

Setback to the...  
The Vienna...  
The general...  
The Russian...  
The bill to...  
The bill to...  
The bill to...  
The bill to...  
The bill to...  
The bill to...

# The Republican Compiler

GETTYSBURG, PA.  
MONDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1855.

**Political Protestantism.**  
The Know-Nothing papers object to the interference of Catholic priests in politics and elections. So do we. We go further: we object to the interference of Protestant priests in politics and elections. The Know-Nothings deprecate political Romanism. So do we. We go further: we deprecate political Protestantism. The Know-Nothing papers abhor Jesuitism. So do we; but no more Catholic than Protestant Jesuitism.

**Political Protestantism.**  
The institutions of this country contemplate a complete separation of Church and State; in theory and in fact. We are in favor of it. It is one of the best features of the Constitution. It will be a taste of the millennium when priests of all creeds shall devote themselves singly to spiritual affairs; and leave temporal affairs to be managed by those educated to the business. When that day shall have come, there will be far less strife, less contention, less bigotry, and less infidelity in the land than now. It will be "the good time come."

**Political Protestantism.**  
There is a deal of infidelity abroad, and it is every day spreading, mainly because there are few countervailing influences. The Christian church is not engaged in the same mission it once was. Its adherents have not the same faith in the saving grace and efficacy of the Gospel they once had. They no longer appeal to the consciences of men, as they used to do, but appeal to the legislature to make laws to compel men to be good. Its ministers (we speak of the Protestant church) leave the pulpit for the hustings; abandon divinity for politics. They have been known to join Know-Nothing lodges, and to take the fearful, wicked, damning oaths there administered. The descent is fearful. No wonder that infidelity prevails. We observed, the other day, among the names of officers elect of one of our city Christian churches, that of a notoriously prominent Know-Nothing, but not notorious for piety. We make no profession ourselves, but we know what mockery of religion is. No wonder, we say, that infidelity prevails.

**Political Protestantism.**  
Things, we suspect, will be mended by and by. Massachusetts has a full fruit of Know-Nothingism. Through the instrumentality of the Order, thirty or forty professed ministers of Christ were sent to the legislature. Those thirty or forty ministers have not exercised influence enough to save the legislature from disgrace. We do not know that they have retired. They voted for the appointment of the committees whose exploits have been recorded in the public journals, and one of whose members offered shameful indignities to the Lady Superior of a convent, and another of whom, on the expedition to another convent, carried with him a disreputable person of the opposite sex, whose expenses were paid by the State! These things were enacted, in the name of Protestantism, in Massachusetts, by a committee of a legislature containing among its members thirty or forty professed ministers of the Gospel. They never will be re-enacted in that State; Massachusetts has had a surfeit of Know-Nothingism. Few other States will desire to be thus fated.

**Political Protestantism.**  
We believe in Protestantism. But we don't believe in political Protestantism. We don't believe in Protestantism that countenances Know-Nothingism. We don't believe in Protestantism which permits its priests to defile their religion. We don't believe in Protestant inquisitions more than in Catholic inquisitions—in American inquisitions more than in Spanish inquisitions. The Protestantism we believe in is that whose weapons are truth, and whose faith is in its efficacy.—This is what Protestantism used to be—what it must be if it would save itself from disgrace and ruin, and the country from infidelity.

**Political Protestantism.**  
Know-Nothingism has done Catholicism no injury yet. What injury has it not done Protestantism?—Detroit Free Press.

**Expulsion of Mr. Hiss.**  
BOSTON, May 11.—After a night session of seven hours, the House, this morning at two o'clock, passed the resolution expelling Mr. Hiss by a vote of yeas 137, nays 15. Previous to his expulsion he charged the chairman of the committee that examined his case, and several other members of the House, with being guilty of the same offence alleged against him.

**Expulsion of Mr. Hiss.**  
The revenue cutter Joseph Lano, Capt. H. B. NONES, sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday last, for the Pacific coast. Dr. L. D. B. Kuhn, son of Col. J. J. Kuhn, of this county, goes out in her as Surgeon. The good wishes of a large circle of friends and acquaintances attend him.

**K. N. Economy and Reform.**  
The present Legislature, which has been obliged to protract its session to an unusual length, owing to a shameful waste of time at the outset, will cost the State about \$100,000. From the last Report of the Auditor General, we learn that the total expenses of the Legislature of 1854, were \$79,848. Here is another specimen of Know Nothing reform! Over \$20,000 added to the indebtedness of the State—and for what? Will any sane man undertake to say that the Legislature of 1855 has been anything but a shame and disgrace to the State? But this is a small affair, compared with other extravaganzas, that have been recklessly plunged into. The overburdened tax-payers of Pennsylvania will open their eyes with astonishment and alarm, when they see the sum total of the cost of only four months' K. N. rule.—Reading Gazette, May 5.

**Municipal Elections.**  
HARPER'S FERRY, Va., May 7, P. M.—Our municipal election took place to-day, and resulted, after a desperate struggle, (in which both parties made every exertion to secure the victory) in the defeat of the Know Nothings. The Democratic Mayor, Recorder, and Council are elected by large majorities.

**Municipal Elections.**  
PETERSBURG, Va., May 7.—At the election for corporation officers here to-day, after an exciting contest, the know-nothings were defeated. The democrats elected a majority of the council, the mayor, and all the city officers, with one exception.

**Municipal Elections.**  
ANOTHER SMASH.—At an election held on Monday week, in Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana, the Know-Nothing candidates received a very handsome dressing at the hands of the Democracy. Last year the Know-Nothings carried the city by 240 majority; now they are beaten by 248, being a gain of 488 in six months.

**Municipal Elections.**  
In Petersburg, the Know Nothings elected their Burgess by a small majority, but the Democrats have the Council.

**Municipal Elections.**  
The State Know-Nothing Convention of Illinois, adjourned on the 4th inst. after a stormy session. It is stated that a disruption took place on the slavery question.

**FAIL OF THE PASSAIC BRIDGE.**  
The new bridge over the Passaic river, above the Falls, fell on the 3d inst. at the time a test of twenty tons was being applied. There were about thirty persons on the bridge at the time, most of whom were precipitated into the water. Two were seriously injured, and it is feared there are others among the ruins. This is the second suspension bridge put over the river at this point within a year.

**FIVE PERSONS STARVED TO DEATH.**  
The schooner John Clark, Capt. McRay, was lost on her passage from New York to Jacmel, San Domingo, by becoming water logged. The captain and four of the crew perished from starvation, and two men who were left alive, were taken off and brought to New York. They report that they had nothing to eat for eight days previous to being taken off.

**THE PRICE OF LUMBER.**  
Almost the only article which has fallen in price recently is lumber, especially timber. The Philadelphia Ledger says that logs are now selling at tide water at six cents which brought from ten to fourteen cents at Lock Haven last year. Much suffering and distress is anticipated in consequence in the lumber manufacturing regions.

**HIGH PRICE OF HAY.**  
Some idea of the scarcity of hay in the District of Columbia, and parts of Maryland and Virginia adjacent thereto, may be formed from the fact, which we state on the authority of a private letter from Washington, that the President recently paid \$63 for a load weighing about a ton and a half. Cattle have died of sheer starvation in that region.

**Harper Branch Rail Road.**  
The President and Directors of the Harper Branch Railroad Company have published their report of the operations and financial condition of the company for the past year. Notwithstanding the short crops of last season and the depression of the iron business, which, in a measure, suspended the transportation of Ore, the business of the road exhibits an increase on that of the preceding year of about 12 1/2 per cent.

From Passengers,.....	\$8,010 43
Freight,.....	13,584 43
Mail pay,.....	557 00
Total,.....	\$22,151 86
showing an increase in receipts over those of last year as follows:	
From Passengers,.....	\$1,094 39
Freight,.....	1,275 05
Total,.....	\$2,369 44

Of these earnings the Northern Central Railway Company have received one-half for stocking and working the road, leaving as net earnings for this Company's share \$11,525 93.

The ordinary expenditures for the past year have amounted to \$4,665 28.—The Extraordinary to \$1,144 074, leaving a balance of \$5,716 674, which has been appropriated to paying off the floating debt, interest on the bonds, &c.

**HIGH PRICE OF BEEF.**  
They complain bitterly in New York, of the exorbitant price of beef. A person writing from that city, says, "Good beef is selling at from 11 to 13 cents per pound on the hoof—the latter being the highest price ever known in the New York market. A conversation with some of the drovers elicited sufficient to justify the belief that an arrangement has been entered into between the brokers there, and the owners in the country, to keep cattle back, so as to give color to the cry of scarcity, in order to obtain exorbitant prices."

**GREENSBORO, WAYNE CO., IND.,**  
April 30, 1855.  
MR. EDITOR:—I have a brother, NATHANIEL M'DEYITT, who lives somewhere in Pennsylvania, (or so I have learned), who I have not heard from for some forty years. Any one knowing anything in relation to his whereabouts, or should this happen to meet his eye, will confer a great favor by addressing a note to the subscriber at Greensboro, Wayne county, Indiana.

**FEARFUL POSITION.**  
The Montreal Gazette, of Friday, says the ice was broken up, and rapidly moving away, but the river was not yet clear. On Monday last twenty-three persons, including thirteen ladies and gentlemen who wished to take the cars for Boston, and ten ferrymen, undertook to cross the river on foot. When about four hundred yards from the Montreal shore, a loud shouting from the land which they had quitted, and a sharp hissing sound, caused by the rapid upturning of the ice above them, warned them that a "shove" had commenced, and that the ice was moving down. They were in a very dangerous position, and immediately commenced making for the shore. Around them was a moving mass of jagged, rotten ice, and they were obliged to jump from one cake to another. Finally, all reached a place of safety, with the exception of one gentleman—Mr. Sanderson—who was brought ashore by the current upon a cake of ice, dead. Whether he was stunned or crushed by the concussion of the ice, or whether he was frightened to death, is not known.

**TWO WOMEN BURNED TO DEATH.**  
The Wilmington (N. C.) Herald of April 23d, says: "A distressing rumor comes to us that whilst two white women were absorbed in resisting the encroachment of a fire in the woods on the line of the Wilmington and Weldon road, the other day, so rapid was its progress that they were completely surrounded, and before they discovered their situation all means of escape was cut off, and they perished in the flames. At another point, another barely escaped her life by forcing her way through the flames into an open field, and thence into a pond of water."

**WORKING OF THE MAINE LAW.**  
In Boston, Mass., there is hardly a show of restraint in the sale of liquor: in Portland, Me., four hundred and forty drunkards were arrested during the past year: in Providence and Newport, R. I., liquor may be bought by the penny's worth: in Hartford and New Haven, Conn., it is sold openly, and the Carson League wink at it; in Cincinnati, Ohio, the groggeries are in full blast.

**AN EXTENSIVE FARMER.**  
Michael L. Sullivant, an Illinois farmer, it is said, is about to plant ten thousand acres of land in corn. He was one of the largest farmers in the State of Ohio, for many years, and according to a contemporary, he could ride in a direct course fifteen miles through his own corn-fields.

**An Awful Picture.**  
The Rev. M. Gecham, a member of the London Wesleyan Mission, "recently returned from a visit to Africa, and in the course of a sketch of the moral and social condition of the negroes inhabiting the Gold Coast and its vicinity, he furnishes a truly awful picture.

Thus: "Scarce has one of their barbarous and bloody customs been abandoned from the earliest period of which anything is known of them. They still pay their court-wards, palaces, and even the streets or market places of their villages or towns, with the skulls of those butchered in wars, at feasts, funerals, or as sacrifices to 'Bossum.' Still their wives and slaves are buried alive with the deceased husband or master. When Adahenzen died, two hundred and eighty of his wives were butchered before the arrival of his successor, which put a stop to it only to increase the flow of blood and the number of deaths in other ways. The remaining living wives were buried alive amidst dancing, singing, and bewailing; the noise of horns, drums, muskets, yells, groans, screams; the women, marching by headless trunks, debarbed themselves with earth and blood. Their victims were marched along with large knives passed through their cheeks. The executioners struggle for the office, while the victims look on and endure with stony hearts. They were too familiar with the horrid sacrifice to show terror, or to imagine that all was not as it should be. Their hands were chopped off, and then their heads sawed off, and then their bodies were sawed off, in order to add to the spot of solemnity of the scene. Upon the death of a King's brother, four thousand victims were thus sacrificed. These ceremonies are often repeated, and hundreds are slaughtered at every rehearsal. Upon the death of a king of Ashante, a general massacre takes place, in which there can be no computation of the victims.

"At their 'Yan Customs,' Mr. Bowditch witnessed spectacles of the most appalling kind. Every cabocero, or noble, sacrificed a slave as he entered at the gate. Heads and skulls formed the ornaments of their possessions. Hundreds were slain; and the streaming and steaming blood of the victims was mingled in a vast brass pan, with various vegetables and animal matter, fresh as well as putrid, to compose a powerful Fetiche. At these customs the same scenes of butchery and slaughter occur. The king's executioners traverse the city, killing all they meet. The next day desecration reigns over the land. The king during the bloody saturnalia, looked on eagerly, and danced in his chair with delight! His residence, and ornaments the battlements of his palace, with the skulls of his victims; and the great Fetiche Tree, at Badogry, has its wide-spread limbs laden with human carcasses and limbs. There the want of chastity is no disgrace, and the priests are employed as pimps. Murder, adultery, and libel, says Bosman, 'are here no sins.'

**Another Phase of the Order.**  
We had supposed Know-Nothingism was especially the antagonism of Catholicism. Such is the case here, and throughout the North. In New Orleans, however, where the Catholic religion is popular, this antagonism, we see, is disclaimed. The New Orleans Bulletin, an organ of the order, says: "We have the very best authority for saying that this obnoxious and proscriptive feature (the exclusion of Catholics from office) does not characterize the order of Know Nothings in Louisiana. We are very confident that the religious element forms no component part of the Louisiana order; but there is no recognized discrimination between Catholics and Protestants; and the Native Americans comprehend and embrace, in the fullest sense of the word, those who are born on the soil, and those only who are Catholics or Protestants."

Thus, then, the cry of "down with the Catholics" is to be the watchword only where votes can be made by it.

**The Kansas Outrage.**  
A letter from Washington city, published in the Boston Post, says: "The evidence is very good that the Missourians who invaded Kansas at the recent election were known traitors. A writer of a private letter from there speaks of their having secret lodges and of concerted action. One thing is sure, that they were enemies of the Nebraska law. Why the law didn't leave it to the people of Missouri to form the institutions of Kansas! It assumed, and justly, that the men of Kansas were competent to make their own laws. Therefore any obstacle put in the way of their exercising this right is the expression of hostility to that law. It is nullification, and it should be put down."

**REVENUE LOPPED OFF.**  
The receipts of the State Treasury, during the year 1854, for Licenses, which the new Law "To restrain the Sale of Liquors" abolishes, were as follows, according to the Auditor General's Report:

Tavern Licenses,.....	\$167,002 16
Distillery and Brewery Licenses,.....	52,225 90
Rating, Beer house and Restaurant Licenses,.....	29,971 30
Total,.....	\$249,199 44

This heavy item of revenue will be entirely lost to the State next year, and without any compensating benefit to the people. Those who think the ridiculous anti-license law passed, is going to cure intemperance teetotally, or diminish the consumption of intoxicating liquors by a thimble full, "imagine a vain thing."—Reading Gazette.

**A HUNGRY CARRIAGE BAG.**  
The Buffalo Express relates an amusing incident which occurred at Erie a few days since. A gentleman left Cleveland for New York at an early hour in the morning, without his breakfast, and being very hungry, upon the arrival of the train at Erie, entered the dining room, and placing his carpet bag upon a chair, sat down beside it, and commenced a voracious attack upon the viands placed before him. By and by the proprietor of the establishment came around to collect fares, and upon reaching our friend, ejaculated, "Dollar, sir!" "A dollar!" responded the eating man, "a dollar—thought you only charged fifty cents a meal for one—eh?" "That's true," said Meanness, "but I count your carpet bag one, since it occupies a seat." (The table was far from being crowded.) Our friend expostulated, but the landlord insisted, and the dollar was reluctantly brought forth. The landlord passed on. Our friend deliberately arose and opening his carpet bag, full in its wide mouth, discoursed unto it, saying, "Carpet bag, it seems you're an individual—a human individual, since you eat—at least I've paid for you, and now you must eat"—upon which, he seized every edible within his reach, nuts, raisins, apples, cakes, pies, and amid the roars of the bystanders, the delight of his brother passengers, and discomfiture of the landlord, phlegmatically went and took his seat in the cars. He said he had "provisions" enough to last him to New York, after a bountiful supply had been served out in the cars. There was at least \$8 worth in the bag—upon which the landlord realized nothing in the way of profit.

It was seventeen years on last Monday since the first Atlantic steamer arrived at New York. The Sirius, Captain Roberts, who was subsequently lost in the President, arrived early in the morning, and a few hours afterwards the Great Western.

**RECENT FROM EUROPE.**  
The Vienna conference having failed in leading to anything on which might be based prospects of peace, appearances at present indicate only a protracted war in the prospect. Hence some decisive success was to the latest dates from that quarter, nothing decisive had occurred. The bombardment, however, was still continued by the Allies.

**Bombardment.**  
Brown & Shipley quote breadstuffs as having considerably advanced, with a large speculative demand, and the market buoyant. Wheat has advanced 6d a 8d. Flour has advanced 1s 6d a 2s, and Corn has advanced 3s.

**The French exhibition opening has been postponed from the 10th to the 15th of May.**  
The general tone of opinion in England is that the war must continue for a lengthened period.

**The London Times speaks of the policy of the new Czar as more audacious than his father, and is so regarded throughout Europe.**  
Process of the Sioux.—There is nothing definite known relative to the condition of the siege. The general impression is favorable to the success of the allies, but the Russians returned their fire in a spirited manner.

**A dispatch received at Brussels reported the suspension of the bombardment, but the report was not credited.**  
The details of the bombardment of the Crimea, under date of April 4th, the bombardment is being continued night and day from five hundred guns, each firing 120 rounds per day.

**The Mamelon tower had been silenced and some of the Round tower guns dismantled, but the Redan and Gardien batteries keep up a heavy fire.**  
There is no immediate prospect of an assault being attempted.

**During the night of the 14th a most sanguinary battle raged between the French and Russians, in which the former destroyed the Russian rifle ambulance in front of the Mamelon tower.**  
April 17th.—A despatch to the French government says the fire of the French batteries maintains its superiority. They have sprung a mine before the flag-staff battery of a division of 50 meters, thereby opening a new parallel which has been successfully joined to others.

**From the 12th to the 14th the French loss amounted to 300 men.**  
April 19th.—The French Minister of War learns that the allies were still advancing, and were consolidating their position. On the night of the 17th the Russians made a strong sortie, but were promptly repulsed.

**Prince Gortschakoff's account of the same date as the foregoing, says the allies fire is growing less violent.**  
The Russian batteries replied successfully, and on the 17th the Russians made a successful sortie and destroyed the enemies most advanced works.