

The Republican Compiler.

By HENRY J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, The Markets, Local and General Intelligence, Politics, Advertising, &c.

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Choice Poetry.

SHE LOVED HIM.

BY GEORGE F. MORRIS.

She loved him; but she knew it not—
Her heart had feelings for pride,
All other feelings were forgot,
When she became another's bride.
As from a dream she then awoke,
To realize her lonely state,
And own it was the woe she broke
That made her dear and desolate.
She loved him; but the slandering came
With words of hate that all believed;
A stain thus rested on his name,
But he was wrong and she deceived.
Ah, rash the act that gave her heart,
That drove her love from her side,
Who bled him to a distant land,
Where, battling for a name, he died.
She loved him, and his memory now
Was treasured as a thing apart;
The shades of thought were on her brow,
The seeds of death were in her heart.
For all the world, that thing torments
I could not, would not be and live,
The casket, with its jewel gone—
A bride who has no heart to give.

Select Miscellany.

A Pathetic Scene.

The Milwaukee American publishes the following incident:
The wife of one of our sailors, on the recent wreck, was upon the deck with an infant, only three weeks old in her arms, to learn if her husband was alive or drowned. She was in a state bordering on frenzy.
On being told that he was dead, she gave one long sob of agony; while the blue eyes of the babe were turned smilingly to her face, she cried in accents of most heart-thrilling despair, "Oh! is he gone, am I alone, is he dead—drowned? Is my man gone, and will he never come to me?"
In this state she returned to her desolate home, no one venturing to offer words of sympathy. The light and warmth of this poor woman's life had gone out forever. All through the long hours she sat weeping and rocking to and fro, and pressing her child to her heart, for it was ill till midnight. Then she heard a feeble step and a knock at the door; she said, "Who's there?"—"It's I," the familiar voice replied. "She gave a scream of joy, and admitted her husband."
Nothing could exceed the woman's frantic delight. She threw her arms upon and clung to her husband's neck, and laughed till the tears came again. Such a happy re-union was a foretaste of heaven.
Love like this can but be repaid with a lifetime of devotion.
The sailor, it seems, had left the wreck and at the imminent peril of his life, reached the shore, and had walked twenty miles ere he reached his home.

Matrimonial Romance.

When Recorder Smith was presiding in the Court of Sessions on Thursday last, a very beautiful girl, aged about seventeen years, was brought from the prison and placed before him on a charge of vagrancy, preferred by her own parents. When his honor inquired into the matter he found that the young lady had been committed by her father and mother in order, if possible, to prevent her from marrying a man they did not approve of. The Recorder, thinking that the course of true love, if it did not, should, at all hazards, "run smooth," was about to discharge her, when he was informed that even at that moment a gentleman from Wisconsin was in waiting, in an anteroom, in order to run off with her and marry her in that State, when liberated. His honor did not wish to send her adrift in the world under such circumstances, but called upon the man, and said if he was sincere in his professions he might marry her here, and then take her West. The lover joyfully consented, and Recorder Smith thereupon descended from the bench and performed the ceremony.—N. Y. Post.

What a Woman Can't Have.

In these days, when women distribute rife, make speeches in public meetings, get up mobs, and wear high boots, it is some consolation to man to know there are still a few pleasures left to his exclusive enjoyment.—One of those is described by a highly poetical young man in the following rhapsody:
"She may surpass man in the accomplishments, and be called 'angel,' but one attainment is beyond her efforts—unattainable, yet her Nemesis—she can't shave! Never can she know the felicity of that operation nor the satisfactory sensation of being shaved. Let her have her amorous haberdasher, and kids and perfume cur's, and sigh by intervals; she can never know the supreme happiness, the deliciousness of leaning back in the soft cushioned chair, the convenient rest for the foot, the snawy napkin about the throat, a fine white lather being gently taken off the soul touch of the razor, the delicacy of the barber's hand, the gentle titillation of the zygomatic muscles; these are all feelings she is necessarily a stranger to. Women's Rights conventions cannot reach the subject; they may wear the breeches, but can't come the whiskers."

Politic.—While the agent was paying off the Indians at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, an old "native" presented himself and squaw, and several children. His share at \$5 a head was \$25, and as he received his portion he remarked, "Me get hundred dollars next year."

Moving a Sullen Ox.

When a boy, I frequently had the management of an ox, one of which was at times particularly sullen and balky, as we then termed it, and my ingenuity and wit were put to the test to devise some means to induce the stubborn animal to drive. At last I hit upon a plan, as the sequel will show, which effectually accomplished my purpose, and cared him in a measure of his hanging-back propensity.

On a certain day in winter I was sent hauling wood with the oxen and sled. My road led over a bridge and up a short but steep hill. Having arrived at the foot of the hill on the bridge with a load, my team came to a dead stand still, and as coaxing and whipping proved of no benefit, I bethought me of procuring the services of the "old tom cat," and applying him. I found tabby quietly sleeping on the hearth, and taking it in my arms, quickly retraced my steps to the oxen. My purpose was to apply the cat to the back of the ox, and draw him back by the tail. I did so; but no sooner had the ox felt the claws of the feline monster enter his hide, than I found myself turning a back somersault through the air, off the bridge, with a propelling force I was powerless to withstand, accompanied by a tremendous squall from poor puss. I brought up, or more properly down, some twelve feet below, in the bed of the stream, amid snow and water. Without waiting to contemplate my situation, I extricated myself and repaired to the scene of my exploitation on the bridge. But I neither oxen, wood or cart, were to be seen; all had mysteriously disappeared—but, as I subsequently found, the oxen brought up all safe in the wood-house, with the load of wood.

Ever after, when the old ox took it upon himself to sulk, I had only to show him the cat, and a pinch of the tail would make him straighten himself for very life. But I was extremely careful to keep out of the reach of his heels.

Remedy for Flea Bites.

John Phonix has the following "never failing" remedies for flea bites:
"Boil a quart of tar until it becomes right thin. Remove the clothing, and before the tar becomes perfectly cool, with a broad flat brush apply a thin smooth coating to the entire surface of the body and limbs. While the tar remains soft, the flea becomes entangled in its tenacious folds, and becomes perfectly harmless; but it will soon form a hard, smooth coating, entirely impervious to his bite. Should the coating crack on the knee or elbow joints, it is merely necessary to retouch it slightly at those places. The coating should be renewed every three or four weeks. This remedy is sure, and having the advantage of simplicity and economy, should be generally known."
"A still simpler method of preventing the attacks of those little pests, is: On feeling the bite of a flea, thrust the bitten part immediately into boiling water. The heat of the water destroys the insect and instantly removes the pain of the bite."

Lady Ellenborough, wife of the English lord of that name, who was formerly Governor-General of India, has been separated from her husband for the past twenty years, and is leading a wild life among the Arabs. She has married an Arab Sheikh, who, it seems, protected her from robbers during a visit she paid to Palmyra. Full of romantic gratitude for this service she determined to marry him, but the Sheikh ran away on learning it. She employed Arabs to bring him back, and, being worth £1,500 a year, she at last succeeded in getting him to marry her in the desert in the Oriental fashion. They live in elegant style near Damascus. After her separation from Lord Ellenborough she married a Greek Count, whom she left. So that she has now three husbands, all living. In her early days she was a great beauty.

Nothing like sticking to the mother tongue. Speaking of which the *Comic Grammar* gives the following lesson:

But remember, though box
In the plural makes boxes,
The plural of ox
Should be oxen, not oves.
To which an exchange paper modestly adds:
And remember, though fleece
In the plural is fleeces,
That the plural of geese,
Aren't geeses nor gesses.
And another exchange paper begs leave modestly to add further:
And remember, that house
In the plural is houses,
The plural of mouse
Should be mice and not mouses.
We also desire to add our quota in the way of popular instruction, as follows:
And remember, though beet
In the plural makes beets,
The plural of foot
Should be feet and not feets.
Push on the column:
And remember, though pan
In the plural is pans,
The plural of man
Should be men and not mans.

An "Osfal Draught."—An old acquaintance of ours in the country indulges in a very exaggerated style of description, and illustration, in his ordinary conversation. For instance, when describing the effect of an alteration of his kitchen chimney, which he had ordered his mason to make, he said that "before the chimney was altered it drew the wrong way so powerful that every flock of wild geese that flew over the town for ten years was sucked down into the fire-place, but since the alteration has been made, the draught was so strong that if he should hook one end of a leg chair in the middle of the kitchen floor, the other end would stand quivering up the chimney."

We cut the following advertisement from a paper published in the far East:—"To rent a house in Melville avenue, located immediately alongside of a fine plum garden, from which an abundant supply may be stolen during the season. Rent low, and the greater portion taken in plums."

Shall we take a bus in Regent-street, Margaret?" said a young London gent, who was showing his country cousin the wonders of the metropolis. "Oh, dear, no!" said the frightened girl, "I would not do that in the street."

Triumphant Refutation of the "Ten Cent" Charge!

From the Washington Union.
THE WAGES OF LABOR—MR. BUCHANAN'S VIEWS—AN OLD CALUMNY EXPOSED.

In the memorable presidential canvass of 1840, one of the charges against the Democratic party by which the people were deceived into the support of the Whig nominations was the false allegation, that in advocating the independent-treasury system the Democrats favored the reduction of the wages of the laboring man to "ten cents a day." This, together with other misrepresentations equally unfounded, succeeded for the time being in effecting the overthrow of the Democracy. Within less than a year after that result, the people discovered the impositions which had been practised on them, and there is now not to be found on the statute-books one measure of general interest which was enacted by the Congress which was elected during the same temporary delusion in the popular mind which caused the defeat of the Democratic candidate for the presidency. Experience has so fully vindicated the wisdom of the independent-treasury system, that it has become the settled policy of the government, and no man of any party is insane enough to propose to disturb it. But whilst all men of all parties freely acquiesce in the independent-treasury policy, there are some who indulge the illusory idea, that because the people were cheated in 1840 by the false clamor about low wages that can be cheated again in 1856 in the same way. As it was on a palpable misrepresentation of a speech of Mr. Buchanan in support of the independent-treasury law that the charge as to the reduction of wages was made, it is supposed that now, when he is the Democratic candidate for the presidency, the same charge may be revived and pressed with equal success. So far from objecting to the renewal of this calumny, we are disposed to thank the State Gazette, of New Jersey, and other kindred journals, for the opportunity which they afford us of vindicating Mr. Buchanan's claims to wise statesmanship in the support of that measure which has become part of the settled policy of the government.

The "ten cent" charge had its origin in this wise: On the 22d of January, 1840, Mr. Buchanan delivered a speech in the Senate in favor of the independent-treasury bill, in reply to one by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, against it. In that speech Mr. Buchanan discussed the measure in its practical bearing upon the manufacturing interest and upon the currency. He summed up the leading objects of the independent-treasury as follows:

"Our chief objects in adopting the independent-treasury are to disconnect the government from all banks, to secure the people's money from the wreck of the banking system, and to have it always ready to promote the prosperity of the country in peace and defend it in war. Incidentally, however, it will do some good in checking the extravagant spirit of speculation, which is the bane of the country."
"In the first place, by requiring specie in all receipts and expenditures of the government you will create an additional demand for gold and silver to the amount of five millions of dollars per annum, according to the estimate of the President. A large portion of this sum will be drawn from the banks, and this will compel them to keep more specie in their vaults in proportion to their circulation and deposits, and to bank less. This, so far as it may go, will strike at the root of the existing evil. I fear, however, that it will prove to be, but a very inadequate restraint upon excessive banking."

"In the second place, this bill will, in some degree, diminish our imports, especially after June, 1842. I most heartily concur with the Senator in desiring this result. What is the condition of the importing business at the present moment? It is almost exclusively in the hands of British agents, who sell all the manufactures they can dispose of in other portions of the world, and then bring the residuum here to glut our markets. According to our existing laws, they receive a credit from the government to the amount of its duties. They sell the goods for cash; and this credit becomes so much capital in their hands to enable them to make fresh importations. The independent-treasury bill requires that all duties shall be paid in gold and silver; and after June, 1842, the compromise law will take away the credits altogether. We shall then have a system of cash duties in operation, which will contribute much to reduce the amount of our importations and to encourage domestic manufactures."

"In the third place, this bill will make the banking interest the greatest economist in the country, so far as the government is concerned. Their nerves of self-interest will be touched in favor of economy, and this will induce them to unite with the people in reducing the revenue and expenditures of the government to the lowest standard consistently with the public good."

Mr. Buchanan regarded the United States Bank as the antagonist proposition, and on that subject he spoke as follows:

"The Senator ridiculed the idea that the establishment of a new bank of the United States could prove dangerous to civil liberty. Such a bank, with a capital of from fifty to a hundred millions of dollars, with branches in every State of the Union, directing by its expansions and contractions, when prices should rise and when they should fall, would be a most tremendous instrument of irresponsible power. It would be a mechanism, even more formidable than this government, even if the administration were as corrupt as the family of some gentleman has painted it. There is a natural alliance between wealth and power. Mr. Randolph once said, 'Male and female created he them.' Combine the money-privilege of the country, through the agency of a national bank, with the administration, and their united power would create an influence which it would be almost impossible for the people to withstand. We should never again see these powers in hostile array against each other. In the days of General Jackson we witnessed the exception, not the rule. Give any President such a bank as I have described, and we shall hereafter have a most peaceful succession. With all the power of the Executive, combined with all the wealth of the country, he would be the most arrogant block-head in the world if he were not able to reject himself and to nominate his successor. All the forms of the constitution might still remain. The people might still be deluded with the idea that they elected their Presi-

dent; but the animating spirit of our free institutions would be gone forever. A secret, but all-pervading, moneyed influence would sap the foundations of liberty and render it an empty name.

"The immense power of such an institution was manifested in the tremendous efforts which it made against General Jackson. Had he not enjoyed more personal popularity in this country than any man who ever lived, these efforts would have proved irresistible. As it was, the conflict was of the most portentous character, and shook the Union to its centre. Indeed, the bank, at one time, would, in all human probability, have gained the victory, had the election of President chance to occur at that period; and we should then have witnessed the appalling spectacle of the triumph of the bank over the rights and liberties of the people. The constitution of the country and the Democratic party would then have been prostrated together."

In regard to the influence of prices as resulting from an inflated paper currency on the manufacturing interest, Mr. Buchanan made these remarks:

"Sir, I solemnly believe that if we could but reduce this inflated paper bubble to anything like reasonable dimensions, New England would become the most prosperous manufacturing country that the sun ever shone upon. Why cannot we manufacture goods, which will go into successful competition with British manufactures in foreign markets? Have we not the necessary capital? Have we not the industry? Have we not the machinery? And, above all, are not our skill, energy, and enterprise proverbial throughout the world? Land is also cheaper here than in any other country on the face of the earth. We possess every advantage which Providence can bestow upon us for the manufacture of cotton; but they are all counteracted by the fall of man. The raw material costs us less than it does the English, because this is an article the price of which depends upon foreign markets, and is not regulated by our own inflated currency. We, therefore, save the freight of the cotton across the Atlantic, and that of the manufactured article on its return here. What is the reason that, with all these advantages, and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacturer of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. Reduce our nominal to the real standard of prices throughout the world, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits. I wish to Heaven I could speak in a voice loud enough to be heard throughout New England; because if the attention of the manufacturers could once be directed to the subject, their own intelligence and native sagacity would teach them how injuriously they are affected by our bloated banking and credit system, and would enable them to apply the proper corrective."

In answer to Mr. Clay's allegation, that the object of the friends of the independent-treasury was to establish an exclusive metallic currency, Mr. Buchanan stated the following to be his position:

"But the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] leaves no stone unturned. He says that the friends of the independent-treasury desire to establish an exclusive metallic currency as the medium of all dealings throughout the Union, and, also, to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor so that the rich employer may be able to sell his manufactures at a lower price. Now, sir, I deny the correctness of both these propositions; and, in the first place, I, for one, am not in favor of establishing an exclusive metallic currency for the people of this country. I desire to see the banks greatly reduced in number, and would, if I could, confine their accommodations to such loans or discounts, for limited periods, to the commercial, manufacturing, and trading classes of the community, as the ordinary course of their business might render necessary. I never wish to see farmers and mechanics and professional men tempted, by the facility of obtaining bank loans for long periods, to abandon their own proper and useful and respectable spheres, and rush into wild and extravagant speculation. I would, if I could, radically reform the present banking system, so as to confine it within such limits as to prevent future suspensions of specie payments; and, without exception, I would instantly deprive each and every bank of its charter which should again suspend. Establish these or similar reforms and give us a real specie basis for our paper circulation, by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to ten, and afterwards to twenty dollars, and I shall then be the friend, not the enemy, of banks. I know that the existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people that they cannot be abolished, even if this were desirable. To reform, and not to destroy, is my motto. To confine them to their appropriate business, and prevent them from ministering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, is all which ought to be desired. But this I shall say: If experience should prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well-regulated banks would afford, without, at the same time, continuing to suffer the evils which the wild excesses of the present banks have hitherto entailed upon the country, then I should be contented to see the banks abolished altogether. If the State legislatures shall now do their duty, I do not believe that it will ever become necessary to decide on such an alternative."

Mr. Clay had charged that the friends of the independent-treasury desired to reduce the wages of laboring men. As this is the charge which it is now sought to revive, we invite special attention to Mr. Buchanan's reply. It was as follows:

"We are also charged by the senator from Kentucky with a desire to reduce the wages of the poor man's labor. We have been often termed agrarians on our side of the house. It is something new under the sun to hear the senator and his friends attribute to us a desire to elevate the wealthy merchant at the expense of the laboring man and the mechanic. From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their probity and their intelligence. Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong! O'fall the countries on the earth, we ought to have the most consideration for the

laboring man. From the very nature of our institutions, the wheel of fortune is constantly revolving and producing such mutations in property that the wealthy man of to-day may become the poor laborer of to-morrow. Truly wealth often takes to itself wings and flies away. A large fortune rarely lasts beyond the third generation, even if it endures so long. We must all know instances of individuals obliged to labor for their daily bread whose grandfathers were men of fortune. The regular process of society would almost seem to consist of the efforts of one class to dissipate the fortunes which they have inherited, whilst another class, by their industry and economy, are regularly rising to wealth. We have all, therefore, a common interest, as it is our common duty, to protect the rights of the laboring man; and if I believed for a moment that this bill would prove injurious to him, it should meet my unqualified opposition.

"Although this bill will not have as great an influence as I could desire, yet, as far as it goes, it will benefit the laboring man as much, and probably more, than any other class of society. What is it he ought most to desire? Constant employment, regular wages, and uniform, reasonable prices for the necessities and comforts of life which he requires. Now, sir, what has been his condition under our system of expansions and contractions? He has suffered more by them than any other class of society. The rate of his wages is fixed and known; and they are the last to rise with the increasing expansion, and the first to fall when the corresponding recession occurs. He still continues to receive his dollar per day, whilst the price of every article which he consumes is rapidly rising. He is at length made to feel that, although he nominally earns as much, or even more than he did formerly, yet, from the increased price of the necessities of life, he cannot support his family. Hence the strikes for higher wages, and the uneasy and excited feelings which have at different periods existed among the laboring classes. But the expansion at length reaches the exploding point, and what does the laboring man now suffer? He is for a season thrown out of employment altogether. Our manufactures are suspended; our public works are stopped; our private enterprises of different kinds are abandoned; and, whilst others are able to weather the storm, he can scarcely procure the means of bare subsistence."

"The reader will be surprised when we state that whatever of foundation there is for the 'ten cent' charge is embraced in the extracts which we have made from Mr. Buchanan's speech. Throughout the whole of it there is no sentence or word which gives even plausibility to the charge. From beginning to end the speech abounds in sound, statesmanlike sentiments, which have been fully illustrated by the experience of the last six years. Our chief purpose in making such liberal quotations is to vindicate the wisdom and firmness and patriotism of Mr. Buchanan. We desired to show how nobly he sustained General Jackson in his struggle with the United States Bank—how faithfully and ably he maintained the Democratic position on the independent-treasury system—how clearly he comprehended and how forcibly he presented the merits of that system—and how clearly and earnestly he advocated the interests of the laboring man. It is, indeed, strange that the charge of a wish to reduce the wages of laboring men should be based on anything in this speech. But it must be recollected that it was during the remarkable canvass of 1840 that this charge obtained currency. In the then condition of the popular mind, nothing was so absurd or preposterous as not to be acceptable to the depraved taste of the times. This remark is fully illustrated by the manner in which Mr. Buchanan's speech was perverted, and a charge deduced from it which was in direct contradiction of the speech itself.

Amongst others who undertook to answer Mr. Buchanan's speech was the Hon. John Davis, of Massachusetts—he that was usually known as "honest John Davis." He assumed in his argument, directly in the teeth of the fact, that Mr. Buchanan had advocated the independent-treasury on the ground that it would establish an exclusive metallic currency. Starting with this erroneous assumption, he argued to show that it would bring down the wages of labor to the standard of prices in countries where the currency is exclusively metallic. To this speech, when published, there was an appendix, in which he introduced a table showing that in some of the exclusively metallic countries of Europe laborers only received ten cents a day. Putting the speech and the appendix together, the hint was taken and a clamor raised that the Democrats were in favor of reducing the wages of labor to ten cents a day.

In a subsequent speech, made on the 3d of March, 1840, Mr. Buchanan denounced the charge against him in the strongest language, saying:

"Self-respect, as well as the respect which I owe to the Senate, restrains me from giving such a contradiction to this allegation as it deserves. It would surely not be deemed improper, however, in me, if I were to turn to the senator and apply the epithet which he himself has applied to the proposition he imputes to me, and were to declare that such an imputation was a 'flagitious misrepresentation of my remarks.'"
Mr. Buchanan repeated his real position as laid down in his original speech, as follows:
"In my remarks I stated that legislation would, I thought, be required to accomplish this purpose. In the first place, I observed that the banks ought to be compelled to keep in their vaults a certain fair proportion of specie compared with their circulation and deposits; or, in other words, a certain proportion of immediate specie means, to meet their immediate responsibilities. 2d. That the foundation of a specie basis for our paper currency should be laid by prohibiting the circulation of bank notes, at the first under the denomination of ten, and afterwards under that of twenty dollars. 3d. That the amount of bank dividends should be limited. 4th. And, above all, that, upon the occurrence of another suspension, the doors of the banks should be closed at once, and their affairs placed in the hands of commissioners. A certainty that such must be the inevitable effect of another suspension would do more to prevent it than any other cause. I know that the existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people that they cannot be abolished, even if this were desirable.

"Such a reform in the banking system as I have indicated would benefit every class of

society; but, above all others, the man who makes his living by the sweat of his brow. The object at which I aimed by these reforms was not a pure metallic currency, but a currency of a mixed character: the paper portion of it always convertible into gold and silver, and subject to as little fluctuation in amount as the regular business of the country would admit. Of all reforms, this is what the mechanic and laboring man ought most to desire. It would produce steady prices and steady employment, and under its influence the country would march steadily on in its career of prosperity without suffering from the ruinous expansions and contractions and explosions which we have endured during the last twenty years. What is most essential to the prosperity of the mechanic and laboring man?—Constant employment, steady and fair wages, with uniform prices for the necessities and comforts of life which we must purchase, and payment for his labor in sound currency."

After restating further his arguments as presented in his speech of January 22, Mr. Buchanan said, in reference to the reduction of the wages of laboring men:

"I contend that it would not injure, but greatly benefit, the laboring man to prevent the violent and ruinous expansions and contractions to which our currency was incident, and by judicious bank reform to place it on a settled basis. If this were done, what would be the consequence? That, if the laboring man could not receive as great a nominal amount for his labor as he did in the days of extravagant expansion, which must always under our present system be of short duration, he would be indemnified, and far more than indemnified, by the constant expansion of the regular wages, and the uniform and more moderate prices of the necessities and comforts of life, which a more stable currency would produce. Can this proposition be controverted? I think not. It is too plain for argument. Mark me, sir, I desire to produce this happy result, not by establishing a pure metallic currency; but by reducing the amount of your bank issues within reasonable and safe limits, and establishing a metallic basis for our paper circulation. The idea, plainly expressed is, that it is better, much better, for the laboring man, as well as for every other class of society except the speculator, that the currency of the country should be placed upon this solid and permanent foundation, which would be laid by establishing such a bank reform as would render it certain that bank notes should be always convertible into gold and silver."

"And yet this plain and simple exposition of my views has been seized upon by those who desire to make political capital out of their perversion; and it has been represented far and wide that it was my desire to reduce wages down to the prices received by the miserable serfs and laborers of European despotisms. I shall most cheerfully leave the public to decide between me and my traducers. The senator from Massachusetts, after having attributed to me the intention of reducing the wages of labor to the hard-money standard, through the agency of the independent-treasury bill, has added, as an appendix to his speech, a statement, made by the senator from Maryland, [Mr. Merrick], of the prices of labor in these hard-money despotisms; and it is thus left to be inferred that I am in favor of reducing the honest and independent laborer of this glorious and free country to the same degraded condition. The senator ought to know that there is too much intelligence among the laboring classes in this highly favored land to be led astray by such representations."

A Sudden Change.

The opposition factions to the *Change* are a queer set of mortals. A great change has suddenly "come over the spirit of their dream." But a few days ago, and the prominent men of the Know Nothing and Black Republican party were zealously discussing the merits and claims of the rival candidates of the Cincinnati Convention. Under the mistaken belief that Mr. Buchanan would be defeated for the nomination—an impression created on the principle of the wish being father to the thought, they loudly proclaimed their admiration for this distinguished statesman, and declared that he was the only man the Democracy could certainly elect. Now, however, their tune is suddenly changed, and a great difference is manifest in the conversation of the gentlemen at the street corners. They have discovered that they were slightly wrong in their zeal for Mr. Buchanan. Their idea that the South could not do justice to a man of his independence has been exploded, and they now find themselves in the very awkward predicament of being compelled to oppose and traduce a gentleman whom two weeks ago they were lauding to the skies as an able, honest and accomplished statesman.

But there were others, and their name is legion, who formerly opposed the Democratic party, who were looking with far different feelings to the result of the National Convention. They are men who always had at heart the true interests of the country, and they anxiously awaited the decision of the Convention, resolved if James Buchanan should be the nominee, to give him their cordial support. They have known him long and well, as a neighbor, and friend, and they know him to be in all respects worthy their suffrages. Disgusted with the corruptions of the Know Nothing party—unwilling to join in the hue and cry against the South, with sectional fanatics, they have come to the manly resolve to cast their votes for the Democratic ticket, at least until such time as its opponents unite in a uniform policy consistent with self-respect, and the perpetuity of our republican government.—Lanc. Intelligence.

Freedom of Speech.—A few days ago "an outrage" was committed in the good city of Cincinnati, and no public meeting, so far as we know, has yet been called to take the matter into serious consideration. A Democratic orator was cruelly stabbed by a bloody Know Nothing, while exercising the right of "free speech." This enormity, has, as yet, gone unrebuked. Not a terrible paragraph has been penned, not a resolution has been offered, not an effort has been made to redress the wrong. Is "freedom of speech" to be fastened and gagged?—Eric Observer.

We Polked the jans in 1844, Polked them in 1852, and we will Buck them in 1856.

Knowles, the author of "The Hunchback," "Love Chase," &c., is now a minister of the gospel.