of this valuable manure it is necessary to keep in view its powerful properties, and to exercise great care to prevent its coming into immediate contact with the newly sown seed or the foliage of the plants or flowers. It never should be placed in contact with seeds; for all seeds in the process of germination give off a greater or less quantity of carbonic acid and vinegar; and these acids having strong affinities for the ammoniacal portion of the guano, are apt to attract it so powerfully as to check and even destroy vegetation."

All Honor to Gov. Gardner!

The Governor of Massachusetts has followed up his noble conduct in refusing to remove Judge Loring, by putting his veto on the infamous bill to nullify the fugitive slave law of Congress.

The Attorney General of Massachusetts also came to his aid by giving an official opinion that the "personal liberty bill" is unconstitutional.

But all would not do. The fanatics forthwith re-passed the bill, in spite of the veto—the Senate by 32 votes to 3, and the House by a vote of about three to one.—*Fug. Observer.*

According to the established mode of canvassing in Tennessee, the candidates for Governor are on the stump, traversing the State together, addressing the same audiences, and submitting the issue to the popular judgment upon a full hearing of both sides. Governor Andrew Johnson, the nominee of his party, is the democratic candidate. Colonel Gentry is the opposition candidate, having announced himself without the endorsement of his party, but accepted by them as their candidate by acquiescence in his announcement. The contest has commenced with every indication of a most exciting canvass.

Railroad Speed.—A railroad car, at the ordinary speed of travelling, moves about twice its own length in a second of time—about seventy-four feet. At this velocity, the locomotive drawing wheels, six feet in diameter, make four revolutions per second. A man with a horse and carriage, crossing a railroad track at a speed of six miles an hour, and an express train should be approaching at the moment, it would advance towards him two hundred and fifty-seven feet while he was in the act of crossing a distance barely sufficient to clear the horse and vehicle! Should the horse cross the track at the usual pace of a walk, the train would move towards him while in the act of crossing, over five hundred feet.

