BY HENRY J. STAHLE.

TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

A Family Demspaper----Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Literature, Arts and Sciences, Che Markets, General Domestic and Foreign Intelligence, Advertising, Amusement, &c.

37TH YEAR.

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Office on South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House.

Choice Poetry.

LIFE'S A RAILROAD.

Life's a rhilroad ! Hurry on ! Always keep a-going; Never stap to look at flowers By the road-side growing. Never think of anything But your present hurry, What if you should lose a train? Wouldn't you be sorry?

What's the use of sighing so After beauty, lying Hall asleep beneath the tree Where the winds are dying Where, through winling cattle-paths - Creep the bay hours, And the slow-paced season's walk

O'er unconscious flowers Beauty changes with the times, Once sire chose her shelter In the shadowy solitudes, Lest, the sun should melt her. Stronger-breathed, she dishes on, Now, from town to city, In a locomotive's shape, Nothing's half so pretty.

Lite was once a trodden path. Where the travellers cheery
Spoke to all they chanced to meet
Or-would rest, if weary.
Rest is now quite obsolete;
Sips of stumber take you, Careless who beside you sits;
Norwalk draws will wake you

Life's a railroad! Hurry on! Always keep a-going!
Never stop to look at flowers
By the road-side growing.
Never mind what's on the track;
On—though headlong—faster,

Select Miscellann.

Loss of Life in Great Battles.

Our Baltimore namesake gives statistics to show the waste of human life in the unsuccessful attack on the Malakoff and Redan appears to have been nearly as great as in the average column was. The French alone admit a loss or, if I could have justified the measure to of thirty-eight hundred men out of an attacking | posterity and my own conscience, had retired force of twenty-five thousand: that is to say, to the back country and lived in a wigwam." every seventh man was rendered incapable, either by death or wounds. There is indeed. one modern siege which was more bloody than thrown up-ordnance captured at Ticonderoga this not actually, however, but when the had been transported by Knox with prodigious numbers engaged are compared with those who effort across the country- ammunition had been the inability of a powerful land and naval difficult to show that he ever owed Sarchem fell. We allude to the second siege of Badajoz, in the Peninsular war. That famous furnished from the royal arsenal at New York. Spanish fortress was invested by Wellington, It was Washington's wish to cross the ice to at the head of twenty-two thousand men, and finally carried by storm after one of the most destroy the royal army. The ice, however. sanguinary assaults on record. In the attack on the great breach alone not less than thirtyeight hundred men fell. Yet Badajoz was a small place, the fort not being larger, perhaps, than the Malakoff and its outworks. Whoever would realize half the horrors of war should read Napier's account of the fall of Badajoz.

Marengo, Austerlitz, Wagram, Leipsic, Dresden, Borodino and Waterloo, were among the most desperately contested battles of the first Napoleon. At Marengo the Austrians lost ten thousand, more than a third of their whole force, while the French lost seven thousand, or about the same proportion. A considerable portion of these were prisoners, howevprisoners were taken. At Austerlitz the town. French lost twelve thousand, or nearly a sixth of their entire force; but the allies lost thirty thousand, or more than a third. At Wagram and threw his whole soul into the work. A the loss on either side was twenty-five thousand, or about one-seventh of those engaged. At Leipsic the loss was forty-three thousand be occupied on the night of the 4th of March, on the side of the allies, out of nearly three in order that the annicipated battle might be hundred thousand, in the field; and sixty thousand on the part of the French, out of one hun- bie 4th of March, 1778. As soon as the condred and seventy-five thousand. At Dresden, flict was engaged on the heights, Putnam was the allies lost twenty-five thousand, or onesixth of their entire numbers, while the French | thousand men, land in two divisions in Boston, lost but twelve thousand, or one-tenth. At and forcing his way through the town burst Borodino, the bloodiest battle of all, fifty thou- open the fortifications on the neck, and thus sand tell on each side, or a third of those in the battle. At Waterloo the French lost forty Roxbury. To distract and occupy the attenthousand, or more than half; but a large portion of the enemy, the town was severely bomtion of these fell in the rout; yet the English barded from Somerville, East Cambridge and

of their entire troops.

It is often said, in discussing military affairs, that our American battles have been too trifling to take into consideration. But if we con- and show that Washington, too often compellsider, not the numbers actually killed and ed by his situation to pursue his Fabian policy, wounded, but the proportion which those possessed a talent for unlitary combinations shall find that those actions, thus-scorned, captains of the last century. were as hotly contested as even the first Napoleon's battles. At Entaw Springs, for ex- jously expected -at length arrives. The ample, in the revolutionary war, one-third of troops are put in motion in the evening from both armies were left upon the field. At the American lines at Roxbury and Dorchester. Chippewa, in the war of 1812, nearly one-fifth An advanced guard of eight hundred precedes of the British were disabled. At Lundy's the carts with intrenching tools come next, Lane, the loss of the Americans was about onethird, and that of the British equally great. under General Thomas; the whole followed At New Orleans, where the British attempted. on a small scale, the same rash experiment with fascines, gabions and bundles of hav. which they have just been defeated in before They cross Dorchester neck without being the Redan and Malakoff, the assailant lost perceived, and reach their destination in two Baldwin mailed a letter to a grocery house in two thousand men out of their army of twelve thousand. From these statistics it appears dies of hay were placed on the side of the that battles in the open field are generally causeway at the most exposed parts, as a promore bloody, though not always, than assaults tection in case the enemy should discover and of entrenched positions. The reason is, that attempt to interrupt the movement. Under in the former case the entire army is usually this shelter parties from the American army long period. engaged, but in the latter only the storming passed several times during the night, without column. The loss by those actually occupied being perceived, though it was bright moonon the attack is always heavier, however, than light. This was owing, no doubt, to the canthe average loss of an army in the open field. nonade and bombardment of the town from the It would seem, also, that the allies in their opposite quarter, by which also the whole surlater repulse suffered as severely as the Eng- rounding country was thrown in a state of ways been considered one of the most sangui-

Tro. Yorart, by England, in cases of persons office by mad here it is stated, has famorely beared more with bur mundred cases with

nary on record. - Pilia. Son.

continent. Congress was still conducting the glare. his position; the importance of sustaining the discipline or experience, save a few veterans of the seven years' war-without supplies of any kind-composed of men who had left their homes at a moment's warning, and were impatient to return - weakened by camp diseases and the small-pox-with a stock of powder so scanty that stratagem was resorted to by the commander to conceal the deficiency even from his officers. Thus the summer and the autumn wore away, and every week increased the public impatience and added to the embarrassments of Washington. His private letters at this time are filled with the most touching remarks on his distressful condition. In a letter to President Reed of the 14th of my situation and that of this army, produces many an unhappy hour, when all around me are wrapped in sleep. Few people know the predicament we are in on a thousand accounts, fewer still will believe, if any disaster happens to these lines, from what cause it flows: I

At length, however, the re-culistment of the army was completed; advanced lines were taken by Manly in his prize ships -shells were Boston-to carry the town by assault-and did not make until the middle of February; and then it was decided by a council of war that the town could not be assaulted with success.

It was then resolved to repeat on a grander scale, with full preparation and ample means, the hasty operation which had brought on the battle of Bunker Hill. It was determined first to occupy the heights of Dorchester, and as soon as an impregnable position was secured there, to establish batteries on Nook's Hill and other rising grounds nearest Boston. The fleet in the harbor was within range of the heights; the town was commanded from the hills below. The occupation of these points would of necessity compel the enemy to take er, while at the Redan and Malakoff but few the risk of a decisive action or to evacuate the

Washington, though preferring the bolder measure, yielded to the decision of his council, plan for a grand combined movement was matured. The heights of Dorchester were to lought on the anniversary of the ever memorato cross from Cambridge with a body of four lost nearly twenty thousand, or almost a third Rexbury during the nights of the 2d, 3d and 4th of March.

I am told by professional men that these dispositions evince consummate military skill;

The 4th of March-the day so long and anxwith the main body twelve hundred strong by a train of three hundred wagons loaded divisions, one for each of the heights. Bunlish at New Orleans - a defeat which has alpainful expectation and alarm. The opera-ways been considered one of the most sanguithous were conducted by Gridley, an experi-

enced engineer or the old French war, and before doname the deleness though mean piete were alsquare again a gapeonot and

Main a composition was so the mapping of a west acting with a property of the own second a three verification with the feeling entries and produces an agreeable. minute of every district one had any symp. Cardinage deposition a threshold in the free symplectic description of the fre

The Siege of Boston-Occupation of Dor- scriptive of the scene or of his thoughts and chester Heights—Washington's First emotions at what he must have regarded, at that time, as the most eventful hour of his that time, as the most eventful hour of his make "each particular hair to stand like quills Extract from Hon. Edward Exerct's Fourth of July life, and the most critical moment of the war. upon the fearful porcupine," is said to have "The moon shining in its full luster (they are happened in St. Lawrence county, New York, But there is another circumstance which the words of Washington) through the clear and is given on the authority of a gentleman of must ever clothe the occupation of Dorchester cold air of early March, revealed every object undoubted veracity: Heights with an affecting interest. It was the with that spectral distinctness with which the revolutionary war; not a battle, indeed, at a great juncture. All immediately around but the preparation for a battle on the grand- him is intense movement but carried on in (In the evening alluded to, the young lady and est scale, planned with such skill and executed | death-like silence; nothing heard but the inwith such vigor, as at once to paralyze the cessant tread of busy feet, and the dull sound army and navy of the enemy, and force him. of the mattock upon the soil frozen so deep as o'clock in the evening the young man arrived without striking a blow, to an ignominious re- to make it necessary to place the chief reliance treat. Washington, as you well know, was on the fascines and gabions. Beneath him of beverages.' His strange manner in apchosen to the command of the army in Phila- the slumbering batteries of the castle—the delphia, on the day the battle of Bunker Hill roadstead and harbor filled with the vessels of was fought. The siege of Boston had already the royal fleet, motionless except as they swung attacked by robbers. He knocked at the door, been formed; and those noble lines of circum- round at their moorings at the turn of the midvallation -twelve miles in compass, of which | night tide : the beleaguered city occupied with some faint remains may still be traced-had a powerful army and a considerable non-combeen drawn along the high grounds of Charles- | batant population, startled into unnaturally igitown, Cambridge, Roxbury and Dorchester. lance by the incessant and destructive cannon-An adventurous expedition against Quebec had ade, but yet unobservant of the great opera-failed; partial collisions had taken place tions in progress so near them; the surroundwherever there were royal forces throughout ing country dotted with a hundred rural settlethe country; but nothing decisive was brought ments, roused from the deep sleep of a New about, and a feverish excitement pervaded the England village, by the unwonted tumult and

war without the constitutional existence; and | The morning of the 5th of March dawned, all eyes and hearts were turned to the army and the enemy beheld with astonishment loomand to Washington. Men at a safe distance ing through a heavy mist the operations of the and with nothing at stake, are prone to judge | night. Gen. Howe wrote to the minister that | severely the conduct of those who are at the they must have been the work of at least twelve post of responsibility and danger. Washing- thousand men. In the account given by one ton himself felt the delicacy and the hazards of of his officers and adopted in the Annual Register, it is said that the expedition with expectations of the country; the necessity of which these works were thrown up, with their to the mind those wonderful stories of enchantment and invisible agency which are so frequent in the eastern romances."

General Howe, like a gallant commander, immediately determined on the perilous atentrenchments should be rendered impregnable. A powerful detachment led by Lord noon, to rendezvous there, and thence cross over to Dorchester point, and storm the heights. A heavy gale (a "dreadful storm," it is called in the British account) scattered the barges and prevented the embarkation of the troops. This delay gave the Americans time to perfect January, 1776, he says: "The reflection on their works; barrels filled with earth were placed round the heights, an abattis of trees disposed around the foot of the hill, a reinforcement of 2,000 ordered to the support of Gen.

Thomas, and every preparation made for a

decisive conflict.

other elevations fronting and commanding the General Howe was compelled to acknowledge accustomed to regard with contempt, led by officers from whom they affected even to with- debted to him, the said John, at the time of hold the usual titles of military command. He was obliged to acquiesce in an engagement ually since, in a sum double the amount due with the selectmen of Boston, tacitly sanctioned by "Mr. Washington," that his army should be allowed to embark without being fired upon, upon condition that they would not

burn the town. Thus, on the 17th of March, 1776, an affective force of ten thousand evacuated the town. and with a powerful fleet and a numerous train of transports, sailed for Hallifax: Putnam, with a detachment of the American army, took possession of Boston. The beloved commander himself made his triumphant entry the following day, and the first great act of the diama of the revolution was brought to a triumphant close—on that Dorchester Neck which our fathers selected as a place for set-

This event diffused joy throughout the Union, and contributed materially to prepare the publie mind for that momentous political measure, of which we this day commemorate the 79th anniversary.

PROFIT OF UNDERDRAINING. -Mr. William Chamberlin, of Lower Red Hook, N. Y., drained twenty-five acres of land, at an expense of 560 per acre, and the first three crops paid the whole expense, including cost of cultivation. He may, then, hereafter look for a profit of \$20 per acre on each crop .- Last season part of his ground yielded 75 bushels of corn, and a part 300 bushels of potatoes, while on adjacent undrained fields the crops were nearly rained by the drought.

COSTIVENESS.—The following is a good recipe for costive habits: - Extract of aloes, twenty grains: powdered ginger, half a drachm; powdered ipeca cuanha eight grains; syrup, sufficient quantity: mix, and divide into sixteen pills. Dose: one, about noon. The numbers bear to the whole force engaged, we that entitles him to a place beside the greatest celebrated Abernethy is the author of the above

> Monster Guns.-Wrought iron guns of nonster size and calibre are in course of manifacture at the iron works of Messrs. Nasmyth, Manchester, England. They will be apwards long, weighing upwards of twenty tons cach, pounds weight a distance of five miles.

SEVEN YEARS' MAIL - The Mobile Tribune says that in November, 1848, a gentleman in that city. It was never received or heard of pratite and secured him. until last week, when it came exactly to its destination, after an absence of nearly seven ter give an account of its travels during that

The Rensellear Manor Tenants once held motenth of the produce was too heavy a rent, and agreed unanimously thereafter that they would pay only one-with. They never discovered their mistake till the rent became due.

A law Phylodi work tells us diat, in tropical imare i where pates tree hours is an accised.

Sawing off a Lover's Leg.

The following story, which is calculated to

"A young man addicted to intemperate habits, during one of his periodical 'sprees' took a sudden notion to pay a visit to his 'sweetheart. a female associate were the only occupants of the house where she resided. About ten at the house, considerably worse from the use proaching the door excited the suspicions of the young ladies, who supposed the house was and demanded admission; but his voice not being recognized, from the thickness of his tongue, the ladies refused to comply with the demand. Determined to force an cutrance he commenced a series of assaults upon the barred and bolted door by kicking and pounding. After a number of desperate kicks, the pannel of the door gave way, and the leg of the besieger went through the aperture, and was immediately seized by one of the ladies and firmly held, while the other, armed with a saw, commenced the work of amoutation The grasp was firmly maintained, and the saw vigorously plied, until the leg was completely severed from the body! With the loss of his leg, the intoxicated wretch fell back, and in that condition lay the remainder of the night. In the meantime the ladies were frightened almost to death. With the dawn of morning the revelation was made that one of decisive results. But his army was without sudden and unexpected appearance, "recalled the ladies had participated in the amputation of her lover's leg. The wretched man was still alive. His friends were immediately sent for, and he was conveyed to his home, where, with proper treatment he gradually and miraculously recovered, and is now alive and well. We tempt to dislodge the Americans before their | hardly credited," says the editor of the journal from which we quote, "the latter part of the story, and contended that the man must have Percy dropped down to the castle in the after- | bled to death on the spot, insisting, indeed, that it could not be otherwise. But we were mistaken. The leg was a wooden one.'

Couldn't Get Him.

The following is from the last number of the Southern Military Gazette. It reads like one of Hooper's stories:

Old John Sarchem was for many years known as one of the shrewdest men about Montgomery. In fact, there were many persons who did not hesitate to say that his It was then understood that the royal com- chief peculiarity of old John was, that he force under veteran leaders, to maintain them- anything. He did so. At the trial Saichem selves against untried levies whom they were proved by three witnesses that Peter Squizlefanter was an old "residenter," and was in-

> em after that! AN INCIDENT FROM EXPERIENCES IN SCHOOL Teaching.—One day I saw a little fellow with his arms about a little witch of a girl, endeavoring, if Linterpreted the manifestations right, to iss her.

> the supposed transfer of the note, and contin-

on it! Nobody ever took "issue" with Sarch-

"Tommy," said I, "what are you doing there ?"

"Nothin', thur," spoke the bright-eyed little witch, the wath trying to kith me, that he wath, thur," and she eyed him keenly. "Why, Lucy, what prompted him to act so

ungentlemanly right here in school !" I asked,

anticipating some fun. "Oh! he hithelied up here and thed he wantbut he thed he would do it, and I told him I

"Why didn't you tell "me, as you said wou would?" Lasked, in a pleasant mannyr. "Oh !" she replied with a nairette I did not often see, "I didn't care much if he did kith me, and tho I let hun.'

Here the whole school, who had been listening intently, broke out in an uproarious laugh, while our little hero and heroine blushed deeply. - Cincinnati Times.

AN AUGUMENT.-A young lady being addressed by a gentlemen much older that herself, observed to him, the only objection she had to a union with him, was the probability the following ingenius and delicate complimenvirtuous wife, for the number of his days shall

Swimming Race with a Pig.—The Buffalo tourier describes a funny race which recently ful upon all who are connected with it, whether of three feet in diameter and about twelve feet o curred in that city. A pig in one of the canal boats jumped overboard, and the owner and will discharge a shell of at least 1,000 followed suit to recover his property. Quite a crowd collected, and it was swim pig. swim owner, and cheers and laughter, until they had nearly reached Washington street bridge, when piggy, disheartened, slacked his efforts, and the owner seized the fugitive by his nar-

WARTS ON COWS' TEATS. - The Moine Farmyears! -It would be pleasant to hear that let- or says: "Mr. Muchell, of Cornville, writes us that he had a cow last summer whose teats were completely covored with warts. He cured them simply by washing them in alum water. This is easily tried, and our corresa meeting and resolved that the payment of pondent thinks will prove effectual." An experienced friend at our elbow says that a strong decoction of black oak bank applied twice a day, after miking, for two or three weeks, is likewise an effectual remedy. He says the same remedy will cure warts on man.

> the first oppressed with any kind of one product some and occurse rathes round because the product of the first operation operation of the first operation ope Amoralo of the about corf.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

An Exposition of the Principles and Power of the Know-Nothing Order of Connecticut, No. 117, Located in Lyne.

UNANIMOUS ACTION IN COUNCIL. Whereas, The State Council of Know-Nothngs at its recent session in Norwich, in the grossest violation of its constitution and laws. by which it professes to be governed, and contrary to every decision founded upon evidence and instice, did revoke the charter of this Council on the representation of the Presidents of two other Councils of this town-Nos. 105 and 108—that a majority of its members voted at the spring election in accordance with the dictates of their own conscience without fear or favor of any man; therefore,

the State Council in thus revoking our charter trick of ernfly political managers to bring to without even notifying-us-of such intention in their aid the religious element of their counno other light than that of a base and tyranical usurpation of power, oppressive alike to us and every subordinate Council in the State.

Resolved, That this action has fully opened our eyes to the manifest destination of the order to crush out both freedom of speech and disregard its assurances and obligations, professedly made in good faith, whenever it shall best suit its secret, dark and unhallowed purposes, and henceforth to regard no other law than that of passionate impulse and arbitrary proscription, which has ever been the last resort of those powers only that have attempted to shield the most gigantic wrongs under the dangerous plea of necessity and absolute au-

Mesolved, That in our opinion the time has. arrived for the alarm to be sounded in the cars of the people of Connecticut, and to inform them of the existence of a secret order in their miast which is striking a blow in the dark against our institutions of civil and religious liberty, and which, if suffered to go on, will soon destroy all we hold most dear in religion, politics and morals.

Resolved, That we feel that we should prove false to our obligations to God and our country, if we were to keep silent at such a time as this, and that we hereby set forth to the peo- great wrong. We feel confident that there ple the following exposition of the Order and are at this time, thousands in the Order who

no obligations would be imposed upon us us in this matter, and who are resolved to which would conflict with those we had al- come out and wash their hands of this foul ready taken, and owed to God and our fami- and disgraceful business. shrewdness was nothing but rascality. The lies. For the sole reason that we acted as we the foregoing is a brief statement of facts; chief peculiarity of old John was, that he were bound to do under the Constitution of no argument is needed to add anything to its of the most destructive modern battles. More have often thought how much happier I should mander, not deeming it safe to take the risk of could prove anything under the face of the the State, and that we honestly complied with force or develop more clearly the character of and wounded, a vast proportion, when we consider how small, comparatively, the storming sider how small, comparatively, the storming in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined in engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in ne chose so do so, in a constant were kined to expend to the engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in the chose so do so, in a constant were kined to expend to the engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens, in the chose so do so, in a constant were kined to the engagement, nad determined to evacuate neavens and en leave it unmolested. Finding, however, after \$100 on old John, and for some time he was dence whatever in any business transaction, Americans, and then attempts to reduce them some days that no apparent movement was afraid to sue on i., lest John should prove a and as deserving only the scorn and reproach to a condition of servitude, strip them of their made for this purpose, he determined without set off of some sort against it, although there of all good men.—We were subjected to the individuality, degrade them to a position of further delay to occupy Nook's hill and the was nothing of the sort existing in reality. A most fearful denunciations because we would mere machines, and compel them at the bidbright thought occurred to Greenbag. He not surrender up to this most accursed of all ding of their masters, to disobey the bidding town. This produced the desired effect, and would sue in the name of Peter Squizlefanter, despotisms our freedom of citizenship, and de- of their consciences, surrender their own and as no such man ever existed, it would be grade ourselves down to the ignominious servi- thoughts into the keeping of others, and viotude of wearing a mastiff's collar.

In view of such things, what honest man would contend that any obligations which might be imposed by the order are in the least binding or entitled to one moment's respect? Who would not go rather one step farther and stitutions, at war with freedom of thought, say that man is guilty of perjury in the high- and deserving the open denunciation of every est degree who would act with the Order true American. against his own honest convictions !

We believe if the parent for such a cause disowns the offspring, the obligation to keep the secrets of such a parent is forever absolved, and the light of day should be permitted to penetrate into the dark recesses of this institution, so worthless and at the same time so dangerous and destructive to the genius of American institutions. It is arrayed in warfare against the whole machinery of a republi-

can government. It has enticed the people from their homes in the still hours of darkness, and its numerous places of meeting bound them to its foul and fearful purposes by administering the ed me to kith him, and I told him I wouldn't most horrid ouths with one hand resting on the all over the subjoined paragraphs: kith thuch a thumthy boy as he ith, then he thed he'd kith me, and I told him he dathn't, themselves unreservedly to the control of this existence of an "Almighty Being who rules secret power, and even to deny to their fami- the Universe," which, until we saw that conwould tell the mathter if he did, but he thed he lies and the world that they hold connection fession of faith we supposed was acknowledged didn't care a thuap for the mathter, and then with the Order. No person is permitted to everywhere, by all men and parties and factried to kith me the hard," and the little thing hold an opinion which has not the sanction of tions—by the American party even, until this longer feels nor acts his tormer self. In secret cum amunication seems to be as much the he-steals away like a conspirator to the place child of hypocrisy as the child of religion. where the most inveterate hatred is engendered In the same manner, and often at the hour of again to repeat the hundred times told lie of hood in the family circle, where the utmost his mind that celebrated police officer Captain of his dying before her, and leaving her to the confidence, truthfulness and harmony should Dogberry, who in Much Ado About Nothing, of his dying before her, and leaving her to the confidence, the discovery of widowhood. To which he made exist, has a direct tendency to produce suspissays some things singularly co-incidental with the following ingening and delicate comfilment cion and mistrust on the part of wives and the first clause of the platform: tary reply. "Blessed is the man who hath a mothers towards their husbands and sons: hence we find in every town where a council exists, the temale portion of the community are speaking out, boldly, their indignation against the Order whose influence is so manifestly bane-

> nearly or remotely. He who does not here behold the sure work- world beneve they serve him also. We do ings of demoralization and ruin must judeed be a poor moralist.

But all these are evils of small magnitude and consideration when compared with some other gigantic wrongs with which it labors to matterm none. curse the land. The scattering of a few pieces of red paper of a peculiar shape obliges every "brother" to arm himself with a bowie-knile

but untited to compass this end.

The Order is engaged in a crusade against over all, 71 feet; depth, 52 feet. religion, it revives the old spirit of persecution

gious tests which have been successfully rensomed down and removed from the statutes of our State, are speedily dragged from their louthsome tomb and quickened into life. No Founded on the Actual Experience of Council Catholic is to be tolerated, no matter how sincerely he may revere his Maker; he is to hold no office in the gift of the people, have no part in the government nor interest in any of its concerns, while the atheist, deist, debauche, infidel, mormon and buddist is recognized as good and worthy brother.

They have fearful apprehensions that the Catholic Church will soon overrun and possess the country, to the ruin alike of republicanism and religion-and all this too when that church is in the most rapid decline in the old country, and while it is only continuing in its fold a moiety of those who reach our shores strong in their attachment to its cause! these apprehensions, then, are entirely unfounded in fact -Resolved, That we can regard the action of and opposed to common sense. It is only a try, while it is generating dissensions, sectarian animosities, and the rankest intolerance.

History and experience alike teach that no people were ever persecuted for opimon's sake without coming out in the end, vastly increased in numeral strength and favor. It is a saying action on the part of its members ; to utterly both old and true, in all ages, "The blood of the martyr is the seed of the church." No form of religion has been put down by the persecution of its professors.

This Order swears its members never to vote for a foreign born citizen to fill any office in the gift of the people. Thus birth-place rather than virtue and intelligence is made a qualification for places of trust and responsibility! What an absurdity is here! The Know-Nothing principles and practices would clevate a Benedict Arnold to place, in preference to such men as Lafayette, Hamilton, Montgomery, Gates, Steuben, Moultrie, DeKalb, St. Clair, Morris, a host of noble and gallant men who freely spent their treasure and shed their blood in our glorious struggle for liberty. And are the people of Connecticut prepared to adopt such principles as these 1--principles which are at war with the machinery of the American Government! We have too much confidence in their intelligence and honor to believe that they will very long submit to this the objections which arise in our minds to the are similarly situated to ourselves and who principles of its organization and action:

On our admission to this Order, we had every interest of our country. We know of given us the solemn pledge and assurance that many in other parts of the State who feel with

late their oaths of allegiance to the State of

which they are citizens. Others may choose to submit to such attrocious despotism, but as for ourselves, we denounce it as contrary to the genius of our in-

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Council affix their names to the above. Resolved, That the papers in this State op-

posed to this organization, are hereby requested to publish the foregoing. B. P. Hill, President.

Daniel S. Swan, Marshall, Charles A. Tiffany, Instructor.
[The names of 67 members are also signed.]

The K. N. Platform.

The Washington Globe discusses the Nativist Platform in a style poculiar to itself. The plain blunt sense and irrepressible humor of John C. Rives are visible to the naked eye.

the self constituted mouth pieces of the party. manifestation of a solicitude to show to the Within this temple of superstition Sir Oracle world that whatever clse it may be, it is not reigns supreme. The devotee who worships atheistical. This is an instance of overdoing at its shrine is completely unmanned. He no the thing-of overacting a part; for this sol-Why assert so solemnly and so formally what against the descendents and countrymen of nobody-would have questioned if they had been those brave men whose heroic valor assisted silent, unless sacred things are to be invoked in achieving the liberties which we now enjoy. for unhallowed purposes, or unless conscience, which makes cowards of all men, was not midnight he gropes his way back to his family smiling then and there on the K. N. oracles! The draughtsman of that first clause must be no connection with this order. So much false- a reader of Shakspeare, we think, and had in

"Dogberry - Masters, do you serve God? Conrad and Borachio-Yes, sir, we hope. Dogberry-Write down-that they hope they serve God-and write God first; for God forlend but God should go before such villams!" So the platform makers wrote God first, and like Contail and Borachio would fain make the not apply the word villains to the Know-Nothings, be it observed. For some of them whom we know we have personally much respect; for their political opinions and for their

THE LARGEST STEAMER AFLOAT. -- The steamor Persia, builte for the Canard line, and and revolver, or other deadly weapons, and launched at Glasgow on the 3d inst., is an nonfollow the heels of their leaders even to the paddle-wheel line. It is said she is the largest shedding of blood. The Cincinnati, Louisville, Steamer, both in capacity of hull and steam-St. Louis and other fearful and bloody Know- power, which has been built. She far exceeds Nothing riots, are but the legitimate workings in length, strength, tomage and steam power of the Order, and but the beginning of such the Great Britain or the Himalaya, and exscenes as were enacted on the soil of France ceeds also by no less than 1200 toos the interunder Red Republican rule.

Those who control and manage the affairs of this corrupt concern are in it for the spoils of summed up as follows:—Length from figureoffice ! and no means, however desperate, are head to tan all, 500 feet ; length in the water, 300 feet; me adth of the hall, 45 feet; breadth

a new ter oppressed with any kind of for opening select and of course rathes round. [17 Mrs. Partingion expresses great appre-