INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

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MONTROSE, PA.

Thursday, May 17, 1855.

☞ The intelligent observer of the signs of the times will not fail to see that since the demoralization of the old political parties, great changes are constantly and rapidly taking place, and it is now very difficult to define the position of any party. Especially any party that claims to be National and seeks to unite Northern and Southern men, at this time of intense excitement on the slavery question, must expect to have its every movement watched with a jealous eye by the friends of freedom. Judging from the acts of the party called Know Nothings in almost uniformly supporting Free-Soil candidates, we have believed that they were for the most part Free-Soil men, and they were denounced long and loudly, as such, by the organ of the National administration at Washington, and by the presses and orators of the South. But now, behold a change! The Southerners, seeing the strength of the new party at the North, are said to have lately rushed into it in great numbers, with the hope of controlling its organization, and making it, as the Democratic party now is, an instrument for carrying out the pro-slavery schemes of the South. They have determined to make it a Southern institution, if possible. To accommodate it to a Southern latitude, they have even gone so far as to knock the chief plank out of its platform, and have removed the disability of Roman Catholics to become members and to receive their support for office. It is more than probable that they have gone further and inserted a pro-slavery plank. It is even asserted (in the New York Tribune) that the band of ruffians that invaded Kansas, under the leadership of the distinguished Democratic Senator, Atchison, were Know Nothings! From Illinois, we learn that the still more famous Democratic Senator, Douglas, attended at the meeting of the State Council, as an outside wire-puller, endeavoring to induce pro-slavery action by that body. A strong effort is undoubtedly making to place the Know Nothings as a party in a pro-slavery attitude—perhaps eventually to effect a harmony of action between them and the National Democracy. The position of the American Organ, a paper published at Washington, and which claims to be the National organ of the Know Nothings, strengthens this suspicion. The tone of that paper is infamous—worse of late, since it has thrown off the mask, than that of the Washington Union. While the whole country is filled with inexpressible indignation at the late unparalleled outrage on the rights of the people of Kansas, while the whole press of the North, and a large portion of that of the South, emphatically condemn the act, the American Organ dares to uphold it, and to call upon the President to remove Governor Reeder, in compliance with the demand of the gang of desperadoes who have invaded the Territory and trampled on its laws.

It is evident, then, what the Know Nothing party is, and is to be, at the South—not merely passively but actively pro-slavery, going even beyond the Democracy, if possible, in subserviency to the Slave Power.—Does anybody expect that any considerable body of Northern men will ever consent to act with the pro-slavery Know Nothings?—We are confident they will not. We are well assured that the great body of the order at the North are for Free Soil. They would sooner again repudiate the ties of party than forsake their principles. It is perfectly idle to think they will submit to make those concessions to Slavery that the Southerners will demand. The attempt to nominate a Know Nothing Presidential candidate by the National Convention to be held at Philadelphia in June, will prove abortive. A Southern, or at least a pro-Slavery candidate will be run for the next President, who will receive the support of Southern Democrats, Southern Whigs, and Southern Know Nothings, and of such Northern Doughfaces as the hope of a share of the spoils may induce to go with them. The masses of the North must rally in their strength around some tried and true anti-Slavery man, and elect him, or Slavery is sovereign in this Republic, and Freedom is lost. By the taunts and insults heaped upon us by the minions of Slavery, by the wrongs our country has endured in the persons of her unoffending citizens in Kansas, by the dangers that threaten our liberties, and by the memory of our fathers, let every Northern Freeman at this all-important crisis be true to his convictions of right and to the holy cause of liberty.

SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.—Previous to the adjournment of the Legislature, the Senate went into an election for Speaker, and on the 9th ballot Wm. M. Piatt, of this district, was elected, the contest terminating by Mr. Piatt's voting for himself. Mr. Piatt shows very poor judgment in the selection of candidates for whom to cast his suffrages. In the United States Senator struggle, he voted first for the pro-Slavery candidate, Buckalew, and and afterwards for the rich Bank officer and bankrupt politician, Cameron; and now he has capped the climax by voting for a man for Speaker of the State Senate whom his party denounce as a traitor—himself! Hoge and Quiggle who went over with Piatt from Buckalew to Cameron, also voted for Piatt for Speaker. Indeed it is a noticeable circumstance that the old line Democrats and Cameron Know Nothings voted together very amicably for Piatt. Perhaps the support of the Cameron men was the *consideration* for Piatt's vote for U. S. Senator. It looks like it.

The following was the final vote for Speaker:

For Wm. Piatt—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Cresswell, Fry, Goodwin, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, Quiggle, Sager, Walton, Wherry, Heister and Piatt, (Democrats,) and Messrs. Hendricks and Haldeman, (American,) 17.

For John C. Fienniken—Messrs. Crabb, Ferguson, Frazer, Frick, Jordan, Killinger, Lewis, Mellinger, Pratt, Price, Sellers, Shuman, Skinner and Taggart—14.

For Charles R. Buckalew—Mr. Darlie.

For. John Hendricks—Mr. Fienniken.

☞ The organs of the sham Democracy are determined to find somebody, if possible, to share with them the infamy, that pertains to pro-slavery doughfaceism. Thinking that they may thereby call off attention from their own position, they are raising the cry of "stop thief" against the Know Nothings. The last desperate hope of the party depends upon their success in showing that the secret order is in the same unhappy and disgraceful position as themselves. The creed of the Republican party being founded on the Free-soil doctrine, of course no capital can be made here by attacking that; but if the Republicans can be convinced that the Know Nothings are pro-slavery, they will spurn all concert of action with them, as they have already done, for the same reason, with the Democratic doughfaces; and then, in the three-cornered fight that would ensue, the Old Liners might stand some chance of succeeding. But unfortunately for the success of this scheme to divide and conquer, the secret order at the North are fast placing themselves beside the other opponents of the sham Democracy, on the anti-slavery platform.—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, who may be supposed to know what he says, and for whom he speaks, declared in his recent speech in New York, that "in 1856 anti-slavery men of all shades must combine to pledge the candidate for the Presidency that he will favor the restoration of Nebraska and Kansas to Freedom," and that "the time has come for us to declare for the abolition of slavery everywhere that the Constitution permits."—Nothing could be more positive and explicit.

And the State Council of New Hampshire, at a meeting held at Concord, May 1, adopted the following resolutions, and directed them to be published:

Whereas, There appear to exist in the minds of a portion of the community some doubts as to the position of the American party in regard to Slavery, and its extension over new Territories, therefore,

Resolved, That the American organization, as constituted and existing in New Hampshire, is not based on one idea alone, but comprehends every principle that will promote the political welfare of a free people.

Resolved, That the declaration of Independence, the tones and deeds of the founders of this Republic, all indicate that our forefathers intended that slavery should be sectional, not national—temporary, not permanent.

Resolved, That as a political party, pledged to regard and watch over the best interests of the whole UNION, we protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and the Fugitive Slave Law, as violations of the spirit of the Constitution, and tending to disunion and the destruction of the free institutions of the country.

Resolved, That we never will, under any circumstances, consent to the admission of slavery into any portion of the Territory embraced in the compact of 1820, and from which it was then excluded by the mutual agreement of both the Northern and Southern States.

Resolved, That any attempt to commit the American party of New Hampshire to the advancement of the interests of slavery, to ignore it as a political question, or to enjoin silence upon us in regard to its evils and encroachments, deserves, and shall receive our earnest and unqualified disapprobation.

Even this does not stop the mouths of these desperate organs of the sham Democracy. It is necessary for their purposes that the Know Nothings should be pro-slavery, and consequently nothing that the order can do will convince them that it is not so. Take the case of Massachusetts, for example. The order have almost exclusive control there, and yet they elect a Free-Soil Legislature, and State officers, and Congressmen, defeating the Nebraska candidates by overwhelming majorities. But electing Free-Soil men is not enough—"they are still pro-slavery." Then they get together in State Convention, and make anti-slavery speeches, (like Senator Wilson's on our first page,) and pass anti-slavery resolutions. Is even this satisfactory? No. "They are making believe! they don't mean what they say!" Probably they will never be acknowledged by these obstinate unbelievers to be real Simon pure Free-Soilers till they change their course and adopt the Democratic mode of proving their anti-slavery sentiments by voting pro-slavery.

☞ The case of Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, has excited much interest throughout the country, and considerable comment in the newspapers. The New York Tribune, the National Era, and other Free-Soil papers, have spoken strongly in favor of his removal, and the Massachusetts Legislature has voted for it by a very large majority. But Governor Gardner, in opposition to the sentiment of the State, refuses to remove him. It was rumored some days since that the Governor had consented to his removal, and on the strength of that rumor some of our Hunker cotemporaries vented their feelings in pretty strong language. Among others, that staunch organ of the Doughfaces of Wayne county, the *Honesdale Herald*—and we quote from it to show our readers that only just over the line of the county the pro-slavery leanings of the sham Democracy are openly manifested, instead of their trying to conceal the cloven foot as in this county—espouses the cause of the persecuted Judge, and pitches into his enemies in this way:

"The infamous, as well as tyrannical deed is done. Judge Loring is to be ousted for the strict performance of his duty in the Burns Fugitive Slave case.—Both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature have passed the bill directing his removal from the bench, and the Know Nothing Governor has signed it. No other offence is alleged against this distinguished jurist, but that of rigidly enforcing the execution of the United States laws, relating to fugitive Slaves.—Because he would not perjure his soul, do violence to the inner man, and trample upon the Constitution and laws which he had solemnly sworn before God and man to support, in his induction to office, he is now rudely proscribed, and formally disgraced before the country by a rascally combination of Abolitionists and Know-Nothings. It has proven to have been very unfortunate for Judge Loring, that he belonged to the Democratic party, and so highly prized the integrity of man as not to repudiate his official oath, nor to pander to an excited anti-slavery populace, in the administration of the laws of his country. The blessings of the patriotic and good will follow him into his retirement."

Noble and patriotic Loring! Excellent Democrat! He was sworn to help catch niggers, and he did it. He might have resigned his Commissionership and retained his Judgeship, and so have preserved the ermine unsoiled—unspotted with the blood of innocence—but that would have been "doing violence to the inner man." He preferred "the blessings of the patriotic and good," even though he should lose his Judgeship—a martyr in a *holy* cause.

Here we wish our readers particularly to note two things: First, that it is the Democratic doctrine, in Wayne county, as it is in Washington and many other places, that the Abolitionists and Know-Nothings are combined together; and secondly, that although a Judge of a Free State must be shamefully abused by the "Democratic" press if he do but speak in favor of freedom and the rights of man, yet these same organs of the sham Democracy loudly sound the praises of a Judge who descends from the Bench, and claims kin with the blood hound by becoming an assistant slave-catcher.

The National Era Proscriptive.

The National Era looks upon slavery as a great and dangerous evil, and counsels not only the election of anti-slavery men to office, to the exclusion of those of opposite principles, but also the removal of pro-slavery men from office, as in the case of Judge Loring of Massachusetts. We agree with the Era in this, and with it we hold the slavery question paramount to all others; but we also believe that the supremacy of the Pope of Rome over his faithful liege in this country is 'tyrannical, incompatible with National sovereignty, anti-Democratic, and utterly revolting to the instincts, education, habits, and institutions of a large majority of the citizens of the Free States,' and we therefore prefer not to do any thing to increase or strengthen the Papal Power.

That eminent and true friend of American freedom, Lafayette, said, "If ever the liberties of the United States are ruined, it will be by the Romish priests;" and those who still apprehend danger from that source, will be apt to think they find, in the following extracts from an editorial article in a late number of the Era, a justification of their conduct in refusing to sustain the tools of a foreign potentate by their votes. Put the Papal Power for the Slave Power, and the argument and conclusion will be equally correct. The Italics are ours:

The only question, then, is, is this Act of such a nature as to justify the People of a State in excluding from all preferment under the State Government, persons who voluntarily aid in its administration or execution? Nobody, who understands the theory of State Sovereignty and Federal Jurisdiction, will deny their *right* to do this: the question concerns simply the *exercise* of the right. Under ordinary circumstances, they could not be justified in proscribing a citizen from State favor, for taking part in the enforcement of Federal Authority. But, in extreme cases, such proscription may be necessary to check or remedy Federal usurpation, and protect the Sovereignty of the State. This Fugitive Slave Act presents precisely a case of this kind. It is regarded by the great majority of the people as tyrannical, subversive of the principles and rules of procedure of the Common Law, incompatible with State Sovereignty, inhuman, anti-Democratic, utterly revolting to the instincts, education, habits, and institutions of the Free States, and, by large numbers, if not a majority of them, not only without sanction in the Federal Constitution, but in violation of its sacred guaranties.

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Now, we hold that, when the People of a State concur generally in regarding this act as barbarous, disgraceful, violative of State Sovereignty, oppressive, dangerous to their liberties, and involving a flagrant usurpation of power, they are bound by every lawful means to make its administration so odious, that no citizen, who values his reputation, will render himself responsible in any way for its maintenance or execution. If a man, honored with a State appointment, choose to make himself thus responsible, let him be dismissed from office. If he will consent to be the instrument of what the State regards as Federal usurpation, *the State may not inflict positive pains and penalties upon him, but it will cease to seek his reward from the authority to which he devotes himself, and bestow its honors and offices upon those whose views are in accordance with its own, upon the matter in controversy. And whose business is it, if the State sees proper to repose trust in those only who fairly represent its settled convictions? Why should it place or continue in State offices, men who on a great practical question hold opinions and pursue a course condemned by an overwhelming majority of its People?*

"THE WEST END."—The Academy of Sciences at Paris, has made a grand discovery. It finds that in London, Paris, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Turin, and almost every other capital of Europe, and in all other large towns where there are not local obstacles, the wealthier and more aristocratic inhabitants group themselves together in the "West End." This phenomenon is referred, by the learned body above named, to "atmospheric pressure!" The East wind, say they, raises the smoke and pernicious vapors, whereas the West wind depresses them; and the West wind is by far the most prevalent, so that the Eastern part of the town receives all the smoke and miasma from the Western, while the latter enjoys most of the pure air from the country.

The capital of Susquehanna county is another illustration of this theory. "The West End" of Montrose is very exclusively occupied by our "colored population," whose right to be considered the aristocracy of the place is, we believe, very generally conceded. "Pleasant Valley" is the distinctive appellation of this aristocratic neighborhood, and an adjacent suburb is "Horse Heaven." Any doubts of the purity of the atmosphere there—its freedom from all miasmatic and pestiferous odors—may be easily removed by a brief visit any warm day in summer.

It is to be hoped that our Borough Council will investigate this subject, and, if they find that the Academy of Sciences is right, will take such measures for a proper protection of the lungs and olfactories of the East-Enders as to them shall seem meet.

The Sacred Circle in a monthly magazine nearly as large as Godey's Lady's Book, (and as well got up, bating the pictures,) edited by Judge Edmonds, Dr. Dexter and O. G. Warren, and published in New-York City, at two dollars a year. It is devoted to 'the diffusion of spiritual knowledge,' and its editors display much ability and fairness in discussing their singular doctrines. The Sacred Circle contains some productions of spirits still in the flesh, but by far the greater part is filled with communications professedly from that undiscovered country from whose bourne in Shakespeare's day no traveler returned. The May number has a communication from Pythagorus, from the tenor of which it appears that that venerable philosopher is will versed in Phrenology. He has been examining the cranium of Moses, and finds the brain very strongly and fully developed, spirituality and veneration large, the head generally even, but self-esteem, love of approbation, and firmness particularly large, and concentrativeness enormous. He tells us that Moses *magnetized* his people, and thus acquired his ascendency over them. Bonaparte, Cicero, Patrick Henry, and others, he assures us, owed their power to sway the masses to the same magnetic influence.—This we give only as a specimen of the strange matter with which the work is filled.

It has entered upon the second year of its existence, and bids fair to live and flourish; for whatever is new, mysterious, and wonderful, will always find readers if not believers.

THE GIRAFFE.—In the Combined Exhibitions, the Menagerie and Circus, which are to "show" here on next Saturday, there is one feature that demands special attention. The Giraffe, or Camelopard, is an animal seldom imported into this country, and even when one is brought, it seldom survives the climate over a few months. The one owned by Howes & Co. is a remarkably fine specimen, being 17 feet high, and is represented a lively, docile, and sociable. It has been in the country some two years, and we learn from a gentleman who has seen it on more than one occasion, that it thrives admirably. The Giraffe is worth seeing, therefore the show is worth attending, even if it possesses no other redeeming feature.

☞ Gov. Reeder is preparing to return to Kansas, with his family. A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says Gov. Reeder is in Washington to receive instructions and money for carrying into effect several liberal acts of the late Congress for military and post roads and other improvements in the Territory, and not to lay before the President any questions in relation to his official conduct, as has been erroneously stated.

☞ The Bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works was approved by Gov. Pollock, May 9, and it is stated that the Governor will immediately advertise, in accordance with the law, for bids. The passage of the bill was almost uniformly opposed by the old line Democrats in both Houses, with the exception of Speaker Heister of the Senate.

☞ Before the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned, the House unanimously passed a resolution thanking Gov. Reeder of Kansas for his faithful adherence to the old landmarks of Republican liberty, in defending the purity of the ballot box against the lawless mob of Missourians, and bidding him a cordial welcome to his family and friends.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Adjournment sine die—Meeting relating to the return in October—Mr. Piatt's election as Speaker of the Senate—Mr. Speaker Hiester—Mr. Speaker Strong of the House.

HARRISBURG, May, 8, 1855.

Both houses adjourned *sine die* at 11 o'clock to-day, after a protracted, exciting and important session. Already most of the members have left, and the streets of this borough are resuming their wonted quiet.

The adjournment has been *sine die*, not to a day certain, and that day the first Tuesday of October, as the friends of Mr. Cameron desired. Their defeat in this, and the final *sine die* adjournment of the Legislature, will deprive of all semblance of legality any attempt at reconvening the joint Senatorial Convention on the day named, but it is not at all certain that the friends of Mr. Cameron may not undertake some such high-handed procedure. A movement looking that way took place on Monday the 7th, when notices were posted upon the entrance doors of each House, of which this is a copy:—

'*Notice.*—The American members of the Legislature who sustained the action of the caucus in nominating a Candidate for United States Senator, and who were opposed to the means by which that action was defeated, are requested to meet in the east Committee Room, this evening, at seven o'clock.'

The purpose of this meeting was understood to be to secure a general understanding upon the subject of the return in October, to consult as to the probabilities of a re-election, and generally seek to promote the one grand interest in which they were so signally foiled. The Senate, I believe, happened to be in session at the time appointed, and but two Senators appeared at this meeting, Messrs. Frazer and Haldeman. The members of the House who were present were:—Messrs. Allegood, of Philadelphia county, Barry, of Lebanon; Boal, of Centre; Clover, of Clarion; Cummings, of Philadelphia county; Eyster, of Allegheny; Fearon, of Clinton; Fletcher of Philadelphia county; Free, of York; Guy, of Allegheny; Hames, of Perry; King, of Cambria; Lane, of Armstrong; Morrison, of Mifflin; Muse, of Allegheny; Reese, of Lehigh; Sherer, of Berks; Smith, of Allegheny; Stehley, of Dauphin; Sturdevent, of Wyoming—in all, 23 persons. It is needless to add that the display of fanatical friends being very meagre, the meeting soon adjourned, without effecting any important result.

Mr. Wm. M. Piatt this morning elected himself Speaker of the Senate. He coveted the honor, and followed in the footsteps of Valentine Best to obtain it. He is a Democrat, but being a Cameron man, and having voted for Mr. Cameron at the second Convention, received the support of Messrs. Haldeman and Hendricks, and was elected. Mr. Browne and other anti-Cameron Democrats voted for him, having been, I presume, satisfied to waive the question for the present, although it may prove to have been a very important and unfortunate waive, since a Speaker has much power for evil.

Mr. Speaker Hiester, of the Senate, received, on a call of the yeas and nays, a unanimous vote of thanks for his courtesy and impartiality—a vote he fully deserved. He filled the office well, and threw the weight of his influence in favor of men of integrity. In the appointment of committees, and in various other methods, he showed his own honesty by entrusting delicate and important duties to men of the right stamp—in which particular there was a striking contrast between him and other Speakers in other bodies.

Mr. Strong received nominally a vote of thanks from the House, but his friends prevented a call of the yeas and nays upon the resolution, or a very formidable opposition would have developed itself. As it was, there was an implied compromise that the resolution would be permitted to pass, if members were not required to record their votes in favor of it. Mr. Strong is not aware of the estimate all impartial persons placed upon him as a Speaker, and had even the bad taste, in the few remarks he made before dismissing the House, to refer exultingly to the resolution of thanks which had been adopted, he mistakenly said, without a single dissenting voice. In truth, he made the most unpleasant, unsuccessful and unpopular Speaker who ever filled that Chair. He is a man of great irritability of temper, and lacked very much of being reasonably familiar with the rules. He was arbitrary in the proportion that he was ignorant of his duties, and kept the House and himself in a perpetual annoyance. Every visitor observed, and I have heard numbers remark it. But he thinks he did bravely, and it is, perhaps, not fair to undeceive him, as he naturally desires his last of legislative life to be agreeable. Still, it is notorious that he could not this day receive six votes for an election to the post he has filled for the last four months. That is the best commentary on the success with which he filled it.—*Correspondence N. American and U. S. Gazette.*

The Irish Archbishop of New York and Senatar Brooks.

We have not found room in our paper for the voluminous letters of Archbishop Hughes or the replies of Senator Brooks, but to give such of our readers as have not learned from other sources, some idea of how the controversy has hitherto progressed and with what results, we publish the following comments of the newspaper press on the subject. Only a few Catholic and Jesuit papers take sides with the Archbishop. The number of our extracts might be greatly multiplied if we could spare the room for them:

From the Christian Intelligencer.

JOHN HUGHES IN A FIX.—We believe it was Burke who said that there was something in the vicious nature of cunning, which was sure to defeat its own ends.

† John has been generally esteemed a shrewd, crafty, adroit schemer, and while it is altogether probable that he is such in his political manœuvres with our American demagogues, or with the wily plotters of the Vatican, his cunning has certainly served him badly in conducting the public controversies into which he has plunged with such insane rashness.

His memorable attempt to define the nature of religious liberty, with reference to the Madai persecution, will be preserved among the many archives of Romish folly, as one of the most absurd specimens of bald impudence, coupled with shallow logic, which the history of polemical literature can produce.

If a climax were wanted for the Archbishop's series of controversial blunders, that has been supplied by his recent encounter with the Hon. Erastus Brooks.

With a hardihood little short of insanity, he ventured to charge Mr. Brooks with falsehood. The charge was met by the Senator with a series of transcripts from the Register's office, showing beyond the shadow of doubt, that John Hughes is this day the owner, in his own name, and if he choose, for the benefit of himself, "his heirs" and assignees, of millions of property, some of which as the records attest, has been received from trustees, and perhaps the larger share purchased by the aid of gratuities forced from the hands of the Romish laity under pain of purgatorial fires.

Should Mr. Brooks pursue his investigation of titles any further, we would take the liberty of suggesting to him the propriety of inquiring into the history and management of Calvary Cemetery, on Newtown Creek, which is understood to be the personal property of the Archbishop, and whose annual revenues are of themselves sufficient for a king.

Mr. Brooks has exposed his falsehood, and if we mistake not, Mr. Putnam's bill, by relieving him of immense financial cares, will afford the Archbishop, if he be inclined to embrace it, more time for the spiritual care of his very ignorant and sorely-abused flock.

From the N. Y. Mirror.

His Highness having tried for the last month to impeach Mr. Brooks' veracity, and having signally failed, now appeals to that public (which a few days since he insulted, by saying that their laws would not be obeyed by the Catholics of his Diocese,) for a suspension of judgment for ten days for that purpose. It is suggested that judgment be suspended for ten times ten days, in order to give His Grace time to *drill* his witnesses, and instruct them as to what they shall say when on the witness stand, so that he will not have the disgrace of being again foiled and utterly demolished by Mr. Brooks.

From the Waterbury American.

The prince of Jesuits, who handles his foils with no slight address, has for once met his match, and stands before the world a convicted falsifier of truth, beyond the possibility of escape. Had it not been for the enactment of the late Church Bill, John Hughes had laid a plan whereby he would in a few years have controlled a property equal to that of Jacob Astor, all under the guise of the Romish Church, and abstracted from the hard earnings of the myriads of poor Catholics, whom their priesthood fleece without remorse.

From the St. Lawrence American.

Mr. Brooks rejoins to the challenge which the clerical dignitary has thrown down, and gives copious extracts from the Records, which seem to be sufficient evidence of the truth of his remrtks, and prove the falsity of the Bishop's indignant denial.

Take it all in all, we think that Archbishop John is getting himself into a very unenviable position. He seems to have lost his usual equanimity, and is allowing himself to be led into a newspaper controversy which will not add very materially to his credit among the mass of people in the United States.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

His Grace is losing his temper, under the impression that public opinion is pronouncing in favor of his antagonist.

Subtle and adroit as Archbishop Hughes has often shown himself to be, we think he has now exhibited the want of that comprehensive sagacity which enables a public man to judge correctly of his position, and of the requirements of a present exigency.

The light in which Archbishop Hughes has seen fit to exhibit himself in the controversy in which he is now engaged, is that of a mere intellectual gladiator, who does not scruple to resort to any means of attaining success. Any shift, no matter how pitiful—any artifice or evasion, no matter how dishonest—any abuse, no matter how undeserved, is as readily resorted to by this Christian Bishop, as if he were a fifth-rate pettifogger, practising in a police court. Had he appreciated the temper of the public mind, and understood the requirements of his own position, he would not have managed a controversy in the spirit in which he has indulged since he commenced this with Senator Brooks. He should not have taken pains to misstate the position of his antaganist; he should have descended to no subterfuges; he should have indulged in no opprobrious epithets; but, on the contrary, he should have practised the most scrupulous fairness towards his adversary, and have compelled the public to do homage to the Christian courtesy and manly spirit with which he defended himself and his church.—It will be impossible for any impartial person hereafter to think of John Hughes as an exemplary Christian Bishop—a pattern for his clergy and people; for, at a time when all eyes are turned towards him, he chooses to exhibit himself as an unscrupulous, pettifogging Jesuit.

THE KANSAS OUTRAGES.—The Missouri Argus of the 1st instant publishes the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Weston, Mo., at which resolutions were adopted to the effect that self-defence requires the expulsion of every person aiding in bringing negro slavery into reproach—that robbers and traitors have no right to the protection of the law—that they ratify the proceedings of the Parkville riot—that they approve the resolutions of that meeting in regard to the Methodists, and add thereto all ministers preaching prejudicial to slavery—and that they have no arguments against abolition papers but the Missouri river, bonfires, and hemp rope.—They pledge themselves to go to Kansas and help to expel those who are corrupting the slaves, and call a grand mass meeting at Parkville on the 5th instant.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Fruits of Squatter Sovereignty—Fatal Affray at Fort Leavenworth—Lynching of Mr. Park—House Burning and Bloodshed—More Kansas Excitement—Fatal Affray.

From the St. Louis Democrat, May 5th.

We learn by the officers of the steamers Genoa and Edinburg, which arrived at this port from the Upper Missouri River yesterday evening, that great excitement was prevailing in the cities of Leavenworth and Weston on account of the murder of Mr. Clark, committed in the former city. Mr. Clark, a pro-slavery man, was shot and instantly killed by a lawyer of Leavenworth named McCrea, an anti-slavery man.

The quarrel originated at a squatter meeting held in Leavenworth on Tuesday morning, May 1st, on which occasion the parties had some angry words. McCrea called Clark a liar; Clark struck him, whereupon the former drew forth a revolver and shot his antagonist dead on the spot. McCrea then attempted to escape by swimming the river, but was retaken and conveyed to the guard-house at the Fort. The excitement both at Weston and Leavenworth was intense, and it was feared that the mob would tear down the guard house and lynch the prisoner.

VIOLENCE IN KANSAS.

From the St. Louis Republican.

We regret to learn that bloody deeds begin to attest the hostile feeling existing in Kansas in relation to squatter sovereignty. By a steamer just arrived from Fort Leavenworth, we have received a copy of a handbill, dated the 1st instant, in which the murder of Malcomb Clark is announced, and a call made to the citizens to meet and take action in relation to the matter. The deceased is represented as having borne the character of a most worthy and estimable citizen. Of the standing of McCrea, the homicide, no mention is made, nor are we acquainted at all with his history. The difficulty occurred on the 30th ult., and the meeting of the citizens was to have taken place on the 3d inst.

Great excitement prevailed at Fort Leavenworth when the steamer left. McCrea was in confinement, awaiting the decision of the people. From the feeling expressed, it was feared he would be most summarily dealt with. The handbill as well as the information derived from the officers of the boat leave no doubt but that the melancholy deed was the result of that foul spirit of discord which has been let loose in the Territory by men professing to be actuated by holy and philanthropic motives.

Attached to the memoranda of the steamer Edinburgh we find a few additional particulars. The quarrel between McRea and Clark originated at a meeting of Squatters held at Leavenworth City, and grew out of a dispute about voting. McRea is a lawyer. After he shot his victim he attempted to escape by swimming the river, but was overtaken and conveyed to the guard house. The excitement both in Weston and Leavenworth was intense, and it was apprehended the citizens would tear down the prison and lynch the prisoner. We give the handbill entire:

TO THE PUBLIC!

Great Indignation Meeting—Arouse and Avenge the Blood of your fellow Man.

Whereas, Malcomb Clark, one of our most worthy and estimable citizens—a man whom it was impossible to see without admiring, or to know without esteeming, and of whom it might be said that those who knew him best loved him most, was consigned to an untimely grave, killed, atrociously murdered, without any just cause or provocation, in this city, on the 30th ult., by the violent and ruthless hand of an assassin, C. McRea, a meeting of citizens is hereby called in this place on Tuesday, May 3, for the purpose of taking some action in relation to this foul and atrocious crime by which a happy family has sustained a sad and irreparable bereavement, and our community been deprived of one of her most useful and enterprising citizens.

Here is another life that has been taken by the murderous hand of a treacherous villain! Where will these fatal consequences end, God only knows! Arise, fellow-men, and trample under your feet the hydra-headed monster ABOLITIONISM!

D. Scott Boyle, John Harris, James M. Lyle, D. J. Johnson, H. Rives Pollard, J. Marion Alexander, Bennett Burnam, J. L. McAleer, Jarrett Todd, John H. McBride, members of the Committee appointed by the citizens of Leavenworth to frame a call for a public meeting.

Leavenworth City, K. T., May 1, 1855.

How shall Hotels be Sustained.

The *Village Record* regards this an important question, now that no licenses are any longer to be granted to hotel keepers to sell liquor, affecting not only landlords but the public. That houses of public accommodation are essential to the convenience of citizens and to the wants of travellers, is admitted by all. Heretofore, the owners and proprietors have looked almost exclusively to the profits upon the sales of liquor for their remuneration, and comparatively few houses even when kept on temperance principles have been able to make a respectable living merely by *entertaining* strangers and travellers with food and lodging.

It is obvious that the necessity for hotels, to entertain strangers and travellers, will be just as great as ever. It is right too, that those who are so essential to public accommodation and whose hospitality is extended to all—should have a fair and liberal remuneration. The calling should be not only honorable but profitable. The profession has many attractions for those fond of public life, and, now that neither custom nor law, requires them to minister to the worst appetites of men, they will pursue it with great pleasure. But how shall they be sustained? There is but one way, and that is by increasing their charges. This will be expected by every reasonable man. In the country and rural districts, especially, the charges for entertainment should be advanced. The traveller can afford to pay almost any price for a clean, well-aired bed; and should refuse at all times to be stuck into a dirty one. So also, he should pay liberally for good wholesome food and the shelter of himself and horse. For these luxuries he should be willing to pay a liberal compensation.

☞ The Know-Nothing of Georgia, at a State Council held at Macon on the 2d inst., adopted the following as their doctrine respecting Slavery, and ordered it to be published for the information of the world:

'*Resolved*, That Slavery and slave institutions are protected by the Constitution of the United States, and the obligation to maintain them is not sectional but national; that the right to establish them in the organization of State Governments belongs to the native and naturalized citizens; and that Congress has no constitutional power to intervene, by excluding a new State applying for admission into the Union, upon the ground that the Constitution of such State recognizes Slavery.'

If any body supposes the men who have gone into the Order in Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio or Indiana, can be brought to stand on this platform, he is mistaken. The unity of the K. N's. can't be carried quite so far as that we fancy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ITEMS.

—There are, within a small fraction, five million Sheep in the State of Ohio.

—The Canadian papers notice the continued arrival daily of large numbers of escaped slaves from the United States.

—Joseph Hiss was expelled from the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Friday last, by a vote of—yeas 137, nays 15.

—Among the acts of the last Utah Legislature was one called the "Gift Law," by which the "faithful" are to vest all their real and personal estate in Brigham Young.

—Prof. B. Silliman, jr., has been testing the Rock Oil, or Petroleum, obtained in Venango county, Pa., and finds that it is equal in illuminating powers to almost all the gases, as fluids, commonly in use, and superior to most of them.

—A municipal election in Providence, R. I., has resulted in the election of a Know-Nothing Mayor by 821 majority, and the whole of the seven Aldermen, as well as 20 of 28 Councilmen of the same party.

—A letter from Boston to the Cincinnati Gazette says that the Free-Soil secret order called "Know-Somethings," is rapidly taking possession of the original "Know-Nothing" lodges in Massachusetts."

—The Maine Liquor Law went into effect in Delaware on the 3d inst. An increase in the price of boarding at the hotels went into operation at the same time. A general storing away of liquor was observable for several days previous.

—The Grand Jury of Buncombe Co., N. C., have presented Know Nothingism as a nuisance. This does them credit, but it is not surprising. After the great number of speeches made for Buncombe we have a right to expect an extraordinary degree of intelligence among its people.—*Tribune.*

—The Missouri mobites from Platte and Clay counties, Mo., have gone into Kansas territory again, held a public meeting at Leavenworth, and demanded McCrea, the murderer of Clark, in order to lynch him, but the officers of the fort refused to give him up.

—Herr Driesbach, the "lion tamer," has settled down quietly upon a farm near Potosi, Wisconsin. Instead of the carcases of lions and tigers, he has had the sense to take to his arms a blooming Buckeye girl, and quietly smokes his meerchaum at the door of his cabin. So says the Potosi Republican, whose editor recently paid him a visit.

—Governor Gardner has sent to the Massachusetts Legislature a message, refusing to accede to its request to remove Judge Loring. The address asking for his removal passed both houses by large majorities, and the Governor's Council are, with two exceptions, in favor of his removal. The message produced great excitement and indignation, not only in the Legislature but throughout the State.

—Some of the Western people appear to be very confident that a rich mine of gold has been discovered on a stream called the Red Fork of the Arkansas River, at the foot of the Ouchita Mountains. Considerable excitement prevails in portions of Missouri and Arkansas, and hundreds are already taking up the line of March for the new mines. These facts we gather from letters and papers from Western Missouri.

—A few days since, while Mrs. Danforth, of Warren, Pa., was engaged in her usual duties, a heavy thunder storm came up, and in the midst of its fury a lightning stroke descended upon her, burning the hair from the crown of her head to the back of the neck, melting her hair pins, and proceeding down her body—leaving its mark as it went—until it passed through the floor. Strange to say, the lady lived and is rapidly recovering.

—The seeds of the Jujube tree were imported a short time since from the south of Europe for experiment in the South. It grows in the form of a shrub, of middle size, bearing a red oval fruit, about as large as olives, enclosing a stone of the same shape. They are sweet, but only eaten among us in the form of paste. In Algiers the fruit ripens in the month of June, and is much sought after by the inhabitants, who consume large quantities, both fresh and dried, as well as in the form of a delicious paste.

—W. B. Seebers, a young man of good character, had the misfortune, last summer, in Memphis, under the operation of a city ordinance, to be sentenced to the chain-gang in atonement for some trivial offence wherewith he was charged. Whilst working on the bluff with a chain around his ancle, a heavy pile of dirt fell on him and broke his leg. Thereupon, he brought suit against the city, claiming $50,000. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and awarded him $25,000 damages.

Triduum in Honor of the Immaculate Conception.

The Sovereign Pontiff has, by an Indult, dated 22d January, 1855, granted to the faithful of all dioceses and apostolic vicariates, in which shall be celebrated a *Triduum or Three Day's Devotion*, on occasion of the solemn definition of Immaculate Conception of the Ever Blessed Mother of God, the following indulgences;

A partial Indulgence of seven years and seven quarantines for all who shall piously assist at such devotion for any one of the Three Days; and for those who shall assist thereat during the three days, and at the last of said three days, having received the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist shall pray for the intention of his Holiness, a Plenary Indulgence. These Indulgences may also be applied, by way of suffrage or intercessions, to the suffering souls in Purgatory.

His Holiness has also granted the privilege of celebrating one Mass of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin, with or without singing, on each of the aforesaid days.

We find the above in the Catholic paper of this city, and copy it for the purpose of letting our readers have some of the benefit of those *indulgences* if they can get it.—*St. Louis Sentinel.*

☞ A female friend of ours, writing a private letter from Wisconsin, to a relation here, says:

"In a meeting the other night, a gentleman stated that he had the best of reasons for upholding women in doing battle with men for the Maine law; for they have more to do with it in this State than in most others, as it is now a well authenticated fact, that at a ball recently, the Governor and his *wife* both became so much intoxicated as to have to be carried home. The people are furious against their drunken Governor, and *were it not for the immense German and Irish population, who are all for grog*, there would be no fears entertained. But Gov. Barstow will buy and Paddy will sell votes to an incalculable extent."

The *National Era* will find it difficult to ignore the fact which we have italicized, or to prevent men from uniting to counteract the political influence of this class of men who have always ac