# AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

JOHN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

CARLISLE, PA., MAY 17, 1855.


## Standing Committee Meeting.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Cumberland county, are requested to meet at the public house of Jacob Sholl, in Carlisle, on

*Saturday, May 26th, 1855,*

at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing the time for holding the delegate elections in the several townships and boroughs, to elect Delegates to a County Convention, whose duty it will be to appoint Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent the Democracy of Cumberland county in the State Convention that is to assemble on the 4th of July next.

THREE OF THE COMMITTEE.

May 17th, 1855.

The following named gentlemen compose the Standing Committee of Cumberland county, for the present year:

Wm. M. Mateer, Lower Allen; William L. Cocklin, Upper Allen; John Cramer, E. W., Carlisle; Willis Foulk, W. W., Carlisle; Wm. Harper Dickinson; David Eyster, E. Penns.; Peter Minich, Frankford; Robt. G. Young, Hampden; David Hoover, Hopewell; Robert C. M'Culloch, Mifflin; Samuel Eckles Sr., Mechanicsburg; Benjamin Krider, Monroe; Wm. Klink, Newville; Christopher Mellinger, Newton; John G Miller, New Cumberland; Wm. Cornman, N Middleton; Snyder Rupley, S Middleton; Benjamin Duke, Shippensburg Bo.; T. P. Blair, Shippensburg tp.; Dr. James McCulloch, Silver Spring; John Elliott, W. Penns.; Daniel S. Croft, Southampton.

☞ V. B. PALMER'S American Newspaper Agency has been removed from N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, to Brown's new iron building, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.

DRY WEATHER.—The weather is again very dry, and fears are beginning to be entertained that we will have a season like the last. If so, look out for a famine in earnest.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—By a notice published in our advertising columns, it will be seen that a meeting of the Agricultural Society of Cumberland county will be held in the court-house, in this borough, on the 22d inst. As important business is to be transacted at this meeting, we hope to see a good attendance.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—Mr. JOHN OLIVER, of this place, who was so badly injured by receiving a kick from a mule, *the particulars of* which we noticed in our last, died of his injuries on Saturday morning. He leaves a wife and several small children.

ELECTION OF MANAGERS.—An election of Managers of the Carlisle Gas and Water Company took place on Monday last, at the court-house, when the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year—Fred. Watts, Richard Parker, Henry Saxton, E. M. Biddle, Wm. M. Beetem, and L. Todd. The Borough of Carlisle, being entitled to three Directors, elected Henry Saxton, Frank. Gardiner and Henry Glass. It is the intention of the Company, we learn, to push on the Gas works as rapidly as possible, and to have them completed at as early a day as practicable—say by the 1st of October next.

LARGE STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—We happened to step in at RAWLINS' Boot and Shoe store a few days since, and were surprised to see the large and splendid assortment he has on hand. *We venture to say such a stock of boots* and shoes—embracing ladies, gentlemen's, misses and children's wear—has never before been opened in our town. No wonder Mr. R. had to enlarge his store room, for his former space would not have held one-half his stock. His prices, too, are very moderate, which, during these pinching times, is a great consideration. See Mr. R's advertisement in another column, and then go and see him.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The next State Agricultural Fair will be held at Harrisburg, the citizens having subscribed the *sum required* to secure it. The annual address before the Society will be delivered by the Hon. Frederick Watts, of this place, its first President.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.—Just before the adjournment *sine die* of the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Speaker Hiester resigned, when an election to fill his place was gone into. On the ninth ballot William Piatt, (Dem.,) was elected. The final ballot stood as follows:

For Wm. Piatt—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cresswell, Fry, Goodwin, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, M'Clintock, Quiggle, Sager, Walton, Wherry, Heister and Piatt, (Democrats) and Messrs. Hendricks and Haldeman, (*American.*) 17.

For John C Flenniken—Messrs. Crab, Ferguson, *Frazer, Frick*, Jordan, Killinger, Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Skinner and Taggart—14.

For. C. R. Buckalew—Mr. Darsie.

For John Hendricks—Mr. Flenniken.

The contest was terminated by Mr. Piatt voting for himself. He was conducted to the chair, and then addressed the Senate in a brief speech of thanks.

HAVING A GOOD TIME OF IT.—The liquor dealers in New York, by the Recorder's decision, have the privilege of selling as much liquor as they please without license till the 4th of July next. Those who passed the prohibitory law did not anticipate this result.

HOSE CARRIAGE SOLD.—The Goodwill Hose Company (one of the non accepting companies) sold Saturday their hose carriage, 500 feet of hose, &c., to a company in Carlisle, Pa., of the same name.—*Phila. Ledger.*

☞ Bachelors are not entirely lost to the refinement of sentiments, as will be seen by the following toast, offered by one of the much abused fraternity at a celebration: "Ladies—sweetbriars in the garden of life."

☞ Senator Wilson said, in a lecture at Taunton, a few evenings since, that if the K. N. party committed the error of ignoring the slavery question, "in that day it would surely begin to die; and, by the blessing of God, he would do what he could to make it die."

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—On the night of the 3d inst., three men went to the house of Mr. Fahrenbaugh, near Wild Cat Bridge, Indiana, and, having obtained admission, beat the old man and his youngest son severely, and dragging the other son, Cephas, out of doors, shot him dead. Five men were arrested on suspicion, next day, three of whom were fully identified by Mr. Fahrenbaugh and his surviving son, as the murderers, and forthwith lodged in jail at Delphi, Indiana.

## THE LATE LEGISLATURE.

Were it not for the fact that Gov. POLLOCK *is a Know-Nothing*, we would suggest to him the propriety of appointing a day of thanksgiving, that the people might express their gratitude at the final adjournment of the State Legislature. We should all feel rejoiced that the corrupt body of men composing the majority of that oath-bound lazar-house have at *length left the seat of Government*, to return to their betrayed and disgraced constituents. To enumerate the outrages and villainies perpetrated by this corrupt and loathsome body of freebooters, would require more space and time than we can spare at present. As occasion may offer, however, we shall point out some of the corruptions of that miserable corrupt body. Fortunately for the people of the State the Senate contained a sufficient number of honest men to thwart and defeat many of the robber schemes concocted by the reckless gamblers and knaves of the House of Representatives.—As an indication of public sentiment in regard to the baseness of the late Legislature, we select the following extracts from our exchange papers:

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—This body has actually adjourned after a session of four months, and the people seem to exclaim as with one voice, "*May we never look upon its like again!*" Elected upon the *new* platform *of Know-Nothingism*, under the most solemn professions and pledges to put down the *corruptions of old parties*, it *proved* itself the most *corrupt, infamous* and *ignorant* Legislative body that ever assembled in this or any other State in the Union, a declaration almost universally admitted. We ask, what has it done? In the first place it has filled the State with *Shinplasters* Rag Mills, by nearly doubling the Banking Capital of the State—it has legalized the Acts of *all manner of irresponsible corporations*—it has nearly doubled the pay of its own members—it tried to remove the seat of government to Philadelphia, by which an additional debt of *two or three millions* would have been added to the tax-payers' account—it tried to confer upon colored persons all the rights of citizenship now enjoyed by the white freemen of this Commonwealth—and it passed an *Anti-License Law* which stands upon record as a *burlesque* upon all the laws ever enacted in this or any other country upon the face of the Globe.

These, however, are only a small portion of the *iniquities* of the Legislature which has just adjourned. In due time *all their acts* will be laid before the tax-payers of Pensylvania, by which they will fully discover the pernicious effects of Legislation brought about through the instrumentality of *Midnight Lodges*, held together by the most startling oaths!—*Bedford Gazette.*

The Legislature has closed its session of over four months. We are thankful to it for leaving undone some things that were attempted. It did not abolish the Canal Board, and substitute a more expensive management of the public works. It did not veto the Governor's veto and pass a local bankrupt law. It did not remove the seat of government to New Jersey, or even to Philadelphia without the consent of another legislature. *It did not give away the* public works, though it offers the main line quite cheap enough. It did not pass the guano inspection bill, giving a dollar a ton for inspection. Such a tax on agriculture is unnecessary. It did not repeal that portion of the school law providing for the election of county superintendents of public schools. These things were attempted, and failed as it was proper they they should.—*Pittsburg Post.*

A happy day has downed at last—a day long to be remembered in the chequered annals of the old Keystone State.—a day, that may even eclipse our fourth of July's, our twenty-second of February's, our Christman dinners and New Year's jollifications—a day big with ease and peace to our trembling tax-payers—I mean *the day when the present legislature will* enjoy its last riot and break for its constituents, *and, in most instances, for the lonely* shades of perpetual retirement. Like the young cub, their troubles are principally ahead! and oh! what a jubilant reception awaits them.—They have done nearly everything they should not have done, and left undone nearly everything that was demanded and expected by the people. In short this legislature went up like a brilliant rocket in the resplendent reform principle and came down like a very common stick—no, that ain't it either: it went up like a—a—no use in talking—can't do the subject justice. But thanks to every thing terrestrial and celestial, it's near its last kick, and on Tuesday the 8th inst., it will wing its way to its constituents, and just help me, Mr. Editor, in the great goodness of your heart, to roll the great wave of oblivion over it—do it for the sake of the State—*for the sake of all parties*—for the sake of our common humanity.—*Correspondent of Chambersburg Whig.*

The Legislature has adjourned. Upwards of six hundred acts have been passed, very few of which are of a public character. More injury to the interests and prosperity of the people of this State has been done during the past winter than can be repaired in the next half century. Banks, Saving Institutions, &c., have been scattered *broadcast over the* Commonwealth, and all devices by which the labor *and toil of the masses* can be obtained, have been highly favored by the members of the present Legislature. One universal shout of joy will go up from all quarters of the State, on the announcement of its adjournment.—*Lancasterian.*

The session is over, and "what is writ is writ. Would it were worthier." We regret that there is so much in the labors of the last winter that needs repealing, so much that is useless and unmeaning, and so much that is adsolutely prejudicial to the welfare of the community. But we are satisfied that it is no more. We had thought at the outset, on seeing the programme of the winter's iniquity, and after a few test votes had been given on sundry absurd and iniquitous bills, that nothing could *restrain the reckless spirit of the dominant* party. They seemed to be unwilling to *stop at anything save the subversion of all settled institutions.* But a sprinkling of moderation has been since manifested; and having made up our minds to a worse fate, we shall bid adieu to the Legislature of 1855 with as little malice as regret. We owe them the same thanks that the stork in the fable owed the wolf. They had our heads in their mouths, and allowed us to take them out.—*Pittsburg Union.*

The greater number of these were for the incorporation of various kinds of Companies, including a long array of Banks and Insurance Companies. The principal acts of general importance are the Liquor Law and the act for the sale of the Main Line of public improvements.

The papers generally express joy at the termination of a session that has been productive of little good and much evil; and the *Ledger* adds, with quiet sarcasm: "The members now return to the bosom of their constituents to receive *the reward of their public virtue!*"—*Lancaster Whig.*

"We would be doing violence to our sense of justice and honor, were we to say one word in commendation of the legislature. We regard its adjournment a public blessing, and those who have been guilty of improvident legislation, incompetency, and neglect of the business committed to their hands by an honest and confiding constituency, will have leave to adjourn *sine die* themselves."—*Reading Press, K. N.*

WHOLESALE MARRYING.—Six sisters were recently married in the same night, at their house, in Somerset county, Pa.

## DON'T KILL THE BIRDS.

Every class of living things has its uses, its design and mission on earth: and no class or kind can be exterminated without inflicting injury on the human family. *Even insects have* their uses and beneficial effects in the economy of nature. If they check vegetation and reduce the crops, they in many regions and districts prevent over-production, and exhaustion of the soil. But, while nature has assigned to them a task and a use, it has provided against the *too abundant increase of their numbers* by making the insects themselves food for birds. But for the birds and insects, worms and vermin would become so numerous as to destroy all vegetation. The feathered tribes keep down their increase to a safe limit, and would thus preserve a just balance in nature but for the *wanton propensity of man to destroy the birds.* A gun may be found in almost every farm house in the country, and, while it is useful for some purposes, it destroys and frightens away the best friends of the husbandman.—They not only greet him with their morning songs, and delight him with their gay plumage, *their infinite variety and their active and* sprightly industry, but they protect his crops from the increase of vermin that would destroy them. If they devour a few bushels of his grain they compensate him for it by preventing the destruction of ten times more than they claim as their reward.

Were we a farmer we would cultivate the birds as assiduously as we would the domestic fowls, and would *welcome them to an undisturbed* home in our neighborhood. Their morning melodies are more delightful than the best serenade of a city band. Their cheerful activity gives life to the orchards, the fields and the forests. They are pleasant and harmless friends of man, and their wanton destruction is not only cruel, but most injurious to the farmer and gardner.

*But strong* as the reasons are that demand an increase of the feathered tribes, man with his murderous gun pursues them until in thickly settled regions they are almost exterminated. Were the uses of these birds understood, and their melody, their innocence, and their beauty duly appreciated, the guns of the urchins and the sportsmen would almost as soon be aimed at the domestic fowls. A writer in the *Gennessee Farmer*, an excellent agricultural journal, has the following just remarks on this subject:

Suppose the State of New York had a thous and robbins where it now has one, how many caterpillars, moths, worms, grubs, and other *voracious insects would these birds consume?* If public opinion were only enlightened on this subject, so as to protect all insectivorous birds, we should soon cease to complain of curculios, weevils, peach tree and apple tree borers, peabugs, and a hundred garden birds, flies, snails, grass hoppers, locusts, cotton and tobacco worms. We have had opportunities for studying most of these depredators, and regard the unnatural destruction of birds, and their expulsion from all so-called civilized communities, *as the principal cause of the increase of insects.*

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Let us study Nature and observe how nearly all the feathered tribes, with which we are familiar, hatch their young at that season of the year when insects and their larva most abound, when so many millions are daily consumed to feed the voracious broods of rapidly growing birds. In Maryland and Virginia large flocks of turkeys are reared expressively to be driven through tobacco fields by children "to worm the crop." A turkey, from the *time it is large enough to eat a worm* till it attains its full growth, will consume an incredible number of insects, and forcibly illustrates an important law. Barn-yard fowls, doves and pigeons may also be cultivated at a profit.

Were it not for the fact that insects devour each other, and are destroyed in countless numbers every year by the birds, they might soon accumulate to such an extent as to sweep every vestage of vegetation from the face of the earth. The extermination of all the feathered tribes in wanton sport, and in ignorance of Nature's laws, would tend rapidly towards such a result. There are very few birds that do harm, and their mischief can be prevented by far better means than by killing them. It should be made a penal offence to kill a harmless bird, *for it is a public injury.* Nor is the injury in the aggregate a trifling one. Taking this whole country together the birds, by destroying the insects and vermin, save food enough each year to feed a city as large as Philada. Let every farmer cultivate bidrs, encourage their free and unmolested use of his *forests* and fields, and their rapid multiplication in his neighborhood. They will help to protect his crops, and increase their quantity. They may commit some depredations but they will do for him tenfold more good than harm.

Nature's God has adjusted a nice balance among all living things, and for a wise and beneficent purpose. If there were no insects and worms the rankness of vegetation would soon exhaust the soil. If there was no check to the multiplication of insects and vermin they would soon destroy all vegetation. The birds are the check. If mankind for mere wanton sport destroys the birds the insects and vermin increase, and the crops are consequently reduced. Birds fit for food may be killed for that purpose. But such as are not used for food *should not be destroyed.*

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.—The bill for the sale of the Main Line of the public works of *this State*, has been signed by the Governor and is now a law. The minimum price, as finally fixed by the Legislature, *is seven and a* half millions of dollars, except to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to which the minimum price is fixed at eight and a half millions of dollars. This additional price to the Railroad Company is in consideration of the remission of the tax of three mills now imposed by the State on the Company. There is great uncertainty of finding a purchaser at the price fixed.

The total receipts of the Main Line from Nov. 30, 1853, to the 1st of April, 1854, were $378,603 51; for the same period in the present year, $248,486 49; thus showing a decrease in 1855 of $130,177 08, of which about $50,000 was from the disuse of the Allegheny Portage Road by the Pennsylvania and Central Road, after the completion of the latter.

A PRESIDENTIAL TEAM.—The party that rallies on the Poole platform have made the following nominations for the Presidency:

For President,
GEN. JOSEPH HISS, of Mass.
For Vice President,
MRS. PATTERSON, of Boston.

We did not before know that Hiss was a General. Mrs. P., who will act as his vice, if elected, has done corporal service in the Bay State.—*Albany Atlas.*

## DOMESTIC ITEMS FOR THE LADIES.

TO BOIL HAM.—Cut some slices of ham a quarter of an inch thick, soak them in hot water, for half an hour, or give them a scalding in a pan over the fire; then take them up and lay them on a gridiron, over bright coals; when the outside is browned, turn the other, then put the slices on a hot dish, butter them freely, sprinkle pepper over, and serve. Or, after scalding them, wipe them dry, dip each slice in beaten eggs, then into rolled crackers, and fry or broil.

SKIPPERS IN BACON.—I cure my hams with salt, sugar and saltpetre; after remaining down four weeks, as I take up the hams from the salt, I rub each piece on the flesh side with fine black pepper, and then hang up and smoke, a dark brown color, with green hickory wood, and then let it hang until wanted for use. Sometimes they have hung two years. Before I commenced using the pepper, I had to take my hams down and pack in ashes in the spring of the year. The above plan will prevent skippers in bacon.

CORN BREAD.—Everybody who has been at the Mansion House, at Buffalo, New York, has learned the luxury of the corn bread there provided. The clerk is often taxed to write directions for home manufacture, and I thus procured a recipe for domestic use, which I copy for you, so that those who wish may try a piece of bread from the Mansion. It is as follows: "One quart of sour milk, two table spoonfuls of saleratus, four ounces of butter, three table spoonfuls of flour, three eggs, and corn meal sufficient to make a stiff batter."

MUFFINS.—Mix a quart of wheat flour smoothly with a pint and a half of lukewarm milk, have a tea-cup of yeast, a couple of beaten eggs, a heaping tea spoonful of salt, and a couple of table spoonfuls of lukewarm melted butter. Set the batter in a warm place to rise. When light, butter your muffin cups, turn in the mixture and bake the muffins till a light brown.

POUND CAKE.—One pound dried sifted flour, the same of loaf sugar, and the whites of twelve eggs and the yolks of seven. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar by degrees, then the eggs and flour; beat it all well together for an hour, mixing a table spoonful of rose-water, a little nutmeg or cinnamon, two cups of cream, and a teaspoonful of saleratus. To be baked in a quick oven.

BREAKFAST BUTTER CAKES.—One quart of sour milk, one tea-spoonful saleratus, a little salt, one and a half cups of boiled rice, two table spoonfuls of molasses or half cup of sugar, a little ginger, and flour enough to make a stiff batter.

BUTTER CAKES FOR TEA.—Beat two eggs, put them in half pint of milk, and a tea cup of cream, with half a tea-spoonful of saleratus dissolved in the cream, a little salt, cinnamon and a little rose water if you like, stir in sifted flour till the batter is smooth and thick. Bake them on a griddle or in a pan. Butter the pan well, drop the batter in small round cakes and quite thin. They must be turned and nicely browned. Lay them on a plate, in a pile, with a little butter between each layer.

TO SWEETEN RANCID BUTTER.—It is said that working rancid butter in milk, and afterwards churning it, will restore to former sweetness. The experiment is easily tried, and the "consummation devoutly to be wished," for surely nothing is more repulsive than rancid *butter.*

TO SECURE BACON FROM THE FLY.—A writer in the American Farmer recommends as an infallible remedy against the fly: When your bacon is smoked early in the spring before the fly has made its appearance, take quick lime slacked to a dry powder, and rub the meat thoroughly on every part, with it leaving it adhere as much as possible; hang up your meat, and rest secure from any trouble from insects.

CHICKEN PIE.—Joint the chickens, which should be young and tender—boil them in just sufficient water to cover them. When nearly tender, take them out of the liquor, and lay them in a deep pudding dish, lined with pie crust. To each layer of chicken, put three or four slices of pork—add a little of the liquor in which they were boiled, and a couple of ounces of butter, cut into small pieces—sprinkle a little flour over the whole, cover it with nice pie crust, and ornament the top with some of your pastry. Bake it in a quick oven one hour.

LEMON PIE.—For one pie, take couple of good sized fresh lemons, squeeze out the juice, and mix it with half a pint of molasses, or sufficient sugar to make the juice sweet. Chop the peel fine, line deep pie plates with your pastry, then sprinkle on a layer of your chopped lemon peel, turn in part of the mixed sugar or molasses and juice, then cover the whole with pie crust, rolled very thin—put in another layer of peel, sweetened juice, and crust, and so on till all the lemon is used. Cover the whole with a thick crust, and bake the pie about half an hour.

DYSPEPSIA BREAD.—Three quarts of unbolted wheat meal; 1 quart of soft warm water, a gill of fresh yeast, a gill of molasses, 1 teaspoonful of saleratus. This will make two loaves, and should remain in the oven at least two hours. It will need from eight to twelve hours to rise.

☞ An election riot occurred in Louisville, Ky., last Saturday, between the Know-Nothings and the Germans, one of the peculiarities was a funeral procession stoned and dispersed. Whether the dead individual was a "Know-Nothing" or a "foreigner," the account does not say.

THE NUNNERY COMMITTEE AGAIN.—The Boston Transcript says it is not improbable that the whole doings at Roxbury will be the subject of legal investigation, and that all the gentlemen who visited the Catholic School will have an opportunity to defend themselves before a jury.

DOWN ON THE GOVERNOR.—The Lancaster *Examiner* and Norristown *Herald*, two of the staunchest and best old-line Whig papers in this State, have come out in strong condemnation of the recent appointments of Gov. Pollock. With one or two exceptions, they pronounce them "not fit to be made." The *Examiner* goes into particulars, and gives some off-hand portraits of the Leather, Bark, Whiskey, and Flour Inspectors, which are by no means flattering to those functionaries. That of Doctor Seltzer is drawn with a very rough stick, and makes a picture which neither he or his friends will look at with admiration.

*From the Luzerne (Penn.) Union.*

## OPPOSITION SPEECHES OF 1852 AND 1855.

It is a matter of deep regret that the speeches of our political orators in exciting campaigns are not more frequently reported. Much valuable political information, besides many glorious examples of consistency and adherence to principles under difficulties, are thus lost to the country; for instance, let the mind of the reader revert to the campaign of 1852, he will find a staple article of all opposition to run somewhat thus:

*Abstract of Whig speeches of 1852.*

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Though Gen. Pierce is almost totally unknown, there is one circumstance connected with his history which should condemn him forever in your estimation—I allude to the significant fact that he lives in New Hampshire, and in that State *no Catholic is allowed to hold an office.* The monstrosity of this regulation in a republican country, where the *rights of conscience should be freely enjoyed by* all, is frightful! And the mere fact that Gen. Pierce lives in a State with such a constitution, and that he has failed to change it in that particular, should of itself arouse against him the bitter indignation of the country.

On the other hand, look at the gallant Scott. He is above all such unworthy prejudices, and the fact that his wife is a member of that unjustly-proscribed sect, and that his daughter has been placed in a convent, abundantly proves this; and if further proof is required, I need only refer to the fact that on his election tours he goes to the Catholic church wherever he finds one open. [Cheers.] But he is more; he is the devoted friend of the foreigner, whether of the Catholic or Protestant faith.

In the splendid pictorial history of his life, recently issued by the pious Greeley, you will find set forth at length how bravely he defended the poor Irishmen who were taken prisoners with him by the British on the Canadian frontiers, and the whole country has read with the deepest interest those eloquent speeches he has delivered in Ohio where he so feelingly and appropriately expressed his admiration of the "rich Irish brogue" and the "sweet German accent." [Cheers.] Vote, then, for Scott, the friend of the foreigner, the friend of the Catholic! Down with Pierce, the advocate of the odious test in the New Hampshire constitution *which prevents our patriotic and well-beloved* Catholic citizens from holding any office whatever, and let us march on to triumph under the great banner of republican equality, recognizing in every foreigner a brother! [Three cheers from the whig meeting.]

The speech from the same orator to the same audience in 1855 would run about as follows:

*Sketch of Opposition Speech, 1855.*

FELLOW CITIZENS: The great question which rises far above all others in importance is, whether *Americans shall rule America*, and whether we shall be brought under the dominion of the Pope. I hold that it is dangerous to intrust any Catholic with any office whatever. [Cheers.] And that no foreigner should be appointed or elected to any public station. [Cheers.] The democratic party is made up almost entirely of foreign material, and everybody that wants to express his hostility to foreign influence must commence operations by defeating the democratic ticket. The democrats are the only *friends of the foreigners*; if we *defeat and drive* that party from power, they will have no friends left to advocate their cause, and we can pass just such laws in regard to them as we choose. We can deprive them of all chance of political promotion, we can take from them the rights of suffrage; and, finally, build a wall round the nation and be as exclusive as that pattern nation, Japan, where no foreigner has been allowed to settle for centuries—where Japanese only are allowed to rule Japan—where stray foreigners *are caged as curiosities*—and where, under native rule, one of the most delightful and orderly systems of despotism the world ever saw has long been successfully established.

The whole secret of our future prosperity hinges on one point. If we stand firmly by our native-born citizens, and war against the foreigners, all will be well; if, not, we shall all be chained to the car of Popery, and be completely *under the dominion of foreign influence.* A native-born fool and tyrant would always make a better officer than an intelligent and liberal foreigner, no matter how long he has been living in the country. [Cheers.] A Lafayette or a Kosciusko would not bear comparison for a moment with the bright light of wisdom, of virtue, and patriotism who received the senatorial caucus nomination of our worthy legislators! [Cheers.] Keep the great ball of American principles rolling on, and let your watchword be—every foreigner is a foe, and every Catholic a deadly enemy! [Cheers.]—Forget that all your ancestors came from a foreign country, (many of them as criminals and paupers;) such reminiscences are disagreeable; but rather imitate the example of the aspiring youth, who, when fortune smiled upon him, cut the acquaintance of his mother, who disgraced herself by being a washerwoman! [Cheers.] Forget that foreigners and Catholics have shared with us all the dangers and trials of our national existence. It is folly to think of paying old debts when you can evade them. [Cheers.] But roll yourselves up in the glorious folds of the Star-spangled Banner, proudly mount upon the pinions of the American eagle, and with the *Goddess of Liberty to act as pioneer, soar proudly* up to that pinnacle of national prosperity where every member of the Know-Nothing order will be a freeman, and every foreigner or Catholic a slave! [Cheers.]

☞ The Governor of Massachusetts has refused to agree to the address of the Legislature asking for the removal of Judge Loring from the office of Judge of Probate. Judge Loring, it will be remembered, while acting as a United States Commissioner, restored the fugitive Burns to his master, a decision which produced some disturbance in Boston among the Anti Slavery portion of the population. To punish him for that decision the present Legislature addressed the Governor for his removal from the office of Probate, which he also holds. The Governor refuses to agree to the address, because the Legislature has no right to remove a judge at their mere wish, and without cause. As the Governor interprets the constitution, the Judges hold office during good behavior, and are removed by impeachment for crime, and by address for any dispensation of Providence that makes them, without criminality, incompetent to perform properly *the duties of their office.*—It is not alleged that Judge Loring has committed *any crime against* the laws of the United States or of Massachusetts. It is not alleged that he is rendered unfit for the performance of the duties of his office by insanity, physical incapacity, or any other visitation of Providence. The Governor says:

To the allegation that Judge Loring has shocked the popular sentiment of Massachusetts, it may be pertinent to ask what the duty judges is. Are they to expound the laws as made by the lawmaking power, or are they to construe them in accordance with popular sentiment? When the time arrives that a judge so violates his oath of office as to shape his decisions according to the fluctuations of popular feeling, we become a government not of laws but of men.

Supposing, as is alleged, that according to the ordinary balancing of conflicting testimony, the decision of Judge Loring was erroneous, no one asserts or believes that he wilfully adjudicated wrongly and corruptly. The error, if error it be considered, was a mistake. In a judge, then, to be removed from office, even if in the execution of that office he gives a mistaken judgement? Such an impractical and dangerous policy would lead to a daily removal among judicial officers of our inferior courts as often as their decisions were over-ruled by higher tribunals.

The reasoning of the Gov. is good and sound, and the attempt of the Massachusetts Legislature to nullify the constitution and laws of the United States has been very properly rebuked by the Governor.

[*From the St. Louis Intelligencer, May 5.*]

## THE DIFFICULTIES IN KANSAS; THE LAW DEFIED.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT LEAVENWORTH CITY.

We are indebted to passengers on the Missouri river packets down last evening, for the following account of a homicide at Leavenworth City, which has created the most intense excitement in and around that town. It seems that there was a meeting of squatters and citizens of the town and neighborhood generally in Leavenworth City on Monday last, got together for the purpose of making a public demonstration of opinion with regard to the claims of the squatters, the election, the slavery agitation and other prominent questions agitated in that section. There was a large attendance of pro-slavery and anti-slavery men, and the meeting was characterised by uproariousness, bickering, confusion and ebullition of animosity between the two factions.

A question among others was put to vote by the Chairman, and the vote being close, a division was called by ordering the ayes to one side of the house and the noes to the other. Malcom Clark, a prominent politician of the pro-slavery faction, and a large owner of, or a squatter on land in and about the town, cried out, "*We have the majority,*" to which a lawyer named McCrea, a leader of the Free-soil faction, answered, It's a lie;" whereupon Clark advanced upon him and struck him with a club, which would have felled him had he not been prevented by staggering against the wall. As soon as he recovered from the stun, McCrea drew a *revolver and shot Clark, killing him instantly.* McCrea then fled, hotly pursued by a number of Clark's friends, who fired several shots at him; none of which, however, took effect. He ran to the river, and sought shelter behind the bank, which was abrupt and high, whence his friends took him in their protection, removed him to the *fort, two miles distant, and delivered him to the* military authorities, who locked him up in the guard house.

Great excitement ensued. Threats of mob violence and Lynch law were threatened, but no unlawful demonstrations made. A petition was gotten up by the mob, and signed by three or four hundred names, requesting the officers in command at the fort to give up the prisoner, promising to give him the benefit of an impartial trial by jury. The petition was not acceded to, and the prisoner was still confined in the guard-house at the time our informant left.

A handbill was printed and circulated all over the country, up and down the river, calling upon all Pro-slavery men, all true men of the South and of Slavery in Kansas, to meet on Thursday at Leavenworth City, to take into consideration the aspect of affairs, and adopt measures of proceeding in the present crisis. The handbill is signed by B. F. Stringfellow and John W. Kelly, editors of the *Squatter Sovereign*, J. Marion Alexander, and a number of others.

THE PARKVILLE LUMINARY—WHY IT WAS DESTROYED.

The *Western Reporter* says that the mobbing of the *Parkville Luminary* was caused by the following paragraph which it published. Read and see how much Abolitionism there is in it:

"We have occupied conservative and national ground, promptly opposing the measures and men who have brought on these crisis. Will the President meet it? Surely he cannot longer follow councils of the Abolitionists and Nullifiers? The country demands that sound, firm, energetic men have the direction of public affairs, who will *impress and enforce justice and* law.—There is virtually no law in Kansas, and no security for law and property, save in the sense of honor and justice cherished by every true pioneer. This may save the country from the bloodshed, but the Government is held up to ridicule and contempt, and its authority disregarded; *judges of elections* have been displaced, and others appointed—the polls have, in some instances, been guarded with pistols and bowie-knives—and some of those elected are going to the Governor swearing that if he does not give a certificate of *election immediately* they will "cut his throat from ear to ear!" Is *the flag of our country to be no longer protection?* or are individuals of companies of men to declare we will *not* and it must be so without regard to law? Is this what the authors of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill meant by Squatter Sovereignty?"

[*From the St. Louis Democrat.*]

The latest Western papers have learned that George S. Park was severely lynched in Kansas Territory a few days ago, and his dwelling house burned to the ground, and say exultantly, the "*work goes bravely on.*"

The *Weekly Platte Argus* warns both Park and Patterson not to appear in Weston on Saturday, (to-day.) The mob resolutions it will be remembered by our readers, were to the effect that if these men were found in Weston on that day they should be thrown into the Missouri river, or be followed to Kansas and hung.

The *Argus* says the "the course of those who committed to the bottom of the Missouri river the *Luminary* press, has been sanctioned by a very large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of Clay county, who have appointed committees to wait upon and warn off Abolition preachers."

Surely the people of that section of the State must be possessed of some devils that drove the swine over the precipice into the sea. How reasonable beings can be guilty of such reckless lawlessness we cannot divine.

## THE TWO SPEAKERS.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the *North American*, makes the following notice of the two *gentlemen—the one a Democrat*, and the other a Know-Nothing—who filled the Speakers *Chairs in the late Legislature.* The handsome tribute paid to Mr. Hiester, by a political opponent, is an indirect *compliment to the party* which numbers him among its most trusted members; and the unqualified censure of Mr. Strong, by a political friend, who had considerations of interest to induce him to overlook venial faults, is another instance of the palpatable fact that the Know-Nothing leaders are the worst of men:

"Mr. Speaker Hiester, of the Senate, received, on a call of the yeas and nays, a unanimous vote of thanks for his courtesy and impartiality; a vote he fully deserved. He filled the office well, and threw *the weight of his influence in fa*vor of men of integrity. In the appointment of committees, and in various other methods, he showed his own honesty by entrusting delicate and important duties to men of the right stamp; in which particular there was a *striking contrast* between him and other Speakers in other bodies.

"Mr. Strong received nominally a vote of thanks from the House, but his friends prevented a call of the yeas and nays upon the resolution, or a very formidable opposition would have *developed itself.* As it was, there was an implied compromise that the resolution would be permitted to pass, if members were not required to record their votes in favor of it. Mr. Strong is not aware of the estimate all important persons placed upon him as a *Speaker*, and had even the bad taste, in the few remarks he made *before* dismissing the House, to refer exultingly to the resolution of thanks which had been adopted, he mistakingly said, without a single dissenting voice. In truth, he made the most unpleasant, unsuccessful and unpopular Speaker that ever filled that chair. *He is a man of* great irritability of temper, and lacked very much of being reasonably familiar with the rules. He was arbitrary in the proportion that he was ignorant of his duties, and kept the house and himself in annoyance. Every visitor observed and I have heard numbers remark it. But he thinks he did bravely, and it is, *perhaps*, not fair to undeceive him, as he naturally desires his last impressions of legislative life to be agreeable. Still, it is notorious that he could not this day receive six votes for an election to the post he has filled for the last four months. That is the best commentary on the success with which *he filled it.*"

☞ The pay of the French Soldier is one cent per day. Out of that munificent endowment he must provide himself with thread, needles, &c., to keep his uniform in repair. Then he must replace all things lost or spoiled while in *his possession, from the army stores.* He is furnished with one pair of pantaloons and one pair of shoes per year, and one coat every two years. On leaving service at the end of the seven years, the gun, sabre and coat are taken from him, and whatever is left he is entitled to.

## Latest Foreign News.

By the Asia, we have five days' later news from Europe; but it is not so important as was expected. The bombardment of Sebastopol continued, without material progress towards reducing the town. There is a rumor that the Allies had suspended their fire, but the story wants confirmation. It is stated that there was a severe passage between the French and Russians at a sortie on the 14th, the hottest fight since Inkermann. Another sortie, on the 18th, was promptly repulsed. The French say that they have made some important advances near the Malakoff tower, while Prince Gorchakoff says the fire of the Allies was slacking up; that he had destroyed some of their advanced works, and that the Russian losses were diminishing. The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas have gone to the Crimea. Menchikoff is not dead. Prussia appears to be siding with Austria in favor of Russia. From Japan we hear of the ratification of the Treaty with the United States, which took place at Simoda, on the 21st of February. The Chinese insurgents have left Shanghai. The opening of the Universal Exhibition at Paris had been postponed to the 10th or 15th of May.

The cholera has broken out among the French troops at Sebastopol, and was raging fiercely. Some very suspicious messages are passing between Austria and Prussia. The Vienna Conference had broken up. Lord Palmerston had announced in Parliment that in these conferences Russia had submitted no counter proposals, and simply rejected those of the Allies. The Telegraph, however, of a date subsequent to this announcement, tells us of an additional conference, at which Russia submitted propositions which were immediately rejected.

The telegraph communication between London and the Crimea is now complete, and a message has been received thereby. The Emperor Napoleon is about to set out for the Crimea. His camp equippage is said to have already gone there. It is said that Gen. Pelissier will supersede Canrobert.

## Died.

Suddenly on Monday morning last, SAMUEL C. WUNDERLICH, son of the late SIMON WONDERLICH Esq., in the 28th year of his age.

## Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1855

Flour and Meal.—Breadstuffs of all descriptions are quiet but firm. The sales for export are light, at $10¾ a 11. The offerings for home consumption were at $10 75 per bbl. for common and good brands. Sales at $10 75 a 12. per bbl. for extra and fancy brands. Rye flour is firm. Last sales at $7 a 7 25, and Pennsylvania and Brandywine Corn Meal at $5 per bbl. A lot of old stock at $4 ol.

Grain.—Wheat is not so active. Sales of red at $2 00 a 2 05 and Penna. white $2 70 a 2 71. Rye is unsettled—sales at 155c. 168 a 167c. Corn is lower. Sales of 13,000 bushels Southern and Penna. yellow at 112c afloat.—Good Penna. Oats have advanced and are selling at 65c a 69c per bu.

Whiskey is in demand at 40c in bbls., and 39c in hhds.

Cloverseed is quiet—a small sale of prime at $6 per 64 lbs. The market is bare of Flaxseed, and it is wanted at $1 80 a 1 85 per bu.