The Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 1855.

☞"Richard Doubledick," the story on our first page, will be found one of the most entertaining that has "gone the rounds" for many-a-day. Its effect must certainly be for good.

☞Gen. CASS still retains his wonted vigor and clearness, as will be seen by a report of a recent speech made by him in the U. S. Senate, to be found in another column. Such speeches cannot but "tell!"

RAILROAD MEETING POSTPONED.—The Railroad Meeting, called for the 22d inst., has been postponed to the 6th of March, at which time it is expected that Mr. STEVENS will be present and address the meeting.

POSTPONED.—The distribution of the "Cosmopolitan Art Association," has been postponed to the 28th of February.

☞Don't forget the *Alpine Lectures* of Rev. Dr. MORRIS, in Christ's Church, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next. Doors open at 6½—Lectures to commence at 7 o'clock.

No Go!—Some fellow, "hard up," on Tuesday night last, made an attempt to enter the Bank in this place, but it was "no go." By cutting away a part of a shutter, he succeeded in getting into the back parlor of Mr. McPHERSON's residence—the Banking-room being *in the same building*—when he lighted a candle, and prepared to work his way into the Bank. But the doors being lined with sheet-iron, he found his progress stopped, when he "left," leaving behind him on the parlor table an augur bit.

☞Hon. James Cooper has resigned the Presidency of the Sunbury and Erie railroad, and ex-Gov. Bigler has been unanimously elected in his stead.

☞The Rev. Dr. REYNOLDS, formerly of Gettysburg, and recently President of Capital University, in Columbus, Ohio, has purchased the High School in Allentown, Pa., from its proprietor, who retires on account of feeble health. It is in a prosperous condition, having had 200 pupils during the past year.

☞Col. FRANKLIN GARDNER, of York Springs, has been appointed by the Governor, Sealer of Weights and Measures for Adams county.

☞GOV. POLLOCK has commissioned CHAS. X. MARTIN, of this place, Aid-de-camp, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

☞Rev. R. HILL and Mr. T. T. TITUS will deliver Temperance Addresses in Christ's Church, on the 22d, at the invitation of the Sons of Temperance, who will have a Regalia procession on the occasion.

☞The House of Representatives, on Monday, by a vote of 126 to 65, passed the Senate resolution, authorizing the President to confer the brevet title of Lieut. General on Major General Scott, for eminent military services.

☞Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL has been elected United States Senator from Illinois, in place of Gen. SHIELDS. He is an anti-Nebraska Democrat, and was elected to Congress last fall. Gen. SHIELDS has been announced as the Democratic candidate for Congress in TRUMBULL'S district.

☞A man has been arrested in one of the upper wards of Philadelphia, supposed to be Kaiser, charged with being an accessory of the Skupinskis in the murder of the boy Lehman, at Richmond, a few years ago. Steps have been taken to ascertain whether the suspicion is correct.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14th.—The steamer Northern Light arrived here this evening shortly before six o'clock, with about 200 passengers and FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in gold.

☞The rumored assassination of Santa Anna is not credited. It is, probably, premature. But it may foreshadow an event likely enough to happen, upon the overthrow of his power in the South. Advices of recent date from Mexico show that his hold upon the reins of government was very feeble, and that he cannot long sustain himself.

THE NEBRASKA QUESTION IN NEBRASKA.—The territorial legislature of Nebraska, elected by the people, has adopted resolutions in favor of the Nebraska bill. They are satisfied with the responsibility of settling the question of free soil or slavery for themselves. They accept the act of Congress and are willing to abide the consequences.

THE COLUMBIA BRIDGE NOT BURNT.—The bridge at Columbia, reported on fire on Tuesday night, was set on fire by some boys, but the flames were extinguished before serious damage had been done.

☞No material damage has resulted from the freshets in the Schuylkill and Lehigh rivers. The canals are uninjured and the ice has broken up and is floating off. At Harrisburg the Susquehanna is still ice-bound.

☞The *Pennsylvanian* publishes "A full history of recent transactions in the Know Nothing Councils of Pennsylvania."

☞The Democratic State Convention of New York has nominated Saml. Ingham for Governor, and passed resolutions denouncing the Know-Nothings and the Maine Liquor Law.

☞A bill has been introduced in the Senate of Indiana, to break up the Know Nothing Lodges in that State. It declares it a conspiracy for persons to bind themselves under solemn oaths for the purpose of depriving any citizens of the State of political rights under the Constitution.

☞Gov. Gorman, in his annual message to the territorial legislature of Minnesota, denounces know-nothingism, saying "such an organization might well soon be expected to [illegible] the sun, because he dares first to [illegible] of civil and religious liberty throughout the civilized world."

The Railroad.

The Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company are requested to meet at the Court-house, on the 6th day of March next, to consider certain propositions made for the construction of the work, by Mr. O'REILLY, of Reading. It is not our purpose now to advocate this or that plan proposed, but to call the attention of all interested (and who is not?) to the importance of attending this meeting. Much, very much, will depend upon its action. It may be that upon the decision which will then be had, will depend the early commencement or abandonment for years of the project—a project than which none of greater moment has ever commended itself to the earnest, active and liberal support of our citizens. We will not repeat, for the fiftieth time, the innumerable advantages which might reasonably be expected to flow from the construction of a Railroad to this place. They are by this time "familiar as household words," and repetition would be adding only unheeded sentences. But, we say, GO TO THE MEETING—go, with an earnest desire to assist in devising "ways and means" to secure the building of the road—not to find fault with this or that method, but to give them all a candid consideration and a thorough sifting, and after a full, fair and *sincere* discussion, adopt that which shall seem most likely to effect this greatly-desired purpose in the shortest possible time, and a high public duty will have been performed. Fault-finding by non-attendants, after the meeting shall have taken action, will come "*too late.*" Go, yourselves, and endeavor to mould that action so as to best subserve the public interests.

Legislative.

On the 10th inst., the House passed finally the bill extending the jurisdiction of the Courts in cases of divorce.

The Judiciary Committee of the House have reported adversely upon the bill to authorize parties to contract for the payment of a greater rate of interest than six per cent.

The Speaker of the Senate, on Wednesday, announced that he had appointed Messrs. Jordon, McClintock and Browne the committee on the joint resolution adopted the day previous, to inquire into the rumors of corruption, &c., relative to the election of a U. S. Senator. Messrs. Eyster, Thompson and Sallade, were appointed on the part of the House.

The House passed finally the act in relation to a bowling saloon at Caledonia Springs, and the act permitting Josiah G. Oyler to peddle in Adams county.

☞Tuesday last was one of the "big days" in Harrisburg—being the occasion on which a U. S. Senator was to have been chosen in place of Mr. COOPER. The Know Nothings had nominated CAMERON, but the opposition to him was strong enough to postpone the election after the second ballot, which was as follows: Cameron 59, Buckalew 27, Wilmot 11, Williams 8, Veech 8, Jones 7, scattering 11. Mr. McCLEAN voted for Mr. BUCKALEW, the Democratic nominee, as did all the other regular Democrats. Dr. MELLINGER did not vote, although he had attended the Know Nothing caucus.

☞Twenty-eight of the thirty-two Know Nothings who seceded from the Legislative caucus for U. S. Senator when the nomination of Gen. Cameron became evident, have issued a circular to their constituents, justifying their secession on the ground that Cameron is too fresh a Know Nothing, and ready to turn with any current that will elect him.

"In reply to the inquiries of our neighbor of the 'Compiler,' we mention that we are not 'booked up' as to the strength of 'Old Line Whiggery' in the Legislature—no demonstration having been made to indicate its *weakness*, as has been done by the 'Democracy.'"—*Adams Sentinel.*

As we expected, our neighbor is not "booked up"—of course, not! Whiggery, *of itself*, in the Legislature, seems to be in a predicament akin to that of the old horse, who was *too weak to draw his last breath.*

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.—A Whig caucus, composed of *eight* members, was held last night, and Mr. Williams nominated for U. S. Senator. The caucus assembled only because the Know Nothing nominee was not a Whig Know Nothing.

☞The present Whig and Know Nothing Legislature appear determined to make the most of their present chance at the State Treasury. A bill is pending in that body to increase the salary of members from $3 per day to $500 for the session, and 10 cents per mile for every mile traveled to and from the seat of government! Under the old per diem allowance, (even a four month's session) the pay of each member did not reach $400.

☞Mr. Pratt, a Whig Know Nothing, has been elected State Senator in Philadelphia county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Foulkrod, by about 2,000 majority over J. Murry Rush, the Democratic candidate. Pratt was, *of course*, supported by the Whigs *and* Know Nothings. Mayor Conrad's police were on the ground, stealing Democratic tickets, making those who would drink drunk, and intimidating poor voters. Know Nothingism will have many election outrages to answer for.

☞What a *purifying* thing Know Nothingism must be. The *Pennsylvanian*, says: "The proceedings of the Know-Nothing Lodges have always been open to us, because there are hundreds in the organization who only became members, in order to get the secrets, and then dispose of them at such prices as they could obtain. In fact, the secrets of many of the Lodges have been a drug in the market, and can now be purchased at as low a price as *two dollars* a Lodge!" And yet these very purchasable fellows are no doubt loudest in prating about the "corruption of the old parties!" Truly, the developments of Know Nothingism become more and more sickening.

☞The agricultural bureau of the patent office has just received from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Japan expedition, quantities of wheat of surpassing beauty and excellence for distribution.

The Westminster Review.

The January number of *The Westminster Review* has been received. The articles in this number are on the following subjects: The Anglo-French Alliance; Ballads of the People; Prussia and Prussian Policy; The Prinzenraub—a Glimpse of Saxon History; Poland—Her History and Prospects; Cambridge University Reform; Austria in the Principalities; and Contemporary Literature.

Messrs. LEONARD SCOTT & Co., No. 79 Fulton street, New York, publishers of these American reprints, offer the four Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine at $10; and when four copies are sent to one address they are furnished at $30. The postage on all is eighty cents.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine for January is also on our table. Its contents are: The Conduct of the War—Civilization: The Census, Education—Zaidee: a Romance, part II.—Rural Economy of Great Britain and Ireland—Mr. Thackeray and his Novels—Peace and Patriotism: a letter to Irenæus—The Story of the Campaign, part II. written in a Tent in the Crimea: giving the position before Sebastopol—Commencement of the Siege—Attack on Balaklava—First Action of Inkerman, 26th October.

"Blackwood" is published by L. SCOTT & Co., as above. The present is a favorable time for new subscribers to begin.

Appointments by the Governor.

Governor Pollock has made the following appointments for the city of Philadelphia, &c.:

Harbor Master at Philadelphia—George R. Graham, Philadelphia.

Sealer of Weights and Measures, late city of Philadelphia—Abraham Myers, Philadelphia.

Bark Inspector, Philadelphia—William D. Baker, Philadelphia.

Lazaretto Physician—Dr. Henry Pleasants, Philadelphia.

Port Physician—D. Howard Taylor, Chester county.

Quarantine Master—Jacob Pepper, Delaware county.

Health Officer—J. W. T. McAllister, Philadelphia.

Master Warden—Joseph E. Hearned, Philadelphia.

Keeper of Powder Magazine—Andrew M'Lean, Philadelphia.

Flour Inspector—Rev. Stephen Miller, Dauphin county.

Whiskey Inspector—John W. Cowell, Bucks county.

Whiskey Inspector—John H. Seltzer, Berks county.

Grain Measurer—Thos. E. Pollock, Philada.

Butter and Lard Inspector—George Metzgar, Philadelphia.

Lumber Inspector—John J. Autin, Northumberland county.

Salted Beef and Pork Inspector—Wm. A. Ott, Philadelphia.

Marble Measurer—Isaac C. Garrigues, Philadelphia.

The Democratic Know Nothings, who contributed their strength to the election of Pollock, have but three in the above list, and they among the least important. However, it serves them right. They should have known, and some of them did know, better.

Adams County Common Schools.

☞In the Report of the State Superintendent of Common Schools, (for a copy of which we are indebted to D. WILLS, Esq.,) we find the following statistics of Adams county, for the school year ending June, 1854:

[From the Report of D. Wills, Esq., Co. Sup't.]

SCHOOLS.	
Number of districts in Adams county,	22
Whole number of schools,	128
Number yet required,	6½
Average number of months taught,	4 m. 22 d.
TEACHERS.	
Number of male teachers,	132
Number of female teachers,	41
Average salaries of males per month,	$17 67
Average salaries of females per month,	10 69
SCHOLARS.	
Number of male scholars,	4,016
Number of female scholars,	3,259
Number learning German,	
Average number of scholars attending school,	46
Cost of teaching each scholar per month,	47c.
RECEIPTS.	
Amount of tax levied for school purposes,	$12,068 58
Do do building purposes,	458 66
Total amount levied,	12,527 24
Received from State appropriation,	2,101 32
From collectors of school tax,	10,001 44
EXPENDITURES.	
Cost of instruction,	$11,220 25
Fuel and contingencies,	1,697 38
Cost of school houses—purchasing, building, renting, repairing, &c.,	1,121 58

Mr. Wills, in his report to the State Superintendent, recommends the limiting of the Directors in each district to three, and allow those three a salary, say from fifty cents to a dollar per day, for every day they attend to their duties as Directors. He makes the suggestion in order to secure the services of the most competent, as he says "it is generally the incompetent men of the district who undertake the task" under the present system.

It appears from the report that there are 9,507 common schools in Pennsylvania, attended by 474,555 scholars, in charge of 11,230 teachers. The cost of teaching each scholar is 43 cts. per month.

"The Four Points."

This is quite a familiar phrase in our Foreign news, as much so, almost, as the four cardinal points of the compass, and yet many are unable to define it. The four points are, first, the free navigation of the Danube; second, the free navigation by all the five powers (Russia, Turkey, England, France and Austria,) of the Black Sea; third, the abolition of the Russian protectorate of the principalities; and fourth, the abandonment of Russia of her assumed right to protect Greek Christians in Turkey.

HARD TO SATISFY.—Heretofore the complaint most prevalent among ice-dealers has been that the ice was too thin, and a scarcity would ensue. This year we notice that in Boston the ice is spoken of as provokingly thick. On many of the ponds it is said to be a foot and a half thick. The ice crops are nearly harvested.

☞The Pittsburg American says that the snow in Lawrence and Armstrong counties, Pa., is from ten to fifteen feet deep.

☞The story that the passengers of the "snowed up" trains in Illinois were compelled to eat dogs, is contradicted.

☞Mrs. Rush, of Philadelphia, is said to have distributed nearly $10,000 among the poor in that city.

☞Gov. Boyd followed the [illegible] of his name as a candidate for Lt. Governor.

Pennsylvania United States Senator.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 12.—There is much caucusing in private circles against Mr. Cameron's election to the U. S. Senate. Much bitterness is evinced by some of the Know-Nothings who bolted the caucus. Amongst those who evince the most determined hostility are Messrs. Franklin, Witmer, Herr and Ball, of the House, and Fleniken, Taggart and Jordan, of the Senate. Whether the opposition will amount to anything is exceedingly doubtful, further than to disorganise, distract and weaken the Know Nothing organization. Those who voted for Cameron in caucus will stick to him, besides whom he has some few friends who support him warmly. The Democratic Know-Nothings threaten to desert "Sam" in a body if the bolters prove recreant. There is an effort making to concentrate the opposition to Mr. Cameron on a new man: Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Luzerne, is spoken of as likely to command the united vote of the opposition. Should their plans mature they will most probably concentrate on him.

☞The Harrisburg Union of Wednesday says:—We have just room to announce to our readers that two ineffectual ballots were had yesterday, for United States Senator, when, upon motion of Mr. Taggart, the convention adjourned until Tuesday, the 27th inst. Upon the last ballot, Gen. Simon Cameron had 59 votes, Charles R. Buckalew 27 votes, and the balance scattering.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.—A resolution has passed both houses for the appointment of a select committee to investigate certain reports that bribery and corruption had been used to affect the election of a U. S. Senator. There was only one negative vote in both houses.

The Democratic caucus, last night, nominated Mr. Buckalew, for U. S. Senator.

More New Counterfeits.

We extract from *Bicknell's Reporter*, the following list of new counterfeits:

Bank of Chester County, West Chester, Pa. 20's, altered from 5's. Vignette, milk maid, farm house, cattle, &c. On either end a medallion head.

Merchants' Bank, Lynchburg, Va. 5's, spurious. Vignette, two female figures, child, shipping, &c. Ship on right end. Milk maid on left end. Wellstood, Banks & Co., engravers. These notes have been altered to all the "Merchants' Banks" in the United States.

Bank of Commerce, Baltimore. 5's, spurious. Vignette, female and shield—over the latter the words Agriculture and Commerce. Female on right and sailor on left end. Impression dark. These notes have been altered to "Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia," "Bank of Commerce, New York," and probably all institutions of this title in the United States.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. 5's, spurious. Vignette, Pennsylvania Coat of Arms, which is wholly unlike the genuine.

Mechanics' & Traders' Bank, Jersey City. 10's, spurious. Vignette, female figure, one arm resting on a sheaf of wheat—female figure on each end, not countersigned by Register. Wellston, Hanson & Co.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, Easton. 5's spurious. Vignette, Arms of State Penna. On left end medallion; on right end, female figure.

Heart-Rending Calamity.

THREE CHILDREN OF A WIDOW BURNT TO DEATH.—On Wednesday night, one of the daughters of widow Tardif, residing with her six children in a small house at Cape Blanc, on the Cove road, went to the garret in search of something, when a spark fell from her candle and ignited a quantity of oakum lying on the floor. The mother and one of the children, aged eleven years, threw themselves upon the flames to smother them, but in vain, and the entire garret was soon in one blaze. Seeing no means of extinguishing the conflagration, and thinking they were all doomed to die, the frantic mother seized her infant from the cradle, and, hugging it in her arms, let herself and child fall on the floor together. The daughter aged eleven embraced one of her young sisters, and at once followed the mother's example. Providentially at the same moment a younger child, aged only 3 years, rushed out and alarmed the neighbors, who came in haste, and drew the miserable victims from the midst of the flames. The eldest daughter, the boy of nine years, and the infant, have since died of their injuries, and there exists slight hopes of saving the fourth child. The mother is in an alarming condition from severe burns on the neck, arms and body, and a contusion on the head. The younger child is out of danger.—*Quebec Mercury, Feb. 10.*

Conference of the United Brethren Church.

The Pennsylvania Annual *Conference* of the United Brethren in Christ, met in Chambersburg, Franklin co., Pa., on the 19th of January.—Bishop J. J. Glossbrenner, presided, assisted by Rev. J. Erb. The following are the appointments made for the coming year:

York District.—Rev. J. Erb, Presiding Elder. Baltimore Station, Rev. S. Enterline; York Station, Rev. W. B. Raber; Philadelphia Station, Rev. J. P. Bishop; York Circuit, Rev'ds. J. Cline and J. W. Bird; Littlestown Circuit, Rev. S. L. Minnick; Jefferson Circuit, F. Grim; Manchester Circuit, Rev. H. W. Rebok; Baltimore Mission, Rev. W. Altman; Lisburn Mission, Rev. T. Crider; Agent for Philadelphia, Rev. J. S. Kessler; York Springs Circuit, Rev. W. Humberger.

Chambersburg District.—Rev. J. Dickson, Presiding Elder.

Chambersburg Station, Rev. Z. A. Colestock; Shopps Station, Rev. W. Wagner; Greencastle Circuit, Rev'ds. J. S. Wents and J. Weidler; Rock Spring Circuit, Rev'ds. J. C. Smith and D. A. Sawney; Big Spring Circuit, Rev. A. Owen; Carlisle Circuit, Rev. G. W. Showman; Perry Circuit, Rev. G. W. Tripner; Path Valley Circuit, T. S. McNeil; Mercersburg Mission, Rev. I. Coombs; Chambersburg Mission, Rev. J. Russel.

THE STATE TREASURER ARRESTED!—A GOOD JOKE.—On Monday morning last an affair occurred in the Railroad cars, while stopping at Pottstown, which is entirely too good to be lost. It appears that a short time since, a person who lodged there over night had carried away with him a valuable gold watch, the property of another. On the morning above named, as the passenger train was passing through the town, a person answering the description of the culprit was discovered sitting in one of the cars by that indefatigable officer M. B. Missimer. He thereupon immediately arrested him. The gentleman remonstrated, but in vain.—He was taken to one of the hotels, where a search was about being instituted, when some one happening to drop in, recognized in the supposed thief, our *newly chosen State Treasurer*, Mr. Slifer! It is needless to say, that the officer was profuse in explanations and apologies, which Mr. S. took in good part, and consented to consider the arrest a "good joke," although too practical and personal to bear repetition.—*Reading Gazette.*

THE EXPECTED GREAT COMET.—The eminent astronomer, M. Babinet, member of the French Academy of Sciences, gives some very interesting details relative to the *return of that great comet* whose periodical course is compared by the most celebrated observers at three hundred years. The result of his investigations is that it will appear in August, 1858, with an uncertainty of two years, more or less; so that between 1856 and 1860 those who are then living may hope to see the great luminary which in 1456 caused Charles V to abdicate.

Speech of General Cass.

☞The Know Nothing Legislature of Michigan has passed resolutions instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of an act by Congress, to prohibit the introduction or existence of Slavery in any of the Territories, especially Kansas and Nebraska, and to introduce, without delay, a bill for the latter purpose, and also to procure the *immediate repeal of the act of 1850—known as the Fugitive Slave Law.*

These resolutions were presented to the American Senate, on Monday week, by the Hon. Mr. Stuart, one of the Michigan Senators, who, with Gen. Cass, will treat them as they deserve to be treated.

Gen. Cass addressed the Senate, at considerable length, in relation to these resolutions, and the party at whose instance they were passed. The old patriarch puts at rest the silly report about his being a Know-Nothing. It was a base slander upon a true American.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate in reference to these instructions. Substantially, he said, that when some years ago the Legislature of Michigan instructed her delegation in Congress to vote for the Wilmot proviso, he said he should resign when called upon to act. The legislature, however, repealed these instructions, and therefore he did not resign. He should now neither follow these instructions nor resign, and he proceeded at some length to state his reasons.

He said.—The Democratic party has lost the ascendency in Michigan. These resolutions result from the action of the new party there. I am now instructed to vote to deprive American citizens in the territories of the power to regulate their relations between master and servant; and to vote for the repeal of the fugitive slave act which was passed to give effect to a solemn guarantee of the constitution. I shall neither obey these instructions nor resign my seat. If a political party whenever or by whatever combinations it attains power, can compel its opponents holding legislative trusts to violate their consciences and consistency or resign their positions it would radically effect the organization of the Senate, and be incompatible with its office as the representative branch of the sovereignty of the States. The Senate would loose every characteristic of permanency as the power was transferred from one party to another. This would operate against the democratic party, for their opponents do not recognise the right to instruct.

Strange doctrines are abroad, and strange organizations are employed to promulgate and enforce them. Our political history contains no such chapter, in the progress of our country, as that which is now opening. The grave questions of constitutionality and policy, which have been so long the battle-cry of parties, are contemptuously rejected, and intolerance, religious and political, finds zealous, and it may be they will prove successful, advocates in this middle of the nineteenth century, boasting with much self complacency of its intelligence, and in this free country founded upon emigration, and grown prosperous and powerful by toleration. It is a system of proscription which would exclude the first general who fell at the head of an organized American army—and nobly and gallantly did he fall, while fighting for our infant liberties, under the walls of Quebec—from all political confidence, because he happened to be born on the wrong side of the Atlantic, and would exclude also the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence from any similar token of regard, because he was a Catholic, were these eminent leaders in our revolutionary cause now living to witness this appeal to local and sectarian prejudices. But Montgomery and Carroll went to their graves with the weight of no such ingratitude upon their hearts. Two great parties, equally attached to the principles of our government, but differing upon many questions of administration, and alternately borne to power and driven from it, whether in place or out of it, watching each other with jealous scrutiny, present a wise and fortunate arrangement for the preservation of freedom and for guarding against the abuse of authority. Such has been our condition, and well and wisely has its work been done. What new experiment is needed? What more does this lately-awakened zeal propose? As a country, we are in possession of everything the heart of man can desire—power, intelligence, prosperity, happiness, abundance, freedom, equality, the religion of God and the respect of man—all the elements, indeed, which give value to social life or security for the duration of political blessings. We want no new parties, no new platforms, no new organizations, and the sooner these dangerous efforts are abandoned, the better it will be for us and those who are to follow us in this heritage of freedom.

During the process of constructing a party upon this narrow basis of exclusion, humbly affecting to know nothing, while resolutely determined to direct everything, and especially of constructing one with principles of organization not only secret in their operation, but seeking unity of action, not of individual conviction and responsibility, but in the surrender of the will of each to the demands of those who gain the direction of the associations—during this process, the public mind must be in a state of feverish excitement, unfriendly to calm deliberation; and majorities acquired by combinations arising out of this state of things do not act under the "fair and proper circumstances" which I declared in 1850 to be indispensable to the obligatory force of legislative instructions.

I am firmly persuaded that the adoption of either of the measures, much more of both, demanded by the Legislature of Michigan, would be the signal for the breaking up of this government, and the dissolution of this confederacy. I know there are many honest men who scout at every idea of danger, and many others who, while admitting it are yet prepared to meet it, let it bring what disasters it may—prepared to sacrifice this magnificent structure of freedom to one over-powering impulse, which leads captive alike the heart and the understanding! This is no time to surrender the outworks of the citadel, to abandon the securities which wisdom and patriotism have provided, and to throw away all the checks we possess against rash and dangerous innovations. For myself, sir, if Providence permit, I shall remain in the position I occupy during the residue of my term of service, unless, indeed, the democracy of Michigan should require me to do what my convictions of duty would prohibit me from doing; in which event I should retire, without hesitation, to private life, where indeed I am sufficiently warned, by the years that have passed over me, I must soon retire, come what may.—But as my life draws towards its close—ay, as it advances—instead of enfeebling, adds strength to my love of country, and continues to console me with bright hopes of her future power and stability.

What I fear above all is, that in the providence of God we may be struck with that judicial blindness with which nations are punished for national offences, and thus add another to the melancholy list of people who had not wisdom enough to appreciate the value of free institutions, nor virtue and firmness to maintain them.

POLITICAL SERMONS.—In the Iowa House of Representatives, on the 22d ult., the bill in relation to the observance of the Christian Sabbath being under consideration, the following amendment was offered:

"It shall be regarded as a violation of the Sabbath to deliver more than one sermon or to preach political sermons on the Sabbath day."

The amendment [illegible]

A Rapid Falling Off!

In June last, an election was held in the city of Philadelphia for Mayor. Mr. Conrad was elected by over eight thousand majority. He received the entire Know-Nothing vote, and the result was regarded as the real strength of the secret order in that city. At the October election, so great had been the change of public opinion, that Gov. Pollock was only able to obtain a majority of *thirty-eight hundred.* Here was a falling off, in the short space of four months, of over *four thousand.* "Sam" *crowed*, to be sure, but it was one of those "crows" which indicated that he was in rather a sickly condition.

Gov. Pollock received in the city of Pittsburg a majority of near fourteen hundred, and in Allegheny city of near twelve hundred. An election was held in both those cities last month for Mayors. Volz, the anti-Know-Nothing Candidate in Pittsburg, beat Morgan, the Know-Nothing Candidate, over four hundred, while Adams, the anti-Know-Nothing Candidate in Allegheny, beat his Know-Nothing competitor nearly three hundred. Here, then, in the short space of three months, a change was effected in public sentiment, in both those cities, of over *three thousand* votes. "Sam" did not crow on this occasion. He was prostrate, though not blind to the fact that his power was departing from him, even faster than he had acquired it.

Gov. Pollock received in the city of Lancaster a majority of nearly eight hundred. This was said to be the real strength of the Know-Nothing organization in that city. An election was had there for Mayor last Tuesday week, and Mr. Albright, the Know-Nothing candidate, was elected by a majority of *two hundred and sixty.* Here, in the short space of four months, there has been a falling off in that organization of nearly *four hundred votes.* Some of "Sam's" friends have been trying to crow about victory, but any man of ordinary shrewdness can see it is the crow which precedes death.

We say to our readers, these are the only important elections which have been held since "Sam's" brilliant achievements in this State, and they prove most conclusively, that instead of the organization increasing in strength and power, it has become manifestly weak.—Democrats, who, previous to the Mayor's election in Philadelphia, had joined the order and assisted in the election of Mayor Conrad, saw their error and remedied it at the October election. The consequence was, that the October election in that city proved the relative strength of parties to be the same as it was heretofore. In Pittsburg and Allegheny cities, the same thing occurred. Those who voted for Gov. Pollock, did it in good faith. Immediately after the October election they saw their error, and remedied it at the Mayor's election. Although Lancaster city is the hot-bed of Know-Nothingism in this State, yet the friends of equal rights have in fact achieved a victory. To reduce the majority of Gov. Pollock some five hundred votes in four months, was a political feat, which "Sam" has no doubt by this time learned is not to be "sneezed at."

We ask then, is there no encouragement in all this? The falling off in these three elections approaches nearly eight thousand votes, and the beauty of this is, the fact has become a part of the recorded political history of the State. It cannot be gainsayed. It is the "hand-writing on the wall," which gives warning that the American people have not, and will not, forget the great principles which gave us a republican existence. Secret organizations may last for a time, and thus work out the plans and schemes of political demagogues, but the "sober second thought" of the people, will remedy the evil, and assert the cause of truth, despite all efforts to the contrary.

If "Sam's" organization has lost in four months succeeding the last October election, eight thousand votes in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Allegheny and Lancaster cities, what will become of the organization before the year 1855 closes? This is a plain question, to which there is a plain answer. It will fall as all other isms have fallen, but to be just remembered that such an organization once existed. There are thousands in this State now, who have had their eyes opened to the injurious tendency of secret political associations, and when they shall again exercise the right of suffrage, it will be in favor of those principles which emanate from the constitution of the country. The signs of the times cannot be mistaken. So says the Harrisburg Union.

Died.

We saw it stated a few days ago that the Rev. MOORE, who had been nominated by the Know-Nothings of New Hampshire, as their candidate for Governor, and who was ineligible, not having resided in the State the requisite length of time, is dead. We may well ask if such a result is not enough to cause men to stop in their mad career? This Reverend gentleman, forgetting his duty to that religion which he preached—forgetting his duty to that God whose doctrines he professed to teach, stepped from the pulpit to the political rostrum, and sought to obtain a civil office through the means of a secret organization. Who can doubt the anxiety of such a man's mind? It was doubtless even greater than would have been that of an ordinary politician. And then, after having worked so hard for it and obtained the nomination, to find he could not serve, poor human nature sunk under the weight of worse than human folly. We have nothing against him. May he rest in peace, and from his fate others of like stripe learn a useful lesson.—*Dem. Union.*

Know Nothing Inconsistency.

To show the hypocrisy and inconsistency of the pretensions of the Know Nothing party, nothing more is necessary than to take any one of the articles of their creed, and constrast it with their conduct. Take, for instance, the following, which we find in the *Know Nothing and American Crusader*, published in Boston, Massachusetts:

"FIRM OPPOSITION TO THE POLITICS OF RELIGION AND THE RELIGION OF POLITICS."

The party professing to stand on that platform, has elected upwards of sixty preachers to the Legislature of the little State in which the *Crusader* is published. In our own State, the editor of the organ of that party—their most prominent candidate for the United States Senate—the renegade Democrat elected to Congress from this district—a dozen or more of the members of our Legislature—all, or nearly all, the canting bigots who, for months past, have been wandering through the country, organizing know-nothing lodges—and a large portion of the swarms of fawning sycophants who crowded the streets and hotels of Harrisburg at the inauguration, to beg for office at the hands of the new Governor—were PREACHERS, and nearly, if not quite all of them, members of the same religious denomination. In other States, the proportions of the same class to the whole party, are about the same as in this; and this is the "*firm opposition*" of know nothingism "*to the religion of politics and the politics of religion!*" Take any other plank in their platform, and compare their actions with it, and their hypocrisy will be as apparent as it is in this.—*Clinton Democrat.*

☞A Clock is on exhibition in New Orleans which, it is said, tells the time in London, Paris, New York, New Orleans, Mexico and San Francisco.

☞Sausages made of red flannel, boot jacks, and the hind quarters of a nightmare, are good for—those who like 'em, but we never did fancy 'em.

☞Why is a piece of [illegible] like an apple? [illegible] the fall of man.