Written for the "Republican Compiler."

ODE TO THE OLD DOMINION.

BY GIOVA.

Rejoice! yes, rejoice! proud gem of our nation,
Thou hast won then a crown of republican worth;
Mar the altar of freedom vied on her oblation,
Whilst Columbia's banner recipes o'er thy hearth.
Integrity found a sure rest beneath thy pinion,
Whilst liberty's torch led the way to thy fame:—
And now the sojourner of brave "Old Dominion"
Responds to the Union—thou'rt "ever the same."

The traitors to freedom—so treacherously sorry—
Have tarnished the rest of our land with their slime;—
They've entered the domain, and coped with thy glory;—
They've met their defeat: thou hast triumphed sublime.
Let the Union look up, and rejoice in thy virtue,
Whilst many to rashness have fallen a prey;—
May they see in the bond of true faith that decrees you,
The bulwark of freedom—the light of its day.

Rejoice! yes, rejoice! thy prowess in battle
Has gilded thy helmet with—"bravest of brave!"
O'er the vague empty blast of the "Know-Nothing" prattle,
The folds of the glory triumphantly wave.
Thou hast set an example the world must admire,
A worthy example—to treason an eye;—
It speaks to the heart of each patriot sire,—
It nobly defends "Constitution and Law."

Rejoice! yes, rejoice! let thy smile be unfurled,
To Democracy's ranks thou'rt valiant and true;
Thou hast shown to the hatred, yea, shown to the world,
Thou hast dauntless within thee, white and blue.
Oh, hear, then, these strains, as they glorious pinion
To the zenith of honor—to integrity's skies:—
And ever, as now, may the sister "Old Dominion"
Be faithful and prudent—be honest and wise!

From the Democratic (Miss.) Flag.

Know Nothing Exposure!

Another Member Denounces the Midnight Oath Bound Organization!! Read his Letter.

Some weeks ago I authorized the announcement of my name in connection with the candidacy in this county for the office of probate judge, at the ensuing November election. Within the last few days considerable excitement has been produced in the community by the exposure of an organization yclept the know-nothing party, with its aliases of "stars and stripes," "native American," &c., &c., with which exposure my name has been associated and subjected to aspersion by the unscrupulous of the adherents of that party. As an incumbent of a public office—as an aspirant for promotion, and a private citizen—I feel it a duty I owe to the public and myself to give a brief history of my connexion with the order, and my reasons for abandoning and exposing it publicly. I here beg leave to state, however, that I was not the first to lift the veil of secrecy, but having declared to its members my absolute determination to do so at what I conceived to be the proper time, I have now no disposition to shrink from the responsibility, nor from making this still more public exposure of an organization which I had denounced to its members early in the outset of my career in it as dastardly—corrupt in its aims, and hypocritical in its pretensions.

Sometime in July or August of last year, a gentleman, or, if you prefer, a Yankee piano peddler—a whig—introduced the order in our town to three or two other gentlemen and myself. I was most solemnly assured that it had not, nor could have, the remotest connexion with either of the old parties—that its principles would not clash with any political or religious sentiments heretofore entertained, provided I was not myself a Catholic—that the secrecy of the identity of the Order, to which I offered serious objections, was merely a policy for the protection of its members from the violence of foreigners in the cities—and, that, when it should have attained sufficient numbers and importance for self-protection, the mask was to be dropped. With these, and many other assurances, I submitted—not so much, perhaps, from implicit confidence as from curiosity, and an unwillingness to condemn anything thus plausibly presented, and which had already attained a degree of consequence in the land, without some better grounds for doing so than I had hitherto enjoyed. I was immediately made president of the council at this place; presided over some three or four meetings, at which many were initiated—whigs rushing into it with great eagerness; sometimes a democrat was presented, on which latter occasion the *chuckle* was rather ill-suppressed.

A mysterious order, so exciting to the curiosity—so well calculated to enlist the sympathy of the religious Protestant—was seized upon for its availability by the whig party at once, and has swept over the country like wildfire—embracing at this time within its pale the entire Whig party, with but a few isolated exceptions, and a considerable number of the democratic party, imposed upon by its pretexts and unsuspicious of its aims; in all, about twelve hundred (in this county) initiated, eight hundred of whom are regarded by the leaders as reliable in an emergency. It is somewhat remarkable that among its zealous supporters are men who heretofore have been harassed by no dread from foreign political influence and made their indifference to all religious creeds rather a boast, but are now suddenly warped into fervid enthusiasm and serious apprehensions for the safety of our political and protestant institutions! I abandoned it in disgust, but with careful attention to its various modes and phases till the time of its recent public exposure. I denounced it at best an adroit party whig trick, a fraud practiced upon myself and other democrats under the guise of religion and love of country!—the desperate hope, as they admitted, of the Whig party in this State and country! I felt that I was presiding over unhallowed ceremonies at the holocaust of the Democratic party, the party of the government, the party of Jefferson and the patriot President, the party of my early adoption and warm support through life, over which I was called upon to pronounce an "Amen!" as choking to the utterance as that of Macbeth.

The obligation of the order requires the candidate for admission to swear that he "will reveal none of the secrets, signs, grips, passwords, &c., of the order," and furthermore, to "promise and swear that he will *vote for the nominee of the Know-nothing party* if he can conscientiously do so; if he cannot, *he will not vote against him;*" and, as one of "the secrets" of the order, "that you are not to let it be known that you are, or that you know of any one else being a member of this order; nor do you know but such an order exists in your community. But when asked any question in reference to it, you are to say that you *know nothing* about it, or give at least an evasive answer." It may here be remarked that the express direction of the charge is to convey deliberately a *false impression*, to lie on the plea of public policy—a plea which in this case receives no palliation in a moral sense.

When you wish to get a *friend* to join the order, the precise mode of entrapping is enjoined in solemn charge. "You are first to ascertain his views of the order. If he denounce it, you are to drop the subject for the time being. If his views are favorable, however, you are to express an anxiety yourself to learn something more about it, perhaps to join it, if you thought you could discover their place of meeting; that you have a suspicion that such an order may exist in the community; then propose that you and he join together, and that you will endeavor to ascertain their place of meeting," &c., &c. The unmanly duplicity of such conduct in an order contemplating a great religious and political reform needs no comment.

The reasons which I offer to the public for my infraction of what the order claims to be a sacred obligation, and to which I invite the attention of my accusers, are the following:

First. An obligation administered by the representative, or officer, of an unincorporate body, as in this case, is nugatory. Whatever the obligations of Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship may be, the cases are not analogous. These are corporate organizations, operating under the sanction and seal of the State where they exist; have a chartered right to sue, prosecute, recover, &c.; without which *their* obligation, if they have such, would be nugatory. This position no respectable jurist will question.

Secondly. A moral obligation, the preservation of which enforces the commission of a moral wrong, (to create false impression—to lie, as in know-nothingism,) is void, because every rational, accountable creature is under prior obligation to his Creator to do what he knows to be right; or, to adopt the precise language of Paley, whom none, I dare say, question, "Promises (or promissory oaths) are not binding where the performance is unlawful, even where the unlawfulness is known to the parties at the time of making them; as where an assassin procures his employer to despatch his rival or his enemy, a servant to betray his master, a friend to assist in a scheme of seduction, &c., &c. The parties in these cases are not obliged to perform what the promise requires, because they are under obligation to the country! Their promise; their own act and deed. But an obligation from which a man can discharge himself, by his own act, is no obligation at all. The guilt, therefore, of such promises lies in the making, not in the breaking of them; and it, in the interval between the promise and the performance, a man so far recover his reflection as to repent his engagements, he ought certainly to break through them."

Thirdly. Aside from the above reasons, I feel myself absolved from the faithlessness of the representation of the designs of the order, from the imposition of fraud upon myself and its members, in its proving to be a party trick, thereby clashing with my "political sentiments" and liberties; for, to quote from the same authority again in point, "when the promise (or promissory oath) is understood by the promisor to proceed upon a certain supposition, or when the promisee apprehended it to be so understood, and that supposition turns out to be false, then the promise is not binding." If these facts, reason, and authority, are questioned, then it will devolve upon my traducers to prove the contrary.

To the honorable whigs and democrats who have, from thoughtlessness or curiosity, become members of this order, I would say, if you are not satisfied that "I speak the things that I do know, and testify that which I have seen," just continue with the order till you have had more ample time to observe its workings; if then you judge (as you most assuredly will) as I have—"if you have nature in you—hear it not."

To my furious fellow-members I would just observe, in conclusion, that their manifestation towards myself for the exposure I have made, is the most conclusive evidence against themselves, in the eyes of all "out-siders." I cannot, with all the vanity I can invest, flatter myself that my moral infirmity is the premises, *but their own*, is the true cause of their incensed condition. Had they been exposed in an honorable trick—in a respectable trick—in a tolerable trick—or in any other than such as I have pronounced it—*they* would have seen but little cause to "weep day and night" their crocodile tears over my infirmities. Moreover, the whiggery of the trick is but too clearly established by the identity of the persons manifesting excitement and indignation, under the denunciation of their darling whig hood-paying hunting, to require any further demonstration of the fact.

M. A. McKINNON.

Oxford, April 26, 1855.

Shocking Case of Suicide.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Thomas Baily Russum, of San Francisco, (formerly of Baltimore,) blew his brains out last night in a house of ill-fame, on account of a courtezan refusing to marry him. He was wealthy, and has a wife and family in California.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Russum formerly kept a tailor shop in Philadelphia, and was appointed by General Taylor, Inspector at San Francisco, which place he filled, until displaced by General Pierce. His wife is a Philadelphian, and was deserted by him, and about a year since returned to California with her eldest daughter, leaving three younger children here dependent upon their grand-mother for support. It is reported that Russum left San Francisco, worth $35,000.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Mr. Russum was formerly Register of San Francisco, where for many years he was respected. The cause of this melancholy act was the refusal of a beautiful prostitute, with whom he became enamored, to marry him. He had two pistols with him last evening: the officers secured one, when he drew another and discharged the contents into his brain, and falling headlong down stairs, died in ten minutes' time. He had previously threatened to commit suicide on account of the girl refusing him. The coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict in accordance with the above.

A Brutal Seduction.

During the past week the city of Pittsburgh has been thrown into a state of great excitement, owing to the exposure of a piece of rascality that has rarely been equalled in the annals of profligacy. It seems that Isaac Craig, Esq., a former editor and well known politician of Pittsburg, a few years ago married a daughter of Chambers McKibben, Esq., at one time Postmaster in that city, and since (with his son) proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia. In November last, another daughter of Mr. McKibben, (a deaf and dumb girl) was on a visit to her sister in Allegheny, for a month, after which she returned home. Last week it was ascertained that she had been for some months *enceinte*, and on being questioned she charged her brother-in-law with being her seducer. Her father and brother immediately came here, removed Mrs. Craig to the residence of her aunt, at Sewickly, during her husband's absence, and on meeting him, on their return, the brother drew a revolver upon Craig and tried to shoot him down like a dog in the street. The pistol, however, snapped twice, when Craig took to his heels and escaped.

Since then Mr. McKibben has instituted a civil action against Craig for seduction, claiming twenty thousand dollars damages, upon which Craig surrendered himself to the Sheriff, without tendering bail, and now remains in his custody. It is due to the accused to state that he denies the guilt imputed to him, and alleges that he was in search of the Messrs. McKibben to make the same statement to them, when attacked. If guilty, his guilt is most atrocious—but he is entitled to, and the laws allows him, a fair trial, before condemnation. The whole case, owing in a great degree to the social position of all the parties, has created a great excitement in the community, and a deep feeling against the accused.

DISTRESS IN ARKANSAS.—Accounts from the interior of Arkansas represent things in a most alarming situation. The people are destitute of provisions, the earth is dry and parched, no seed will germinate and they have the prospect of a real famine before them. The Arkansas river continues nearly dry, and therefore supplies are cut off to a great extent. Flour is worth $15 per barrel, or 40 cents a pound; corn meal from $2 to $3 per bushel, according to circumstances; corn from $1 to $3 50, Irish potatoes $20 per barrel.

The Republican Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1855.

Terrific Storm.

A most terrific storm visited portions of this county on Thursday afternoon last. The barn of Mr. F. McKinney, at Mummasburg, was partially unroofed, and a fine horse belonging to Mr. JOHN HARTMAN, was killed by the blowing down of a stable in the same township. In several instances human life was placed in imminent jeopardy, escape from which was almost miraculous. Forest and fruit trees, almost without number, were prostrated, as was a large amount of fencing.

☞We learn that during a severe storm at Iowa City, one day last week, a building in the course of erection was blown down, burying several persons in its ruins, instantly killing one, and injuring another. The injured one is Mr. DAVID ZIEGLER, jr., recently of this place, who was rather severely, but not dangerously, bruised. We hope to hear of his speedy and entire recovery.

☞The late rains appear to have been very general over the country. We have accounts from various sections of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, all reporting delightful showers of several days' duration, accompanied in many places by thunder and lightning. The rain, no doubt, extended to New Orleans, where it was greatly needed. The Richmond and Petersburg (Va.) papers report fine rains in all those regions, as do also the Northern, Eastern and Western papers generally.

☞The opening of Caledonia Cold Springs, for the season, will take place to-morrow. A large gathering is expected.

☞The Anniversary of the Diagonothean Literary Society of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, Pa., took place on Friday evening week. Among the speakers were J. MICKLY and C. M. DUNCAN, of this county. The Lancaster Whig lauds the exercises and says the speakers were greeted with "showers of bouquets."

☞Rev. Dr. C. F. SCHLEFFER, of Easton Pa., has been unanimously elected by the Synod of Pennsylvania to fill the German Professorship, established by that body, in Pennsylvania College.

☞The Pittsburgh *Union* publishes an article in favor of the nomination of the Hon. A. PLUMER, of Venango county, as the next Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner.

☞Dr. McFarland has published a letter in the New Orleans True Delta, in which he declares that cholera, small pox and yellow fever now prevail in that city, and that the two former are almost epidemic.

POTATOES.—The Rochester Advertiser says there are, in a single warehouse, in that city, about 2,000 bushels of potatoes, which the holders are not disposed to sell at present prices. And pray, what prices do they want?

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce learns from an authentic diplomatic source that letters by late arrivals show that active operations are to be suspended before Sebastopol, and that General Pelissier is to force the Russians to a conflict in the field.

FATAL DUEL.—It is reported that a duel has been fought between two gentlemen of New York city, named Leavenworth and Breckenridge, resulting in the death of the former and severe wounding of the latter. It is stated that Leavenworth was the challenger, owing to offensive remarks made by Breckenridge at the Shakspeare Club.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Returns are in from all the counties except Wyoming, which generally gives about 20 Whig majority. According to the Richmond Enquirer the majority for Wise is 10,184. The Democrats have 48 majority in the Legislature.

☞Col. WM. PRESTON, the whig member of the last Congress, from the Louisville (Ky.) district, declines a re-election, on the ground that he can have nothing to do with the know-nothings, and announces that he will vote the Democratic ticket.

☞We learn from the Chambersburg Transcript that Major FLETCHER, formerly of that place, but latterly, and for a short time, a resident of Hanover, has undertaken the superintendence of the York Springs during the coming season.

SAD ACCIDENT.—A man, 40 years of age, and single, named Burke, was instantly killed, on Monday last, on the farm of Mr. John Remley, near Waynesboro', Franklin county. A tree at which he was cutting fell upon him, literally mashing his head into a jelly.

FINE CATTLE.—A lot of 114 beef cattle, of very superior quality, fed by Mr. John Brillinger, of York county, were driven through Lancaster, on Thursday week, on their way to the Philadelphia market, by Messrs. Werntz & Brubaker, drovers, who, we understand, purchased them of Mr. Brillinger for a little more than $14,000, or about $125 each.

☞It has been ascertained, says a cotemporary, that people who pay the printer *yearly*, are seldom struck with lightning. If this be a bona fide fact, we have in our mind's eye a *few* who ought to procure lightning rods instanter.

☞The "Native Americans," in State Convention, at Harrisburg, on Thursday last, nominated Kimber Cleaver for Canal Commissioner.

Washington Municipal Election.

An election was held in Washington City on Monday last, for City Collector, Register, Surveyor, and members of the City Council. The officers of the election were all appointed by the (K. N.) City Council, and they conducted it to suit themselves, it would seem. They declare the K. N. candidates for Collector, Register and Surveyor elected by an average majority of about 270, and a majority of Councils of the same stripe. But the most high-handed frauds must have been perpetrated to bring about this result. Read what the "Star" of that city says:

In the first ward 37 votes were illegally received on the know-nothing side, and 65 legal votes were rejected on the anti know-nothing side. In the second ward about 60 legal votes were rejected. In the third ward 44 legal votes were rejected, and the election was conducted so as to defraud some 150 anti-know-nothing voters of their rights, by apparent intentional delay in the reception of votes and the decision of questions arising, so as that 7 o'clock, P. M., should arrive with a large number of anti-know nothings—about 150—still in the line and clamorous to have their ballots taken; the know-nothings, in accordance with the pre-arranged plot, having voted early, so that by the act of closing the polls with voters still waiting to put in their ballots, the know-nothing candidates might not lose votes. In the fourth ward, about 150 legal voters were refused their rights. In the fifth ward about 50. In the sixth about as many. In the seventh ward about 150 were so defrauded out of their rights.

When we speak above of legal voters who were refused their rights, we refer only to such votes as have been declared good by the appellate authority, the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia. They are principally divided into three classes. 1st. Persons subject to taxation whose names are omitted to be placed on the poll list by the assessor. In most of the wards this class were rudely refused their rights as they had long since been adjudicated by the District Court, and as accorded up to this time by the persons of character and respect for the rights of their fellow-citizens as affirmed by the judiciary, who have heretofore been entrusted with the duty of conducting elections in this city.

The second class of these defrauded voters were persons whose naturalization papers bear date since the 4th June last.

The third class, were those whose names were wrong spelled, in the matter of a single letter even, by the assessors, in recording them on the poll lists; or whose names had been so misspelled in their naturalization papers.—Besides these classes, many others were defrauded under various flimsy pretexts, viz: in some wards those whose naturalization papers were taken out elsewhere than in the District of Columbia, and those whose papers were altogether in manuscript, which were refused credence on those accounts, as alleged by the commissioners. As explained above, the anti-Know-Nothing candidates were defrauded out of an aggregate of perhaps 718 votes, and the returns were made up so as to give the certificates of election to the Know-Nothings in the third, fourth and fifth wards, where but for these deliberate and palpable frauds, they would necessarily have been returned greatly in the minority.

We have no room to-day to comment on these shameless transactions. That they can triumph, however, is impossible, as the rights of our fellow-citizens are yet under the guardianship of an intelligent and firm court of the United States of competent jurisdiction. Writs of *quo warranto* prayed before the Circuit Court for this district will speedily procure the remedy. The court yesterday decided that while the election was in the hands of the commissioners, who had a temporary *quasi* judicial existence, it was without their power to issue a mandamus for the protection of the rights of the defrauded voters; only because their functions were *quasi* judicial, which power it also affirmed as its right when the election, and, as a consequence, its results, might be in municipal ministerial hands. The candidates who were defrauded, as above explained, will at once demand the interference of the Circuit Court, and of the success of their application in setting aside these fraudulent returns there can be no question.

The Know Nothing majority last year was about 450.

THE ALLEGED ELECTION FRAUDS IN WASHINGTON.—The Star states that some twelve of the persons whose votes were refused at the late election in Washington have entered suits against the commissioners of election, and that one hundred and ninety-two other similar suits will be instituted in a few days. It is also stated in the same paper that copies of the opinion of the Circuit Court (which decided on the morning of the election that naturalized citizens were entitled to vote.) were sent to the several polls, by order of the court, for the guidance of the commissioners, but, it is alleged, they were prevented from reaching their destination by the interference of a member of the successful party, and in one instance the bearer was made to give up the document, and thus the commissioners were kept in ignorance of the decision of the court.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—The Union says that John B. Blake has been appointed Commissioner of Public Buildings in place of Major B. B. French, resigned. The same paper announces officially that Horatio J. Perry, the United States Secretary of Legation to Madrid, has been recalled, and Buckingham Smith, of Florida, appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Star says the resignation of Major French was entirely unexpected by the President. He had, it adds, unthinkingly become connected with the Know-Nothing organization, but long since ceased to have anything to do with it.—Desiring to enter the canvass against it with vigor, he chose to disconnect himself from office, so that it may not be alleged that he changed his political position and conduct in order to retain his official position under the Government.

☞The National Know Nothing Convention assembled at Philadelphia on Tuesday last. The Massachusetts men threatened to be troublesome, but were taken in. The slavery question, it was generally thought, would be difficult to manage, if manageable at all.

The Louisiana delegation were excluded, after an excited debate, by a vote of 78 to 44, in consequence of their not conforming to the religious test established in the North. The Alabama delegation, who stand upon the same platform, were still in the Convention at last accounts. There is any quantity of caucussing and a permanent organization has not yet been had. An unusual amount of political doctoring seems to be necessary among these *disinterested* K. N. leaders.

☞Illinois, it is thought, has voted against Prohibition.

Renunciations.

The Rev. J. H. Tacket, a Methodist minister of Forrestville, Chautauque county, New York, publishes his renunciation of Know Nothingism, and absolves himself from all the obligations enjoined upon him by the order. He says at the conclusion of his address, after enumerating the political requirements imposed on him by the oaths of the third degree, that hereafter he intends to exercise his elective franchise constitutionally, and according to the dictates of his own conscience and judgment, untrammelled by the dictation of any man or set of men.

Some sixty gentlemen of the Democratic party in the county of Lauderdale, Mississippi, have published a card announcing their withdrawal from the know nothing organization. M. A. McKinnon, the president of the know nothing council at Oxford, Mississippi, also publishes a card announcing his withdrawal, and giving a history of the origin, progress, and plans of the order in that county—which will be found in another column.

"Sam" Caving In!

NORWICH, June 4.—At our city election, Wm. L. Brewer, Democrat, on the largest vote ever given in this city, was elected Mayor by over two hundred majority, and every candidate on the Democratic ticket for Aldermen, Common Council, Clerk, Sheriff, &c., was elected by about the same majority. The Know-Nothing majority in the town last April was over three hundred.

NEW HAVEN, Ct., June 4.—Alfred Blackman, Democrat, was elected mayor of this city to-day by a plurality vote of 3, and 100 over the highest of his opponents.

BUFFALO, June 5.—Mr. Masten, the regular Democratic candidate, is elected judge, over Houghton, the know-nothing candidate, by two thousand majority.

ALBANY, June 2.—The united Democracy fired one hundred guns to-day in honor of the Democratic triumph in Virginia. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the Democracy here.

MADISON, Ind., June 4.—One hundred guns were fired here in celebration of the election of Wise. At night Senator Bright addressed an immense crowd at the Melodian Hall.

At York, Pa., on Saturday week, the Democrats fired one hundred guns in honor of Mr. Wise's election as Governor of Virginia.

READING, June 4.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at noon to-day in the market square in opposition to the new liquor law, and strong resolutions denouncing the same were adopted.

ST. LOUIS, June 2d.—The steamer Keystone State caught fire on the lower Mississippi, and burned to the weter's edge. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Five persons perished in the flames, in addition to many being injured.

CHOLERA AT NEW ORLEANS.—There were 385 deaths in New Orleans for the week ending the 27th ult., and of this number 204 were from cholera. The returns do not include one district, (Bouligny,) where the disease, it is stated, prevails to a serious extent. The city had not been visited by a rain for the last previous ten weeks, and on the 28th ult. the thermometer stood at 95 degrees in the shade.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—The Kingston (Canada) papers state that on the 31st of May six men belonging to Amherst Island, opposite to Bath, about 18 miles from Kingston, were upset when about one mile from shore, and five out of the six were drowned. The names of those drowned were J. Turner, J. Derno, J. Smith, T. Huff and brother.

SHIPWRECK—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The Peruvian ship Minerva was wrecked on a recent passage to Callao, with 540 Chinese emigrants on board, most of whom were drowned. The few survivors were mostly the officers and crew of the ship, who experienced terrible sufferings in the boats before being picked up.

"DOESTICKS" ALIVE.—The New York Tribune, which gave currency to the rumor that Mortimer Thomson, the writer of the "Doesticks" letters, had been shot, now contradicts it, and says Mr. T. is alive and well.

☞President PIERCE and Ex-President TYLER have received 160 Acre Land Warrants, the first for services during the Mexican war, and the latter for services in the war of 1812. Secretary MARCY receives an 80 acre Warrant, having already received a similar one, also for service in the last war.

☞Under the obituary head of the Frederick (Md.) Citizen, we find the following notice of a somewhat notorious individual, who has just "stepped out:"

DIED, in Virginia, on Thursday, the 24th of May, "Sam," aged about one year and six months. His funeral will take place at Richmond, January 1st, 1856. His friends in this County are invited to attend his funeral. The services will be performed by the eloquent Champion of Democracy, HENRY A. WISE, who has selected the following verse for his discourse:

"For we *are but of* yesterday, and know-nothing, because our days upon earth *are* a shadow."—*Job 9th Chapter and 9th verse.*

☞The "Republican" of last week, in commenting upon the Virginia election, does not seem disposed to "tear its shirt" about the defeat of the Know-Nothings. It thinks that "Sam," after all, has not done so much better than the Whigs were wont to do in Virginia, and quietly suggests that the Whigs never lost *more* than the whole State ticket, the entire delegation to Congress, and both branches of the legislature! Come to think about it, guess that's so.—*York Gazette.*

☞Barnum's Baby-Show came off in New York last week, attracting thousands of visitors. Upwards of 130 babies were exhibited, and many of them extraordinary youngsters.

☞Gen. Cullum, Whig, of Tennessee, has received the nomination of the American party in his district, for re-election to Congress.

☞The ice house of C. & C. Pfahler, at York, was burnt on Wednesday morning.—Incendiarism.

Liquor Riot and Death.

PORTLAND, Me., June 2.—Mayor Neal Dow, anticipating the action of the City Council, recently purchased $1,600 worth of liquor for the city agency. The liquor remaining on his hands, several citizens entered complaint against it, and a warrant was issued for the seizure of the liquor. The mayor called a special meeting of the aldermen on Saturday afternoon, who voted to purchase it for the city.—Much interest was felt as to how the matter would terminate.

SECOND DISPATCH.

PORTLAND, June 3.—At ten o'clock last night a noisy mob assembled about the building used as the city liquor agency, and attempted to break in and destroy the liquor. The police attempted to preserve the peace, and the crowd becoming more threatening, two military companies were called out. It was thought the matter would end quietly.

THIRD DISPATCH.

At a late hour the mob broke into the building, when the military drawn up opposite, fired a volley, killing Ephraim Robbins, of Eastport, and wounding several others, some severely. A squad of the Rifle Guard then charged the crowd with bayonets, which rapidly dispersed. One old gentleman, said to be quietly on his way home, received a severe bayonet wound. A few arrests were made, when the mob entirely dispersed. Another man is reported dead, having been wounded severely.

BOSTON, June 4.—The Portland papers contain some additional particulars in regard to the liquor riot there on Saturday night. The attack upon the building where the liquor was stored was begun chiefly by boys, who threw stones, &c., when Mayor Dow appeared on the ground, flourishing a sword, at the head of two military companies, whom he had ordered out. The appearance of the Mayor and the military exasperated the crowd, who received them with groans and hisses. The Mayor then ordered the infantry to fire, but the captain refused to obey, saying that the circumstances did not call for such a measure. The rifle guard soon afterward appeared, when the mob having burst open the door of the liquor rooms, a section of the company, by order of the Mayor, fired. One person was killed and six or seven persons were wounded.

A public meeting was called for Monday morning, to investigate the affair.

PORTLAND, Me., June 4.—The excitement here to-day, growing out of the liquor riot on Saturday night, is intense. Business is almost entirely suspended. A public meeting has been called for the purpose of instituting measures to prosecute those who gave orders last night to fire into the citizens and spend their blood, without, as it is alleged, just cause.

PORTLAND, June 4.—A committee of citizens has been appointed to investigate the affair, and another to wait on the Mayor and request him to resign.

The funeral of Robbins, the man who was shot by the military, took place this afternoon and was followed to the grave by an immense procession. A large number of special police are on duty to-night.

The Argus comments with severity upon the course of Mr. Dow in the execution of the liquor law, which, it alleges, has excited much hostile feeling against him. It expresses the belief that the purpose of the people assembled was only to spill some of the liquor which they believed to have been illegally obtained, and that if he had not appeared with the military, no serious harm would have been done.

A letter from that city, dated Monday night, says:

A large number of arrests have been made by the city authorities, among whom is Lieut. E. M. Patten, of the "Rifle Corps," whose only act was to try to save life by warning the people of the presence of the military. He was taken at his residence, while quietly smoking a cigar in the garden, at midnight, by a file of armed soldiers with fixed bayonets.

The public feeling, generally, is that of universal indignation against the Mayor, and a large portion of strong Maine law men denounce the late event in the strongest terms.

The public meeting this afternoon, at the City Hall, was immense. Quiet reigned, and it is evident that nothing but law without violence shall test the matter. Judge Wells presided at the meeting, which adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the conduct of Neal Dow, mayor of the city, in reference to his alleged illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors, should be subjected to a fair and impartial investigation.

Resolved, That while we regret that the confidence of the people in the integrity of those primarily charged with the administration of justice is in a great measure weakened by the recent course of events which has invited opposition to the city authorities, we cannot justify any acts of violence or any breach of the peace at any time, or by any unlawful assemblage.

Resolved, That the shedding of blood by the order of the mayor can only be justified as an act of extreme necessity, and then only in conformity to legal principles—which necessity should be made so clear as to preclude the chance of any sense of injustice or feeling of revenge on the part of the friends of any man summarily put to death by violence.

Resolved, That for the due and proper investigation of the conduct of Neal Dow, mayor of the city, in reference to the discharge of the duties of his office, as well as in regard to the proceedings of Saturday night, June 2d, 1855, which resulted in the loss of life, a committee of nine be appointed to cause such investigation to be made, with authority to take such action in the premises as the peace and good order of the city may require—and to report in writing or otherwise, at their discretion, and to aid the officers of justice in view of this solemn and momentous crisis in the history of the city.

Hon. Nathan Clifford and U. S. District Attorney Shepley are two of the committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the mayor.

The coronor's jury on the body of Robbins, the man that was shot by the military, have rendered a verdict that he was shot by order of the Mayor and Aldermen, in defence of the city property, thus seeming to justify Mayor Dow, but leaving the citizens' investigating committee to pass upon his conduct. The trial of the Mayor for having liquor in his possession is progressing.

Lancaster Savings Bank Broke.

The Lancaster Savings Institution has failed, through the defalcation of the Treasurer, Charles Boughter, which reaches the enormous sum of between $250,000 and $280,000. The Herald says Mr. Boughter was arrested and committed to the county prison at an early hour on Tuesday morning. During the day the excitement was intense, but the word of the directors having been pledged that a full statement of the affairs of the institution would be made public at the earliest practical moment, it was to a considerable extent allayed.

The property owned by Mr. Boughter is estimated to be over $100,000, his bail is $20,000, and the capital of the institution is $50,000, which must all be absorbed before the depositors can lose anything. It is supposed the loss to the depositors will not exceed $100,000, which will be less than 25 per cent.