AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

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CARLISLE, PA., MAY 3, 1855.

READ IT.—We mean the speech of Mr. JOHNSON of Northampton county, (to be found on our first page,) delivered in the House of Representatives on the 23d ult., on the subject of Know-Nothingism. We like the tone of this speech—it is eloquent, bold, true, and unanswerable. Let all our readers give the speech a careful perusal, and they will agree with us that its able author is entitled to the thanks of every true-hearted American for the manner in which he has exposed the villainous principles held by that mercenary crew called Know-Nothings.

SPRING.

A bursting into greenness,
A waking as from sleep,
A twitter and a warble
That make the pulses leap;
A sense of renovation,
Of freshness and of health,
A casting off of sordid fear,
A carelessness of wealth.

A watching as in childhood,
For the flowers that one by one,
Open their golden petals
To woo the fitful sun;
A gush, a flash, a gurgle,
A wish to shout and sing,
As filled with hope and gladness,
We hail the vernal SPRING.

We cannot lift up our eyes, in this delightful season, without being tempted to ask, on what principle can we account for the beauty of Spring? Winter has shades as deep, and colors as brilliant, and the great forms of nature are substantially the same, through all the revolutions of the year. We shall seek in vain, therefore, in the accidents of mere organic matter, for the sources of that "vernal delight," which subject all finer spirits to an annual intoxication, and strike home the sense of beauty even to hearts that seem proof against it under all other respects. And it is not among the dead, but among the living, that this beauty originates. It is the renovation of life and joy to all animated beings, that constitutes the great jubilee of nature; the young of animals bursting into existence—the simple and universal pleasures which are diffused by the mere temperature of the air, and the profusion of sustenance—the pairing of birds—the cheerful resumption of rustic toils—the great alleviation of all the miseries of poverty and sickness—our sympathy with the young life, and the promise and the hazards of the vegetable creation—the solemn, yet cheerful impression of the constancy of nature to her great periods of renovation—and the hopes that dart spontaneously forward into the new circle of exertions and enjoyments that is opened up by her hand and her example. Such are some of the conceptions that are forced upon us by appearances of returning Spring, and that seem to account for the emotions of delight with which these appearances are hailed, by every mind endowed with any degree of sensibility, somewhat better than the brightness of colors, or the agreeableness of the smells, that are then presented to our senses.

THE CASH PRINCIPLE.—We observe, that quite a number of our country exchanges have lately adopted "the cash principle," requiring payment in advance for subscriptions, and also, whenever practicable, for advertisements and job work. For our part we are persuaded that the present credit system is injurious both to publishers and patrons. Few persons are aware how much the printer loses by it. In an ordinary subscription list fully thirty per cent. is lost in expenses of collection, bad debts, &c. To this is to be added interest on money due the printer, and lying idle, so far as he is concerned, in the hands of his subscribers. If the cash principle were adopted, and strictly carried out, the paper could be furnished at a less rate, and subscribers would always know exactly how they stand. There would be no "hard thoughts" on settlement day, and there would be no trouble in getting papers discontinued, for they would always stop at the end of the year, unless the "dimes" should be forthcoming. While we are on this subject we would take the liberty of intimating to our subscribers that we have a large amount due us for subscriptions. We need the money, and, if each subscriber will send us up the amount he owes us, he will not feel it, while we *shall* feel it, very sensibly, and very comfortably. Fork over friends, and oblige the printer. Remember, "every little helps," and "many *muckles*, make a *muckle*."

☞ "GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK," for May is upon our table, splendidly embellished, and containing a large amount of reading matter. The character and reputation of the Lady's Book is so well established that it needs no panegyrics. It is read by tens of thousands every month, but had Godey justice done him—did he receive the reward of his enterprise, taste and desire to please, every lady in the land would be a subscriber to his *inimitable* Book. Terms $3 per annum. L. A. GODEY publisher, Philadelphia.

TWO YEARS TO SOON.—We notice, with regret, that a number of the Democratic papers of our State are already discussing the question as to who shall be the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1857. Gen. WEIDMAN of Lebanon, and Hon. ASA PACKER of the "Tenth Legion," have been trotted out as candidates by their respective friends. We hope this discussion of the merits of men may cease—it is premature, impolitic and foolish. Those who are engaged in it are more zealous than wise, and we advise them, in all kindness, to desist. We have no very particular objections to the gentlemen whose names have been thus early presented to the people, except—well, more anon.

SENTENCED.—SOLOMON SNYDER and JAMES JACKSON, convicted at Harrisburg of attempting to kidnap a colored boy, were sentenced by Judge PEARSON on Saturday. The sentence was that each pay a fine of $1,000, and undergo an imprisonment of six years at hard labor.—Right.

☞ On Monday last, Samuel Johnson was sentenced by the Court of Lancaster county, to be *hung for the murder of* Elizabeth Thomas.

☞ The election of Municipal officers for Philadelphia took place on Tuesday, the 1st.

HARD TIMES.—The want of plenty of soft rain water, it is thought, will not soften the times any.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

A bill has passed the House of Representatives providing for the removal of the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia.—This is another piece of Know-Nothing wisdom, and is on a par with other acts that have been smuggled through the lazar-house of Representatives. Should this bill pass the Senate and become a law, the loss to the State in buildings and property, will be from two to three hundred thousand dollars. And why should the seat of government be removed to that city of iniquity, Philadelphia? The Philadelphia *News* answers this question thus:

"A higher order of men, we are sure, could be induced to serve in the Legislature, and the influence and character of that body would be greatly elevated by the proposed change.—Here (in Phila.) a keen and numerous daily press exercises a sleepless vigilance over the actions of public men."

Well, that's cool, decidedly, and exceedingly modest. If the present delegation in the Legislature from Philadelphia are specimens of the "higher order of men" of that city, in the name of heaven what kind of animals must the *lower* order be? It is a notorious fact that Philadelphia has sent more rascals to the Legislature than any twenty counties in the State combined; and yet the *Daily News* urges a removal of the seat of government because it would have a tendency to induce a "higher order of men" to serve as members of the Legislature! Certain it is, we require a "higher order of men" as legislators to those who are now squandering the people's money at Harrisburg, for we verily believe a greater set of knaves never occupied seats even in the Penitentiary. The majority is composed of men hopelessly corrupt and ignorant, and we are very willing to agree that our State and our people are disgraced by sending so many incorrigible scamps to the Legislature. Formerly—and indeed until recently—the people of the different counties considered it their duty to send their best men to the Legislature—men distinguished for honesty and sound sense.—But last fall, in a large majority of the counties, and when Know-Nothingism swept the State like a pestilence, the rule was reversed, and instead of the best men being returned as members of Assembly, the merest demagogues and political gamblers were elected. It is discreditable to our State to make this admission, but it is nevertheless true, and the truth should at all times be proclaimed, even if the character of our people should be involved. Let the honest yeomanry of Pennsylvania scan the doings of the men composing the majority of our Legislature, and they will agree with us that a more corrupt body never assembled outside the dominions of the Prince of Darkness. They have studied well Iago's philosophy, to "put *money in thy purse*," and have entirely neglected the interests of their constituents. The golden calf is their God, and they are ever ready to "crook the servile hinges of the knee," if by so doing they can accomplish their base and wicked purposes. Banks and shaving shops have been chartered by the score—the license system has been repealed, and a jug law enacted in its stead—a bill providing for giving away our State improvements has passed the House, and will doubtless pass the Senate—the members have increased their own pay from $300 to $500 for the session—small counties have been divided, against the wishes of the people residing in them—a bill is now pending to relieve the Pennsylvania Rail-road Company of the tonage tax on coal and lumber, by which the Commonwealth will sustain a loss of several hundred thousand dollars—a disgraceful attempt was made to elect a United States Senator, through the influence of money. In this attempt ministers of the gospel forgot their calling, and instead of writing sermons, they were writing letters in favor of the rich aspirant, not because they loved or cared for him, but because they *knew he would pay them for their services*. A so-called divine here in in Carlisle, was engaged in this despicable business, whose name we may hereafter give to the public. These are some of the acts of the present Legislature, and although there are many other acts equally infamous, these alone are sufficient to stamp the majority with odium.

But, we are digressing—we are positively off the subject we started on entirely. To resume the question at issue—we are opposed to the removal of the seat of government. It would occasion an immense sacrifice of public and private property, for which there is no occasion whatever. Nor would it purify the Legislature to remove it from the pleasant town of Harrisburg to the thickly populated and by no means moral city of Philadelphia. The present Legislature cannot be purified. The members composing the majority might bathe in the waters of Siloam, and they would not be purified, except through special Divine interposition. But the people themselves, we predict, will attend to the matter next fall, and elect a "higher order of men" to enact their laws.—The doings of the present Legislature will have a tendency to make the people more careful who they elect as their representatives. Let the seat of government remain where it is—it would only be making matters worse to remove it to a large city.

MORE TAXATION UPON FARMERS.—The Legislature has a bill before it providing a new office for some K. N. patriot who wishes to live at the public expense. It has already passed the House, and provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Guano brought to the port of Philadelphia, who is to be paid by a tax on the article of one dollar a ton. The amount imported is about 20,000 tons annually, which will put in the Inspector's pocket $20,000 for what should not cost over $1000. If the bill becomes a law, its effect will be to stop guano from coming to Pennsylvania, and drive it over to New Jersey. Why not leave farmers to make their own bargains and examine for themselves the quality of the article they buy, without saddling them with the support of another salaried officer?

THE STAMPEDE FOR THE WEST.—The trains on the Galena, Rock Island, and Burlington railroads are immense. The passengers on the Galena road are bound for Western Wisconsin, northern Iowa, and Minnesota; those on the Rock Island for central Iowa; and those on the Burlington road for southern Iowa. There seems to be a perfect stampede from the eastern States for the magnificent West and Northwest. The emigration, though immense, cannot occupy a tithe of the land, though the stream should continue unabated for the next half-dozen years.

☞ They have new potatoes in Charleston, S. C., and cucumbers in Indianapolis.

THE ANTI-LICENSE LAW.

The anti-license law recently passed by our Legislature, appears to meet with very general opposition in all parts of the State. Several papers devoted to the cause of temperance, denounce the bill in unmeasured terms, and appear to think that it will inflict a permanent injury upon the cause it was intended to benefit, and that a reaction will be the inevitable result. We hope these predictions may not be verified, but yet we confess we have our doubts whether this bill—passed, as it was, in direct opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people of the State—can be productive of any good to the cause of temperance. This bill is, to all intents and purposes, a prohibitory law—such a law as a majority of the people, through the ballot-box, declared last fall should not be passed. The passage of the bill, then, was in opposition to the wishes of a majority of the people of this State—it disregards their verdict, and puts them at defiance. This is a palpable breach of faith, for the vote last fall on the subject of prohibition determined that question, for one year at least. The issue was courted by the friends of temperance themselves. They said, "let the people be permitted to speak on this subject—let a vote be had, and we will abide the issue." In accordance with this expressed desire, the Legislature of 1854 passed an act referring the question to a vote of the people of the whole State. That vote, as our readers are aware, was taken last fall, when the people, to the number of over 300,000 voted upon the question, and decided against prohibition. Thus the question was settled by the people themselves for at least one year to come. The issue was fairly made up, the question fairly stated, and the vote fairly cast. And yet in the face of this decision by the people of the State, the Legislature passes an act, which is in everything but its name, a stringent prohibitory law.

Much as we detest and abhor drunkenness, and earnestly as we desire to see the cause of temperance spread to the "uttermost parts of the earth," we must nevertheless condemn the blind and suicidical policy that has been pursued by a few bigots who appear to think that they have been appointed guardians over the morals of the people. The passage of this anti-license law, was as ill-advised as it was presumptious. The law itself is a miserable bungling piece of composition, and almost amounts to a murder of the English language. It is the legitimate offspring of Know-Nothingism. It is neither temperance nor anti-temperance—and its only distinctive feature is that it authorises and encourages drinking by the jug full instead of by the glass. Instead of being a measure calculated to suppress intemperance, it is the very reverse, (notwithstanding its *prohibitory provisions*,) and gives a free license to drunkards to purchase as much liquor by the jug-full as they please—*it prohibits only in small quantities*. Indeed, we consider it a bill of abominations, and in this opinion we are supported by nearly every temperance paper in the State.

But, the worst feature in this law consists in the disregard that is shown to the wishes of the people, as expressed through the ballot-box. The voice of the people, in all things, should be obeyed. If the Legislature can disregard the majority in one thing they can do so in all matters in which they feel an interest. One of the most prominent features of our government heretofore has been the quiet submission of the minority to the will of the majority.—This feature has always been maintained, and it is one of the main pillars of our republican system. The Legislature, however, puts this principle and the people of the State at defiance, and enacts a law contrary to their expressed opinions. This, as we have said, is a breach of faith—it is dishonest, and unworthy of even a Know-Nothing Legislature, and the consequences to follow must inevitably be injurious to the cause of temperance.

HARD KNOCKS.

One reason why the Know-Nothing members of the Legislature are in favor of removing the seat of government to Philadelphia, is because the landlords of Harrisburg charge too much for boarding, as the members think.—They don't consider—mean creatures that they are—that provisions are enormously high, and that the landlords cannot afford to board them at the same rates they formerly did. The Harrisburg *Item*, a Native or Know-Nothing paper, but possessing more independence than most of the journals of that miserable faction, pitches into the members of Assembly in this language:

Our hotels, it is acknowledged, will compare favorably with any in the State, and for variety, the tables have the benefit of a market second only to Philadelphia. We have known members of the Legislature to form a club, and offer landlords *three or four* dollars a week each for board, when his prices according to the rooms engaged, would run at five and six dollars. They expect to be furnished with lights, fire and servants, to wait their becks at those prices. They guzzle all the liquor that may be presented to them, in their rooms, play cards, smoke, and make night hideous with their revels; jump into bed with their boots on, and chambermaids, without reference to color, are insulted with their insulting importunities. This is a true and very moderate picture of a "Model Legislature." No wonder our landlords become petulent. Nor is this all; respectable women are frequently insulted in the streets, by members and hangers on around the Legislature, until it has become necessary for them to remain within doors after dusk. How many tales of woe might be told of blighted hopes—of ruined reputations—which follow in the wake of each session, but it is not our purpose to harrow the feelings of many a broken spirit, but to repel the slanders against our citizens. We sincerely hope the Senate will pass the bill. Our community would get rid of a moral pestilence—a canker—a leprosy, which taints and pollute the atmosphere.

MEDICAL CENSORS.—We learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger* that a bill is now before Legislature of this State, for the establishment of a Board of Medical Censors, to consist of three regular physicians, to be appointed by the Governor, before whom all practitioners of medicine in this State, irrespective of age or standing in their profession, shall be annually summoned, in order to undergo an examination, *not only as to their qualifications, but as to the progress they have made as relates to the* developments and improvements in the science of medicine; subjecting them, upon the first examination, to a tax of twenty-five dollars, and five dollars for every subsequent yearly inquest. In the event of non compliance with this act, the penalty is, "no recourse in law for the collection of their bills for medical services." Two of these censors are to constitute a quorum, to whose decision in all cases, the third shall submit.

Got His Eyes Opened.

"Some months ago we were induced—partly by philanthropic and partly, perhaps, by curious motives—to attach ourself to a so-called know-nothing council. The ostensible principles of the order were such as we could sympathize with most heartily; and it did not even occur to us that these ostensible principles were to be classed among the "goodly outsides" that "falsehood hath." We were not long in learning, however, that "confusion to Popery" was only a bait to catch the unsuspecting; and that the council of which we had a part was nothing more nor less than a political hot-bed, from which were produced all sorts of schemes and machinations, conducing to the advancement of individuals and cliques, instead of enhancing the general good. We, therefore, withdrew."

The above is the confession of the editor of the Buffalo *Express*, (Whig.) His experience, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, is that of thousands who were wheeled into the proscriptive Order, but soon learned that it "was only a bait to catch the unsuspecting." The workings of the Order show, clearly, that its councils are "nothing more nor less than political hot-beds." The broken down hacks of the old parties, without influence and without hope of preferment, knowing that their political standing could not be rendered less insignificant, rushed eagerly into the conclave, hoping that the chances would favor their longings for power and position.—Subsequent developements show that their hopes were realized—that the old corrupt stagers, with few exceptions, obtained control of the councils, "from which were produced all sorts of schemes and machinations, conducing to the advancement of individuals and cliques." The history of the order in Pennsylvania clearly proves this. Indeed, any unprejudiced mind can be clearly satisfied of its truth by looking at the course of the present Legislature. Since the organization of our government our poor old Commonwealth has never been cursed with such a set of reckless, ignorant, be-deviled representatives. They legislate without knowing or caring what for, and they legislate without any apparent concern as to the consequences. How long will the people of Pennsylvania tolerate such law makers? How long will they permit demagogues to deceive them with the cry of "confusion to Popery," "Americans shall rule America," &c.? Should they repeat the experiment they will find, to their sorrow, that Know-Nothingism is more dangerous, more fatal to their interests, than the power of half a dozen Popes.

☞ Immediately after the October election in Cincinnati, when the Know-Nothings carried the city by five thousand majority, a number of of office seekers, who had acted with the *Democratic party, joined the* K. N's. These men were candidates on the K. N. ticket at the late city election, and were badly beaten.—Their fate should be a warning to all time servers.

RESIGNED.—Joseph Hiss, (who was not all a Joseph,) resigned his seat in the Massachusetts Legislature on Monday, in consequence of the recent investigation, growing out of his connection with the Nunnery Committee. He found the finger of scorn too pointed and fixed to brazen it longer, and thought by slinking back to his peers among the blackguards of Boston, the surest method of avoiding continual contempt. The Legislature should accept his resignation with a vote of thanks.

THE RE-ACTION.—At Masontown, Fayette county, there is a Babtist congregation of between three and four hundred members. We are informed by a well known and creditable citizen of the place, about two weeks since, near two hundred of the members left the congregation because the pastor was found to be a Know-Nothing.

GOV. REEDER AFTER COMMISSIONER MANYPENNY WITH A SHARP STICK.—Gov. Reeder, of Kansas, has addressed a pungent letter to Mr. Manypenny, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reply to the charges made in his official report in January last, that the Governer had been taking an improper advantage of his official position to speculate in lands. He admits that he bought lands, but insists that he paid what they were worth, to parties as competent as he or Commissioner Manypenny to transact business. He concludes by saying that he or the Commissioner is unfit for his place, and proposes that the Commissioner agree that unless he makes good his charge by or before a specific time, that the President dismiss him, and if he does, that the President dismiss Gov. Reeder. Whether the Commissioner will accept this challenge or not, has not yet transpired.

YEARLY MEETING.—The yearly meeting of the Orthodox branch of the Society of Friends was held in Philadelphia last week. Considerable feeling was manifested in regard to the reception of epistles from the Ohio Yearly Meeting. It appears that the Ohio Friends had separated, under the names of Gurneyite and Wilburites, each one of which organized, and issued epistles to the other meetings. The question arose, which should be received, and consequently recognized as the true Society, and was finally decided by the adoption of the epistle of the Wilbur division. The business of the meeting was finished on the 7th day.

☞ One of our Western villages passed an ordinance forbidding taverns to sell liquor on the Sabbath to any except travellers. The next Sunday, every other man in town was seen walking around with a valise in one hand, and two saddle-bags in the other. Ingenious people.

☞ Mayor Farran, the Democratic Mayor recently elected in Cincinnati, has entered into the duties of his office.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—The Grand Encampment will commence its session in Philadelphia the second week in May, and the Grand Lodge during the third week.

THE POSTAGE LAW.—A cotemporary remarks that the new law puts an effectual damper on anonymous letters. Those who send them are now compelled to pay out three cents, which, to such mean souls, imparts a much greater pang than their effusions can possibly inflict on any one else.

FIGURE VS. FACE.—A young stockbroker having married a fat old widow with $100,000, says it wasn't his wife's face that attracted him so much as the figure.

☞ Geo. M. Lauman, formerly of the Harrisburg Union, announces himself as a volunteer candidate for Assembly in Dauphin next fall on the anti-prohibitory platform.

☞ When a man has a great deal of faul to find with a newspaper which he never fails to read, it is a sure sign that he has not paid for it. People seldom find fault with their own property.

☞ The New York Tribune commenced its fifteenth year on the 10th ult. It has, by this time, earned for itself a position and influence which entitle it to place in the very front rank of the American Newspaper Press. Its aggregate circulation is now 177,000 copies, distributed among the several editions as follows:

Daily Tribune	28,350
Semi-Weekly	13,000
Weekly Tribune	127,000
European	500
Special for California	7,000

This is, undoubtedly, a far greater circulation than that of any paper in the United States, and has been attained altogether, by the energy, industry, and varied editorial ability displayed in its columns.

WESTERN PROSPERITY.—The rapid growth of western towns, under the influence of railroad facilities, has seldom been more markedly exhibited than in the case of West Urbana, a village in Champaigne county, one hundred and twenty-nine 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, according to a letter, dated April 4, there are at least one hundred houses, and four or five hundred inhabitants, and it was estimated that nearly three hundred other buildings, of all kinds, were being erected and to be erected during the spring. Included in the buildings are two large hotels, six stores, a large furniture warcroom, four or five lumber-yards, and a large warehouse for forwarding purposes. A Presbyterian Church and large school-house are nearly finished, the school-house costing some $4,000. The village is incorporated and a Post Office established. And all this has been accomplished in eight months. Truly we are a great people, and bring about results almost as marvellously as those ascribed to the magicians of old. The Terre Haute and Alton Road will, in June, give this village a direct communication with Cincinnati and the East, and its extension to the main trunk of the Illinois Central will, during the year, also put them in connection with St. Louis and the West.

POST-MASTER ARRESTED.—The Post-master at New Orleans, G. W. KENDALL, Esq., was arrested a few days since by an agent of the P. O. Department, charged with having purloined money from letters passing through his office. The evidence against him, it is said, is very strong. KENDALL is a man of wealth, and has heretofore stood very high in the estimation of the people of New Orleans. He deserves and should receive the full punishment the law provides for such offences.

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The steamer Illinois left New York for Aspinwall, on the 20th ult., with seven hundred and fifteen passengers on board. Since the completion of the Panama Railroad the emigration to the great Pacific State has largely increased, and is likely to be larger from the eastern States this year than ever before. The emigration is more by families now, whereas, formerly the great portion of the emigrants were single men, and men going without their families. This cannot fail to have a favorable influence upon society, and upon the permanent growth of the golden State. When families go, they go to settle there permanently. The trip to California from New York is an easy one, and the time but about twenty-three days from New York to San Francisco.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY BY CHLOROFORM.—On the night of the 3d ult., the house of Mr. Jacob Fees, of Davis county, Iowa, was robbed of eight hundred dollars, in the following manner: The window was raised, and small rolls of paper saturated with chloroform or opium thrown into the room, by which the house was filled with smoke, and a deep sleep came over all the inmates. The money was between the straw and feather beds in which Mr. Fees and his wife were sleeping. Linen cloths, wet with chloroform, were placed over the faces of the old lady and gentleman, and thus they were kept unconscious while the money was taken from under them. There were five persons in the house, and all slept till an unusually late hour in the morning.

A STREET SCENE.—In Chestnut street, Philadelphia, a gentleman seeing among the promenaders a young girl who had left her parents a fortnight before, accosted her, when she threw off her red shawl and fled, and he pursued her into Fifth street. The police, not knowing what was afoot, arrested both, when, after explanations the gentleman was released, and the girl delivered to her father, to be sent to the house of refuge.

FIRE AT POTTSVILLE.—On the 26th ult., the extensive brewery of GEORGE LAUER, at Pottsville, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at $25,000, on which was an insurance of $10,000.

GRATITUDE OF SLAVES.—Two male slaves of the late Mr. B. B. Brewer, of Annapolis, Md., who had been manumitted by him shortly before his death, appeared before the Orphans' Court, and with their mother, also manumitted, desired to be bound to their late master's widow for ten years.

☞ A gentleman in Portland on lifting up his hat from the table, found a young lady's bustle under it, which so astonished him that he fainted. Fact! A hydropathic application at the town pump was the only thing that brought him too. Great triumph for hydropathy!

REDEEMED AT PAR.—The notes of all the suspended free banks of Illinois are now redeemed at par by the auditor of that State, he having sold the stocks which were pledged for security of the notes. The suspended bank notes of Wisconsin are also redeemed at par.

☞ A Dovetailing Machine has been invented and in use in Boston, which enables a single workman to dovetail with ease from eight hundred to one thousand bureau drawers a day.

☞ The State Treasurer says that the total amount of relief notes in circulation is $383,631.

A HEAVY DAY'S BUSINESS.—We copy the following from the New Orleans Delta of the 17th ultimo:

"Yesterday was, perhaps, the most active day in western produce that has been noticed in our commercial records this season. As a sample, we may mention that some 45,000 bushels of corn were sold on the levee, chiefly at $1 per bushel; nearly 4,000 bbls. mess pork, at $16 to $16 50 per bbl.; 550,000 lbs. bulk meat, at 7¼ cents for hoground; and 4,500 kegs choice lard (in one lot,) at 11¼ cents per pound."

Report of the Committee of the Legislature in the Alleged Bribery Case.

The Committee of the Legislature appointed on the 18th of February last to investigate the alleged attempts at bribery of members of Assembly during the contest for United States Senator, made report on Saturday. The report, as was to have been expected, amounts to little, as it was impossible to get at the whole truth of the matter. A number of important witnesses cleared the State and could not be found.—Those who did testify before the committee, were very careful not to "let the cat out of the bag," that the committee were in search of.—From the result of this investigation, it is very evident that men who can be bribed will not hesitate to perjure themselves rather than expose their guilt. From the Report we take the following extracts. It will be seen that Dr. Jayne and his two friends, (Know-Nothings,) are implicated in the charge of attempting to bribe members. Hon. L. C. Levin, J. S. Haldeman, Senator from York, and A. J. Herr, (all Know-Nothings,) are placed in rather an unenviable position, notwithstanding the efforts of the committee to whitewash over the conduct of these gentlemen. It will be some satisfaction to honest men to know that all the men against whom a suspicion of bribery existed are prominent members of the Know-Nothing Order. But to the extracts from the Report:

One great difficulty in the way of successful and speedy inquiry, was the fact that Dr. David Jayne, his son-in-law, Isaac S. Eshelman, and Michael Piper, all of whom were ascertained to be important witnesses, could not, after the most diligent search, be found. The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and his assistants, as is proved by the testimony herewith submitted, made frequent and diligent efforts to serve subpoenas on these persons; and it has been established, to the entire satisfaction of your Committee, that the two persons first named, if not the third also, have either abjured the Commonwealth for the time being, or wilfully avoided the service of process upon them. In this connection, it is deemed proper to add, that the Committee notified the friends of Dr. Jayne that he was implicated by the testimony taken, and that his character was so involved as to demand his personal attendance and explanation before the Committee. His refusal to appear, under these circumstances, is hardly consistent with any other hypothesis than that of a consciousness on his part that his conduct was incapable of explanation, and justifies the inference that he so considered it. It is proved by the testimony that John F. Herr, a member of the House of Representatives from Luzerne county, was corruptly approached by Dr. Jayne himself, and also by his friends, Eshelman and Piper, and that the only reason why said member was not bribed to vote for Dr. Jayne for United States Senator, was because he promptly and firmly resisted and resented the attempt to seduce him from the path of rectitude.

This witness not only stands unimpeached, but his straightforward statement of his knowledge upon the subject, and the extent to which he is corroborated by other witnesses, have satisfied your committee of the entire truthfulness of his testimony. It may be suggested, in palliation of this manifest attempt at corruption, that Dr. Jayne was inexperienced in politics, and was betrayed into this violation of both law and morals, in the excitement of a heated contest, and acted under the impression that rival candidates were using the same means. However this might be, if he had appeared before your committee, candidly stated the facts, and thereby shown a disposition to redress, so far as in his power, the wrongs committed, and to remove the unjust and prejudicial suspicions and injuries inflicted upon the character of the Legislature by his conduct in the premises, your committee would have felt much more kindly disposed, and inclined to a more charitable view of his case. He has not done this, however; but, in his zeal to obtain an honorable office, he inflicted serious wounds upon the reputation of the Legislature and the character of the committee, and then escaped from its jurisdiction, like a fugitive from justice, anxious only for his own safety and regardless of the wrongs done to others. Your committee, under the circumstance of the absence of the party thus implicated, content themselves with this expression of their opinion, and the publication of the evidence on which it is founded, and leave it to the pleasure of the Senate and House of Representatives, to direct further action on the subject, if they see proper.

The Hon. Lewis C. Levin was also a candidate for the U. L. Senate; or at least intended to become one, upon a certain contingency referred to in the evidence. It seems by the testimony, he intended to raise some thirty or forty thousand dollars, partly in connection with this object, and partly for other purposes, but how much of the fund for each, does not appear.—Railroad bonds to the amount of $4000, and letters of credit for other and less sums were raised by him prior to and not long before the time fixed for the election of U. S. Senator. The railroad bonds were taken in payment of a debt he had a right to contract, but was received with declarations referring to the contingency of his becoming a candidate; but there is no evidence that any portion of the fund so raised was used corruptly by him, or that any attempt was made so to use it by any one, except it may be inferred from what is said to have transpired at the appointed interview between John F. Herr, of the House, and Dr. David Millinger, of the Senate. To say the least of this matter, it is exceedingly unfortunate that such efforts were made to raise this large fund at the exciting time of the canvass for Senator; for not a few of the injurious suspicions and reports had their origin in this very transaction, and by it several members of the House became apparently involved. Your committee take pleasure in hereby unanimously declaring, that, after as thorough an investigation as was practicable, the evidence on this part of the case, taken together, does not criminate any members of the House, nor does it even justify an inference that any of them had acted improperly in the premises. This, too, is said without intending any reflection upon the veracity or character of the witnesses who testified before the committee on this subject. It is believed they acted from good motives and in good faith, but were deceived by statements made to them by others, and which were subsequently found to be incorrect, or at least incapable of substantiation. With these remarks, the testimony of Messrs. Levin, Tucker, Ashmead, Connelly, Nelson, Sanderson, Cooper and others, is submitted, that the Senate and House may form their own conclusions in relation to this fund, and all persons in anywise connected with it.

As to the other candidates whose names were before the Legislature for the office of U. S. Senator, there is no evidence calculated to implicate either of them in the fairness of any efforts that may have been made by them in connection with this high and honorable office.—The names of some of the gentlemen do not appear in the testimony at all, and of those who do, it is not in connection with any fact incompatible with integrity and honor. They are all, therefore, so far as the labors of this committee are concerned, entitled to stand free and clear of any of the charges that brought this investigation into existence.

A hasty perusal of the testimony taken in the course of the investigation might induce the impression that it reflected strongly on Jacob S. Haldeman, the Senator from York. This is especially true of the letter purporting to be written by D. A. Paxton to said Haldeman, requiring him to refund certain moneys, &c. In justice to that Senator, your committee deem it proper to say that the whole testimony upon this transaction taken together, not only fails to prove anything corrupt or improper on his part, but has satisfied the committee that a base attempt was made to extort money from him under false pretences; and very probably a conspiracy concocted for the same purpose. It must be borne in mind that one E. M. Paxton, Esq., is the recognized attorney of Dr. Jayne, and was at Harrisburg with the Doctor during the canvass, and had left only a few days before the date of the letter in question. Assuming that Dr. Jayne or some one for him, had placed $900 in the hands of Mr. Haldeman, and alleging that he had abused a pretended trust, the letter was a palpable endeavor to levy black mail and extort from him $500.

The name "D. R. Paxton," was near enough the correct name of Dr. Jayne's attorney to deceive Mr. Haldeman, and yet no doubt considered far enough from the true name to shield the author of the letter from a supposed danger of a conviction for forgery. The evidence clearly shows that A. J. Herr, Esq., was instrumental in getting up this letter and forwarding it to Mr. Haldeman, and your committee, after a searching investigation, was unable to come to any other conclusion than the one here indicated. Your Committe would direct the special attention of the Senate and House to the testimony of Mr. A. J. Herr, not only in proof of the correctness of the conclusions arrived at, but also as a specimen of prevarication, contradiction and attempted concealments, rarely to be met with.

Outrageous Proceedings in Kansas.

Squatter sovereignty is carried to a high pitch in Kansas, if we are to believe the newspaper reports—and we have no reason to disbelieve them, for they are fully confirmed by our St. Louis correspondent who is well booked up in everything about which he writes.—To show the utter lawlessness that prevails there, we subjoin the following copy of a handbill headed "People's Proclamation," just received from Kansas, dated April 9. It was not circulated there until after the departure of Gov. Reeder, who is now on a visit to his family at Easton, in this State. It reads as follows:

Whereas, Gov. Reeder has shown himself incompetent and unfit for the duties of his position: and whereas, the appointment of a man to the Governorship, without consulting the choice of those to be governed, is an arbitrary exercise of power, the citizens of Kansas have, therefore, resolved to hold an election at Leavenworth on the 28th inst., to elect a person to succeed Gov. Reeder, whose removal will be solicited.

Calls have been made for delegates from each district to meet at Leavenworth on the 28th to elect a suitable person to fill the office, whose name is to be forwarded to the President for appointment.

Such illegal, anarchical conduct deserves the severest reprehension of the Nation, and we hope a lesson will be taught these cut-throat ruffians and desperadoes which will now and forever put a stop to mob-rule and lawlessness, there and elsewhere. Governor Reeder, throughout the whole difficulty, has shown himself to be an honest, upright and fearless Executive; but what can he do, unless the strong arm of the General Government is brought into requisition. His life is in danger if he returns among them, unless something is done by the President to protect him in the discharge of his official duties.

From the Chattanooga (Ten.) Advertiser.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is not a difficult task to find always some who, in the wisdom of their own philosophy, are ever assailing and pointing out the discrepancy of those in power; and especially is this the case when, perchance, if the truth were known, there would be found disappointed hopes and anticipated honors defeated. And too many there are who make great ado about the wrongs of those in power: mistakes are pointed out: this act is wrong—that act not right: and thus the wisdom of some is made strikingly manifest to the world. This class of egotistic philosophers would do well to remember that it is no herculean task to find fault, and that to point out a disease and not to prescribe its remedy evinces but an ignorance of the whole. This class might better show the depth and weight of their own researches by adopting the course of keeping silent, and the thinking community, in that event, might ascribe to them some merit. And this class is not an order peculiar to these times alone; they always are found, and found, too, dispensing the vituperations of half-informed minds, annoyed by reflections of self interest thwarted. In the administration of Monroe, when, stern necessity demanded vindication of our rights and honor, this same class were not found wanting; and when Jackson, in his honest convictions of what was right and just, put a silence to some acts—and, as experience has proved, saved the country from universal bankruptcy—an occasion was offered for the display of such wisdom as alone is known and possessed by this knowing class; and in the administration of Mr. Polk, when the Texas question was up before the people, then, also, the course of Mr. Polk was not only not right, but actually ruinous, in the wise opinions of these statesmanlike gentlemen, and so on all through the administrations that we have had since that of Washington's, exceptions have been taken, insinuations made, and vituperations not withheld.

When such has been the course of men in all administrations, we are not in the least surprised to hear of exceptions taken to the present; and were there none, we should deem the silence as ominous of some strange and foreboding fatality. In the cabinet of Mr. Pierce we find unity, reports notwithstanding to the contrary, upon all the essential points. The several departments over which they preside are looked to with motives and diligence for national good, and to day we believe that the administration of Gen. Pierce, clamorous and noisy as are some interested ones against it, is as strong, and inspires as much confidence in the hearts of the people at large, as that of any foregoing one; and when time shall have fully developed the bearings and results of it, we believe the general sentiment will be, that it was *truly national, wise, and good*: and to those who find delight in relieving their mind of its pent-up slander and calumny, we say, blaze away until satisfaction may be had, and in *coming time public sentiment will* class you where already the calumniators of preceding administrations have been classified.

Seward Triumphant in New York over the "Hindoos."

The New York Legislature, before its adjournment last week, passed by large majorities the following preamble and resolutions, which are the severest things on Know-Nothingism that has yet occurred:

Whereas, Under republican institutions, the free and open public discussion of all questions which are to be decided by the popular vote is imperatively demanded, alike by regard for the popular rights and the public good; and

Whereas, The fundamental law of the land secures to, and enjoins upon each and every citizen the free and independent exercise of the right of suffrage, and has authorized the enactment of penalties against all attempts to interfere with such an exercise of that right by bribes, by menaces, and by undue influence of any sort; and

Whereas, The history and experience of all free governments confirm the solemn warning of Washington's Farewell Address, that "all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, control, counteract or have the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive to the fundamental principles of our government, and of fatal tendency;" therefore,

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That no countenance or support should be given to any endeavor to stifle the open discussion of political topics, or substitute for it the action of societies whose proceedings are not open to the public knowledge; and every attempt to control, by the dictation of such secret societies, or by the imposition of oaths or kindred obligations, the political action of any citizen, is at war with the true meaning of our Government, destructive of personal independence, hostile to the rights of the great body of the people, and detrimental to the great public welfare.

☞ The Virginia Elections will be held on the 3d Monday of May.