

# The Republican Compiler.

By HENRY J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Arts and Sciences, The Markets, General Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, Advertising, Amusement, &c.

36<sup>TH</sup> YEAR.

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## TERMS OF THE COMPILER.

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## A VALUABLE FARM, AT PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, appointed Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of HENRY MEALS, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 30th day of September next, the following valuable Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

### A FARM,

Containing 132 Acres, more or less, situate in Tyrone township, Adams co., adjoining lands of Jesse Group, John Ebert, Joseph Cline and others; about 25 acres are Woodland, part chestnut, and about 20 acres Meadow. The improvements are

### TWO ONE-AND-A-HALF STORY LOG HOUSES,

(one of them a double house), a good Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Spring House, &c. There is a never failing spring near the house, and water in nearly all the fields; an

### Excellent Apple Orchard,

and Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry trees. The land is under good fencing and excellent cultivation.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call upon the subscriber, residing in Huntington township, or Mr. Uriah Gardner, residing on the farm.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

PETER MILLER, Trustee.

By the Court—Eden Norris, Clerk.

August 23, 1854. ts

## PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

WILL be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 7th day of October next, the Real Estate of PETER FIDLER, deceased, consisting of

### A FARM,

situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, about one mile from New Chester, on the road leading from Hanover to Carlisle, adjoining lands of Joseph Hill, Jacob March, Ezra Myers, Jacob Fidler, and others, containing

### 180 ACRES OF PATENTED LAND

more or less, about 50 acres of which are well covered with Timber, and about 20 acres are Meadow, and more can be made. The improvements are

### A TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE,

Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Granary, Carpenter's Shop, and other outbuildings; two never failing wells of water on the premises, also an

### APPLE ORCHARD,

and Peach, Pear, Plum and Cherry trees.—The land is under good fencing and excellent cultivation.

The Farm will be offered in two parts, if desired: 100 acres, with the buildings, making one part, and 80 acres the other. Each will have about 30 acres of timber.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call upon the subscriber, who will give all necessary information. Clear title will be given, and possession on the 1st day of April, 1855, and if not sold will be RE-ENTR'D for one year.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE FIDLER,

Agent for the Heirs.

August 23, 1854. ts

## REAL ESTATE, At Public Sale.

THE Subscriber, Attorney in fact for the Heirs of Feronica Hoover, Magdalena Hoover and Sarah Hoover, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday, the 7th day of October next,

### A Lot of Ground,

situate in Mummaburg, Franklin township, Adams county, fronting on the turnpike, adjoining lots of Widow Stoner and others, having an alley in the rear. The improvements are an One-and-a-half Story

### LOG HOUSE,

Log Stable, Log Shop, with a Well of water near the door. The lot has a variety of choice Fruit Trees on it.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon of said day. Attendance given and terms made known by

JOHN ROYER,

Attorney in fact for the Heirs.

September 11, 1854. ts

## Administratrix's Notice.

HENRY CHAMBERS'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Henry Chambers, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present their properly authenticated for settlement.

ANNA MARGARET CHAMBERS, Adm'r.

August 21, 1854. 6t

Clothing—Clothing.—I have on hand and am constantly making up, a fine assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, which will sell low. Call and see, for you will find good and substantial work and goods; no "SLOP SHOP" work.

ABRAHAM ARNOLD.

## A Rare Chance for Capitalists!

## MILLS AND FARMS AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscribers, Executors of WILLIAM LOUDON, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises first named, on Friday, the 29th day of September next, the following Real Estate of said deceased, viz:

### A FARM,

situate in Liberty township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Gregory P. Topper, Samuel McNay, the Company Mills, and others, containing about 76 ACRES of Land, having thereon erected an entirely

### NEW CRIST MILL,

with two-pair of Burrs and one pair of Chopping Stones, with room for another pair of Burrs. The machinery is all of the most approved kind, and the mill is calculated to do a large business, which the neighborhood affords. A good SAW MILL is attached. The improvements are a large Two-Story

### BRICK HOUSE,

Frame Back Building, Cooper Shop, LOG BARN, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Stone Spring House, an excellent Well of Water, a good Orchard, &c.

—ALSO—

### A FARM,

Containing 165 Acres, more or less, in the immediate neighborhood of the above, about one half being cleared, and the balance covered with excellent Timber. The improvements are a Two-Story

### Stone House,

Stone Bank Barn, (nearly new,) Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out buildings. There are four never failing Springs on the premises, one of them being on the edge of the barnyard—and an excellent Orchard.

—ALSO—

### A Tract of Woodland,

situate in Liberty township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Gregory P. Topper, James Moore, and others, containing about 25 Acres, about 6 Acres of which have been cleared.

Persons wishing to view the above Properties are requested to call on either of the Executors, the first named residing in Gettysburg, and the last named in Liberty township.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOEL B. DANNER,

WM. L. McKEE,

Executors.

If the above Farms and Mills are not sold on said day, they will be RENTED at public outcry, for one year.

August 21, 1854. ts

## A SMALL FARM, AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 28th day of September inst.,

### A Tract of Land,

(late the property of LUDWIG MILLER, deceased,) situate in Germany township, Adams county, on the Baltimore turnpike, 2 miles west of Littlestown, adjoining lands of David Zueck, John Miller, and others, containing 33 ACRES, more or less, under good fencing and good cultivation. About 8 acres are first rate Woodland, and 10 acres excellent Meadow. The improvements are a Two story

### LOG HOUSE,

agood Log Barn, with Sheds, and other out buildings; a never failing well of water near the dwelling, and a variety of fruit trees. Persons wishing to view the premises are requested to call upon Mr. John Miller, residing on the adjoining farm.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

THE HEIRS.

September 4, 1854. ts

## NOTICE OF RULE.

IN the matter of the Inquisition on certain Real Estate of SOLOMON ALBERT, late of Reading township, deceased.

At an Orphan's Court, held at Gettysburg, on the 21th day of August, A. D. 1854, to accept or refuse the Real Estate at the valuation made thereof; and also should the same not be taken by said heirs, then and there to show cause why the said Real Estate, or any part thereof, should not be sold agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

Attest—EDEN NORRIS, Clerk.

Sept. 4, 1854. id

## STOVES—STOVES!

ON hand and for sale, a great variety of COOK STOVES—very cheap. Call and see them. GEO. ARNOLD.

September 4, 1854.

## For Sale, very Cheap: ONE OF GARDNER'S PATENT CLOVER HULLERS,

together with the Right of Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, Germany, Union and Conowago twps. If not sold, I will give the Machine to be worked on the shares in all, or either of the above townships.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 4, 1854.

## NOTICE TO ASSESSORS.

THE Assessors elected at the last Spring Election are hereby notified to attend at the Commissioners' office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, to receive blank Assessment DuPLICATES and the necessary instructions, as follows:—The Assessors for Union, Conowago, Berwick, Oxford, Hamilton, Reading, Mountpleasant, Germany, Strasburg, and Mountjoy, on Wednesday, the 11th of October next; and the Assessors for the Borough, Cumberland, Freedom, Liberty, Hanantown, Franklin, Butler, Mendon, Tyrone, Huntington and Latimore, on Thursday, the 12th of October next.

By order of the Commissioners, J. AUGUST BAUGH, Ck.

Sept. 11, 1854. id

## Choice Poetry.

### THE BELEAGUERED CITY.

BY LONGFELLOW.

I have read in some old, marvellous tale,  
Some legend strange and vague,  
That a midnight host of specters pale  
Beleaguered the walls of Prague.

Below the Moldan's rushing stream,  
With the wan moon overhead,  
There stood, as in an awful dream,  
The army of the dead.

White as a sea fog, backward bound,  
The spectral camp was seen,  
And, with a sorrowful, deep sound,  
The river flowed between.

No other voices, or sounds, were there;  
The mist-like banners clasped the air,  
As clouds with clouds embrace.

But when the cathedral bell  
Proclaimed the morning grave,  
The white pavilions rose and fell  
On the alarm of day.

Down the broad valley fast and far  
The trumpet's shrill cry rang,  
The ghostly host was dead.

I have read in the marvellous heart of man,  
That strange and mystic scroll,  
That an army of phantoms vast and wan  
Encamp'd beside Life's rushing stream.

In fancy's misty light,  
Gigantic shades and shadows gleam  
Portentous through the night.

Upon its midnight battlement  
The spectral camp is seen,  
And, with a sorrowful, deep sound,  
Flows the river of Life's wave.

No other voice or sound is there,  
In the army of the grave;  
No other sound but the rushing of life's wave,  
And when the solemn and deep church bell  
Entreats the soul to pray,  
The midnight phantoms feel the spell,  
The shades sweep away.

Down the broad vale of Years afar  
The spectral camp is seen,  
Faith slumbers as a morning star,  
Our ghastly fears are dead.

## Political.

ANECDOTE OF LAFAYETTE.—During the revolutionary war, Gen. Lafayette being in Baltimore, was invited to a ball. He went as requested, but instead of joining in the amusement, as might be expected of a young Frenchman of twenty, he addressed the ladies thus: "Ladies, you are very handsome, you dance very prettily; your ball is very fine—but my suiters have no shirts." This appeal was irresistible. That ball ceased; the ladies went home and went to work, and the next day a large number of shirts were prepared by the fairest hands of Baltimore, for the gallant defenders of their country.

That young Frenchman, and the majority of his shirtless soldiers, who fought bravely—not for their own liberty, or the freedom of their native land, but for the liberty which Americans now enjoy, were foreigners. But, in spite of all their self-sacrificing devotion to our cause, could these gallant foreigners revisit the scenes of their revolutionary struggles, instead of being welcomed by the hearty plaudits of a grateful people, the bigoted spirit of Know Nothingism would compel Americans to turn their backs upon their early benefactors, and tell them that they were not fit to enjoy the rights which they added to achieve, and not to be trusted with even the meagre office of a watchman.

Is there an American citizen worthy of the name, so lost to every sentiment of truth, honor, gratitude, and humanity, as to ally himself with the gang of midnight conspirators who hold sentiments so base and infamous?—*Reading Gazette.*

## REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER ON STREET PREACHING.

"The New York Independent" (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's paper) is in favor of suppressing the street preachers and "street preaching"—both a nuisance, we are told, that cannot be abated too soon. The editor goes on to say:

"Last winter when Mr. Parsons was arrested for haranguing a crowd on the Sabbath, some good men and some religious newspapers imagined that our religious liberties and the right of speech were compromised by that act. In condemning the blunder of the policeman who made the arrest, we at the same time showed the fallacy of all such apprehensions: that freedom of speech and freedom of worship do not require that the highways should be blocked up by crowds of loafers listening to some illiterate rant against the Pope and Irishmen; and that no item of our American and Christian liberties would be compromised by a police regulation requiring all public discussions to be held within doors. We predicted that this sort of preaching, which is at variance equally with the feelings of our country and the habits of our people, while substantiating no rights, and diffusing no benefit of religion, would promote Sabbath-breaking and the disturbance of the public peace, and would become a reproach to religion.

"If any one would test the truth of these predictions, let him take up his abode near Washington Square, or any other park, and on the Sabbath find the quiet and family-instruction and devotion invaded by loud declamation and boisterous huzzas, see the neighbors all agog at their doors and windows to enjoy the fun, and overhear appeals to mob violence against the foreign population, in the name of a crusade against the Pope; let him see young men and boys, mingled with bullies and rowdies, smoking, swearing, laughing, goggling, shouting, and huzzing, all in the name of America and Religion; and he will feel that in no way is the Sabbath more thoroughly desecrated than in connection with street preaching. All good citizens, and especially all who love and respect the Sabbath, should unite against this crying evil.

"It is feared that to suppress street preaching would concede a triumph to the Catholics? Then let that illusion be dissipated, if need be, by one grand experiment. Let all the rattle-brained demagogues of Popery be privileged to appear for one or two Sabbaths longer; let the Catholics have an equal chance, and if need be, let all the militia of the State be on hand to protect the sacred right of speech!

"Plainly, the only thing to be done is to suppress a system of public Sabbath-day harangues, which, in the sacred name of religion, stir up the antagonism of political parties, disturb the public peace and endanger our liberties."

"At San Francisco, peaches bring \$3 to \$5 a dozen, and 50 cents to \$1 each. They are very superior.

## Religious Liberty.

In the establishment of religious liberty and equality by the Puritans of New England, the Catholics of Maryland and the Quakers of Pennsylvania, the founders of this government, saw the permanent records of their final judgment upon that question. It was no longer with them a matter of experiment, but a matter of ascertained and dearly bought truth, that legislation respecting matters of religious belief is essentially prejudicial to a State, as well as unjust to its citizens. The policy thus adopted and universally sanctioned gave daily proof of its justice and expediency. Christianity once more drew closer between men the bonds of good will and charity. Men learned to tolerate, and not to control differences of opinion, and acting in obedience to the precept "that whatsoever ye would have men do unto you, that do ye also unto them," they became good citizens as well as christians. The ample experience of the past had convinced the whole people of the colonies, and every member of that convention of the expediency and necessity of perfect toleration and religious equality.

—that government had no concern with the religious belief and opinions of its citizens; but only with their conduct in society, yet they knew how prone men were to take the religious opinions of their fellows a test for political proscription, and that the intolerance that had before been practised, might, in the course of time be renewed. That it was no matter of principle, it should no longer be left to the fluctuations of policy, but that to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity, it should be ordained that no religious test should ever be required for any office or public trust.

So thoroughly were Washington and his associates imbued with true christian toleration, that some of them questioned the necessity of providing against such tests, assigning as a reason, that it was not then and never would be required among the American people. The fifth article of the Constitution of the United States and of the several States, to take an oath to support the Constitution, but Mr. PICKNEY moved to add to that the following words, now part of that article, to wit: "but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." To this ROGER SHERMAN objected, that it seemed an unnecessary provision for such was the liberality of the American people, that none such would be required, but Governor MORRIS and Mr. PICKNEY supported the amendment and without further objection it was unanimously passed. Thus, with jealous care did these wise and patriotic men guard the liberties of the people from future peril, and from the zeal of passion or prejudice.

But above above all the States and people in this Union, Pennsylvania and her citizens have been the first and most consistent in guarding against religious tests, intolerance or proscription for conscience sake. —*Pennsylvania.*

## Pennsylvania in '73.

By reference to the Declaration of Independence it will be seen that nine Representatives from Pennsylvania signed that document. How deeply their patriotic constitutions of that era were imbued with Know Nothingism may be judged from the fact that of these nine, four were not born in this country, viz.—Robert Morris, who was born in England, James Smith, and George Taylor, who were born in Ireland, and James Wilson, who was born in Scotland. Of the remaining five, at least two, Benjamin Franklin, and John Morfon, were children of foreign parents, so that six out of the nine signers of the Declaration of Independence from this State did not possess the Know Nothing requirements, and four of them were downright foreigners! The people of Pennsylvania at that time seem to have had none of the new-fangled church burning "Americanism" whatever in their composition. What a pity the shining lights of Know Nothingism did not then exist to warn them of the danger of "foreign influence" in sending such men as Morris, Smith, Taylor and Wilson to the Continental Congress.

—We write this article particularly addressed to the old Anti-Masonic party, very many of whom, we are well aware, read our paper every week, in the hope that they will pause and consider the importance of the vote they may give at the coming election. All who had conscientious scruples a few years since against supporting a member of a secret society, for fear it might use its influence to promote political ends, can now calmly, while there is no political excitement, look at the present movements of the so called Whig party—do we not see that they are assimilating themselves to the doctrines of an openly avowed secret political society, whose aim is to defeat Gov. BIGLER, the Democratic nominee, and to elect POLLOCK, a member, in good standing, of that secret political society, to the gubernatorial chair of Pennsylvania. Will honest and conscientious opponents of such societies allow themselves thus to be used—will they vote for POLLOCK, who it cannot with truth be denied, is a member of the "Know Nothing" society, in opposition to Gov. BIGLER, who repudiates them? If they can do so, we are much mistaken as to the honesty of their motives when they opposed secret societies a few years since. Will they allow their then honest convictions to be barred off, in order to put into office a few designing demagogues. We will see what we will see.—*Westmoreland Express.*

THE CORN CROP PANIC.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette ridicules the extravagant stories that have been put in circulation in relation to the failure of the corn crop, and says:—

"We hear such melancholy accounts of the corn crops that the country is up in arms, and I have no doubt the farmer thinks that his crop is the only one in the country, all others having failed. I will admit in some sections the gathering will be small, in others one-half and three-fourths, and so on; then if you please add the stock of old grain now in the country to the present crop, you have more than an average; this is no guess work, but thorough investigation. I am not any more interested in your corn, but merely in my travels this summer have made my personal examinations, and find no cause of alarm, only to speculators and humbug livers."

PRICE OF POTATOES IN OHIO.—At Delaware potatoes are selling at retail at \$1 60; at Springfield, \$1 40; at Cleveland, \$1 25; at Lancaster, \$1 10; at Athens, \$1; at Gallipolis, 75c; at Toledo, 62c; at Coshocton, 50c. The Journal complains that \$2 a bushel are demanded at Columbus.

## The Sentiments of Washington.

Gen. Washington, in an address to the Catholics of the United States, written in December, 1787, acknowledges their services, and testifies to their devotion to the cause of American liberty, in the following language:

"As mankind become more liberal, they will be more apt to allow that all those who conduct themselves as worthy members of the community are equally entitled to the protection of civil government. I hope ere long to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberty, and I presume that your fellow citizens will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of their revolution and the establishment of their government, or the important assistance which they received from a nation in which the Roman Catholic religion is professed.

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your kind concern for me. While my life and my health shall continue, in whatever situation I may be, it shall be my constant endeavor to justify the favorable sentiments you are pleased to express of my conduct; and may the members of your society in America, animated alone by the pure spirit of Christianity, and still conducting themselves as the faithful subjects of our free government, enjoy every temporal and spiritual felicity.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

## The Democratic Party.

The Democratic party has something to do for the coming election; more, perhaps, than ever before. Had we only the old and well known Whig party, we would have readily acquiesced in what, and how much, we had to contend against. But unfortunately, not particularly for the Democratic party, but for individuals, we are forced to make war against, not only the Whig party proper, but against a secret political Know Nothing society, the members of which carry their certificates of membership in their pocket-books.

We have, in the first place, to write in legible characters, the principles of the Democratic party—characters so plain, that those who "run my road"—principles, the duties of which are political and religious freedom. With such a basis, it is very easy to ascertain the style of the column to be thereon raised. It is Democracy; and such Democracy as our fathers fought for and the present Democratic party sustain. Such principles as GEORGE WASHINGTON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, ANDREW JACKSON, JAMES K. POLK, and FRANKLIN PIERCE, have become the champions of. This is our first duty.—*Milton Democrat.*

MORE VOTES FOR POLLOCK!—A State Convention of the Free Democracy was held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday last, at which it was determined to withdraw Mr. Potts as their candidate for Governor. Resolutions endorsing Judge Pollock's views on the Slavery and Temperance questions, as satisfactory, and recommending him to the support of the friends of Freedom and Prohibition, were adopted.—*Reading Journal.*

YES—more votes for Pollock! Principle, honor, truth, honesty, every thing is to be sacrificed for votes. The bargain between Whigery and Know-Nothingism is notorious. Their efforts to secure the votes of Free Soilers, Prohibitionists, and enemies of the Democratic party under every name, have long been apparent. And now, says the *Gazette*, we find the same Whig party closing a bargain with the red-hot Abolitionists, in order to obtain "more votes for Pollock." How far such reckless and wholesale abandonment of principle, and shameless fusions with the fig-ends of every faction, agree with the sentiments of Henry Clay, who used to be considered good Whig authority before the party fell into the hands of the demagogues of the present day; may be judged from the following extract from one of his speeches:

HENRY CLAY ON FUSION.—But if (the Whig party) is to be merged into a contemptible abolition party, and if abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I get a step further. If an alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union.

From the *Reading Gazette.*

THE *Journal* falsely asserts that the Delegates elected to the late Democratic County Convention, in Berneville, Oley, and several other townships and boroughs, were Know-Nothing. It doubtless has its own reasons for endeavoring to foist upon the Democratic party a portion of the odium which has fallen upon the Whigs, in consequence of their known coalition with the Know-Nothing conspiracy, but we don't think it can impose upon the public in this bare-faced manner. Every man who reads, knows that the Democratic party has, through its papers, public meetings and conventions, and in every other practicable manner, condemned Know-Nothingism in the most decided and uncompromising terms, as a war with the Constitution and Laws, subversive of civil and religious liberty.

If a few noisy demagogues, like John C. Myers, who, the better to deceive unsuspecting men, still choose to call themselves Democrats, see fit to join hands with the Know-Nothing, and to give their own matter, with which the Democratic party has nothing to do, and for which they must be individually responsible to the people.

THE Lutheran *Observer*, of July 21st, says: "The proportion of Roman Catholics to the Protestants in the United States is but small in comparison, according to the census of 1850, of their respective number of churches, viz: Roman Catholic churches, 1,221; principal Protestant churches, viz: Methodists, 13,280; Baptist, 9,755; Presbyterians, 4,824; Congregational, 1,805; Reformed Dutch, 386; German Lutheran, 388; Episcopalian, 1,457; Reformed, 1,217; Christians, 853; Unitarian, 242; Universalists, 529; Quakers or Friends, 720; Moravians, 308. Total, 35,712 Protestant churches, besides a large number of minor sects, which are not included."

DREPPET WELL IN THE WORLD.—For six years past, Messrs. Beldner & Brothers, of St. Louis, have been boring an artesian well feet in depth, being deeper by one hundred feet than one in France. At the distance of seven hundred feet, a vein of salt water was struck, and at 1,500 feet an immense vein of sulphur water, in all respects like that of the Blue Lick Springs, burst forth.

## Already Tired of It!

The great city of Philadelphia is now completely under the control of Know Nothingism.—His policy is the policy of the Know Nothings—that, presently, order. Its policemen—its school teachers—its street viewers—and all its executive and subordinate officers are of that stripe. Philadelphia is a miniature commonwealth, and if we wish to ascertain how Pennsylvania would flourish under their rule, we have only to look how the great consolidated city flourishes now! The people of that city have already seen the evil effects of choosing officers to posts of responsibility and trust upon qualifications, which have nothing to do with a strict discharge of their duty. In their zeal to secure the services of "native born and protestant citizens," they failed to remember that men coming up to that standard are not necessarily honest, and that an officer might possess both these "requisites," and be still ignorant of the duties of his station. He might, although "native and to the manor born" lack both the great Jeffersonian requisites of honesty and capability. The people of Philadelphia have discovered the great error into which they have fallen, and now groan under excessive taxes, which are levied to keep up an army of hungry office-holders. The expenses of this "Know Nothing" government is \$700,000 per annum—more than the ordinary annual expenses of the government of the great State of Pennsylvania—and to meet this vast outlay of money the city tax alone is one dollar and eighty cents on every hundred dollars of real estate. —Are the people of Pennsylvania willing to try the fearful experiment, and place our old Commonwealth under the men who now so badly govern Philadelphia? Are they willing to discard Bigler, who has been so pure in office that his administration stands without a blemish, and elect Pollock, who would be to the State what Conrad is to the city. We cannot believe it—we have too much confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the people. When we are asked to vote for a "Know Nothing" Governor, or any other candidate, let us point to Philadelphia, over taxed and over-ridden with a gang of hungry coronators, whose love for their "native land" and whose zeal for the "bible" is regulated by the drafts in their favor on the Treasury. The old beaten track is the best, or if we must have a change in our government politics, heaven save us from that of Know Nothingism.—*York Press.*

1. Repeal of all Naturalization Laws.—*Know Nothing and American Crusader.*

2. The above is given as one of the first principles of the Know-Nothing organization, and we copy it from their own gaz published in Boston. Now, where is the honest, patriotic, true-hearted citizen, who can subscribe to such a doctrine if a doctrine which says to the emigrants coming from foreign countries: You are at liberty to come to this country, and you shall pay taxes and do military duty whenever called upon, as all other citizens must do, no matter how intelligent, honest, and patriotic you may be, you shall not be permitted to enjoy any of the proud privileges of freemen, not even the privilege in vote. Odious as such a doctrine must seem to every man in whose bosom throbs an honest republican heart, yet James Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, has pledged himself by a solemn oath, to use his best efforts, if elected Governor, to carry this doctrine out. Will the people of Pennsylvania elect such a man, with such principles, their Governor?—We hope not—may, we are sure they will not.—*Clinton Democrat.*

## Ravages of the Cholera.