Moutrose Nemocrat

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENN'A.

E. B. CHASE & J. B. McCOLLUM, EDITORS

ALVIN DAY, Publisher. Moutrose, Thursday, May 3, 1555

Dwelling House to Rent... A dwelling house that will acommodate a small family, with privilege to a barn will be rented on very reasonable terms. For further information inquire at this office.

WANTED

At this office any and all kinds of provisions, such as Apples, Potatoes, Hams, Eggs, Butter, Maple Sugar, Corn, &c., &c., for which the highest market price will be paid. Who will supply our wants immediately.

FOTICE.

All persons who may be entitled to Boanty Land under the late act of Congress, can get it by application to this office. Our charge for doing the business will be trifling.

Will somebody bring us some wood !-We will pay CASH for a few loads.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR MAY, -Godev is the acknowledged man for the ladies,-alwavs making careful selections in whatever adorus the pages of his beautiful periodical. We can give it no better notice, in fact it will always have readers if edited by Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, and L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. Terms, 1 copy, one year \$3,00,-6 copies, \$10,00.

Just as we were going to press, news was received that the election, held on Monday, for officers of the city of Philadelphia, resulted in the defeat of the Know Nothing. candidates. The Know Nothings carried the city last year, on Mayor, by nearly 12,000 majority. Sam is fast pining away,—with eternal torment stamped upon his brow!

Ned's" communication on our first page will be read with interest. We are under many obligations for his kindness.

Mr. Hiss.

This gentleman, member of the Massachusetts Know-Nothing Legislative Committee, a committee to investigate the whole matter. lowing from the American Organ: From the evidence it appears that Mr. Hiss, whom he took to a Hotel and passed off as conclusively that many who have hitherto slept in! Such is the man appointed by the Know-Nothing Legislature, of Massachusetts, to protect the protestant religion from the the Free Soil sentiment was in its infancy, without an effort to show wherein consists will people be humbugged by this demoralizing Order?

the United States.

The justly odious Hartford Convention was nearly identical in character and spirit with the present organized movement against forstruggle, both on sea and land, and when the

served by each member of this Convention, is true, why does the American Organ chuckle patrons of that paper, till finally the new Eddebates and proceedings therereof, until this over what it calls the abandonment of "Free itors were forced to state in its columns what sponse was ready: "Gentlemen, are would have carried it a distance equal to the injuration shell be an arealy: "Gentlemen, are would have carried it a distance equal to the

the prostration of our liberties its aim.

quences, they sought to wrap their deeds in relation to slavery. their odious thing in mystery. With what exactness does this feature of that Conven-

tion correspond with the secret political organization of our own time. The Hartford Convention met, to plot in secresy resistance

"No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the

tent to lead our armies, to fight our battles of this country. But we are told that the tion of the name of Mr. Read, then his pro- as uncomfortable as possible, have called upcompelled to submit, the adopted citizen is let the Organ speak: wholly incompetent. Such is the idea of the Hartford Conventionists, more fully developed by the assembled wisdom of the Nineteenth

Century in the Lodges of the Know Nothings. At the time this Convention was exercising its skill and patriotism, in passing resolves against the foreigner, our naval battles were being won by a harmonious union of the naturalized and native citizens of the country. The boasted "Mistress of the seas" was being humbled, and our national rights defended by the nid of just such citizens as the Convention resolved should hold "no civil office under the United States." Does not this proscriptive resolution recommend precisely the same policy, in reference to the adopted citizen, as is upheld in the Lodges! crusade against the right of the adopted citi-May we not safely pronounce the Hartford zon. Convention " The first Know-Nothing Society in the United States?

Know-Nothingism Pro-Slavery.

Men are slow to perceive, and unwilling to cknowledge their political oversights. They seem to forget their fallibility, and having embraced a pernicious doctrine find themselves not unfrequently, too stubborn, or too weak to abandon it. When any grand revolution occurs in politics, and distinction of party is temporarily disregarded, hordes of well-meaning men stray uncensciously into forbidden paths," and having once committhemselves to erroneous principles, too often attempt to justify what their own good sense ondemns. The events of the past year illustrate most forcibly the truth of this proposition. There are men in this county who claim to be genuine Free Soilers and vet they openly sustain Know-Nothingism, with all its pro-slavery tendencies. When they are warned that the consequence of their alliance with the new party will be fatal to Northern Free-Soil sentiment, they become violent, and bitterly denounce, all who raise the voice of opposition.

They affect to regard the argument, that Know-Nothingism is pro-slavery, with con- that he may be out of harm's way, and then tempt, and flatter themselves with the false idea, with pouting lip cries out-"you lie, --you which visited the Catholic female School and that the lodges are instrumental in elevating insulted the teachers and students, has at- Free Soil men to power. Let us consider tempted to screen himself from exposure by the position of the Know Nothing press of resigning his seat. But the Legislature dare the country, and from it learn the tendencies not accept his resignation, and has appointed and aims of the new party. We clip the fol-

"The circulation of the National Era has after leaving the school, came across a lady fallen off many thousands since the Ameri-Miss Patterson, and had her bill charged to favored Free Soil, or Anti-Slavery doctrines the State with his own. They took rooms have abandoned them in favor of the docadjoining, and the next morning only the bed trines of our party, and now stand on the in her room bore evidence of having been platform of the Constitution and the Union." Freedom have never been questioned. When reply to our arguments,-"lie," "lie," awful designs of the Catholics! How long and the men who cherished it in an appartheir falsity. Under such a code of logic it rently hopeless minority, this fearless Journal, Canal boy could have held Webster and Caland ably argued the incompatility of slavery deed have overthrown those intellectual gi-The First Know-Nothing Society in with republicanism, and did much to revo- and Our neighbors seem emulous of such eigners. The purpose of that Convention is sagacity, that gives it great influence with come intoxicated and giddy with the shouts familiar to all. In the midst of a severe conscientions anti-slavery men. The alleged of applause which their admiring audience rapid decrease in its circulation is not caused interest and honor of the nation were depen- by a want of fidelity on its part to the great dent upon its successful issue, a band of men principles of American freedom, for it mainassembled in an Eastern State to plot resistance tains those principles to-day with as much zier. It was promised to be a new paper, edto the government, to counsel and encourage courage and firmness as at any former period. ited by these gentlemen, and devoted entireour national foe. Their proceedings were Why, then, does the special organ of Na- Ir, in its political course, to the resistance of Friday noon. The state of matters there had chiefly involved in mystery, for Secrecy is the tional Know-Nothingism, glory in the possis slavery aggression. These were the pledges assumed a pacific aspect, and no apprehenbosem friend of Treason. Here is one of bility of the Era's downfall? If the allegation and promises held out to the public, and evthe rules adopted by that Convention at its of those men who aid in building up the pro- ery exertion was used to give it circulation scriptive party at the North, that the tenden- on that basis. Inquiry was at once made, he had the choice of one of three things:— distance equal to the length of the short side, "The most inviolable secrecy shall be ob- cies of Know-Nothingism are not pro slavery "what will become of the Register?" by the "To sign the certificates of election, within in the same time that the projectile force injunction shall be suspended, or altered." Soil or Anti-Slavery doctrines?" Can any they had not the courage and mauliness to The above injunction of secrecy was never man tell us why it is that we are denied the do at the outset, that the Register was to be is still living is conclusive evidence that it removed, and while the true patriots of the evidence of that deep anti-slavery feeling, discontinued. Here was talsehood number was deemed risky business to attempt mob country, were combatting the forces of our created by the repeal of the Missouri com- one, open, flagrant and inexcusable. A false- violence on the executive of Kansas. He had bitter enemy on land and sea, vindicating promise, if Know Nothingism is doing noth- hood, because the prospectus did not state our national rights and winning by their ing to stiffe it? We can see no other agency the whole truth, it withheld a part and bravery brilliant victories over a haughty at work, that is calculated to make the Free therefore at first deceived the public. It was foe, this insidious band of conspirators, pro- Soil issue secondary, while the lawless and to be a new paper. Here was the second tected from public vengeance by the "most outrageous conduct of Missouri slaveholders falsehood, for they intended from the first to inviolable secrety" were planning the over- in crossing in Kansas on the day of elec- print it on the old press and type of the old throw of our cause, which was founded in tion and taking charge of the ballot-boxes is Register. Charles F. Read was to be the

the veil of "inviolable secrecy"—to involve "We believe the day is not far distant the exponent of anti-slavery sentiments, and makes, as I have shown, fierce charges of when an immense majority of the people of the United States will adopt the doctrine of was started for that exclusive purpose. Here

This doctrine of "non-intervention" is supKnow Nothings, and has been mainly devopropose to you, sir, a compact, that, if you
posed to be incorporated in the Nebraska ted, in its political department, to that purbill and is antagonistic to one of the funpose, as the public well know. Its Editors to the government, the Know Nothing frater-bill, and is antagonistic to one of the fun- pose, as the public well know. Its Editors of the President, he shall at once remove me nity meet for a like purpose. As the aim of damental principles in the Free Soil platform. belong to that Order,—an Order originated the former was treasonable, it sought the Mr. Wilmot denounced "popular sovereign- to divert public attention from the slavery shall be meted out to you. You have sown shield of "inviolable secrety," as the design ty," as a "humbug" and necheat, and yet the issue, and break the organizations of north- your gratuitous, inexcusable calumny broad of this latter is to trample upon the Constitu- organ of the ledges—the mouth-piece of the ern men on northern sentiment,—an object tion, and disregard the teachings of our fa- party of which Mr. Wilmot is a sworn mem- which it is fast accomplishing. thers, it hides at midnight and protects it ber, is of the opinion that "non-intervention as Thus has the thing gone on. Conceived self by virtue of secresy enjoined by wicked to the question of slavery" will speedily be in falsehood, born in falsehood, wrapped in desire to goad you to its acceptance. Office, oaths. The machinery of these two conspir- come the settled policy of the country, and swaddling clothes of falsehood, nursell in in my estimation, is of little value—reputaacies is singularly alike, the character of that such doctrine is right and just. Will falsehood, it has thus far lived in falsehood their design identical. But not alone in this those men, who, as sworn members of a con- and fed upon it. Its every issue bears at its respect is there a striking resemblance be- spiracy against the letter and spirit of our in- bead a falsehood, and its every column is commodities is in an inverse ratio to mine. tween the two. We are in possession of a stitutions, claim to be the pillars of the Free tainted with, falsehoods and libels upon a I shall make this letter public, and await resolution adopted by this Convention, which Soil party sanction the course of the Organ peaceable class of citizens, and upon the inindicates that the same narrow, illiberal and in its war upon what it delights to denomistitutions of the country. And when that hoping that it will be a categorical, distinct proscriptive spirit that reigns in the Lodges, nate "Northern Abolitionism?". Why will sheet will noint out in the proscriptive spirit that reigns in the Lodges, nate "Northern Abolitionism?" Why will sheet will point out in the Democrat, any proposal, without any evasion of the point, was triumphant in the Convention. Here they strengthen the party, of which that passuch impositions upon the public as we have or creation of new issues. I will make no per, is the appointed mouth piece, and then pointed out in that, then will we plead guilty other issue, and enter into no discussion with ask to be rated with the "Simon Pure" op to the charge of falsehood which was hurled you, until this is disposed of, and your reply, Senate or House of Representatives of the ponents of the "peculiar institution." They at us with so much courage last week. United States; nor capable of holding any must not complain when the public questions. We should not stop to notice a charge of Rest civil office under the authority of the United the sincerity of their Free Soil professions falsehood or anything else reflecting upon us

tions. But to sit in our councils, to assist in State of Massachusetts proves most triumphlevying taxes, which he must aid in paying, to antly, that Know Nothingism and Free Soilparticipate in making laws to which he is ism are intimately associated. On this point

> "The election of Mr. Wilson proves nothing whatever on the point of a connection, or sympathy between Americanism and Ab-

Let us remember also, that Mr. Wilson listinctly declared in a published letter over his own signature that hostility to slavery was not an element in the organization of the party that elected him.

Let us remember that good and true men -men who fought valiantly against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who, if the advice of Horace Greely had been follawed, would have been returned to Congress, were trampled down by this new party, because, for sooth, they refused to join in a

They were opposed by the proscriptionists because they justly argued that it was the true policy of the anti-slavery party to propagate liberal opinions, as such were the real basis of its own existence.

They must be defeated because they did not ignore the resolves of the Free Soil Convention, held at Pittsburg in 1852-because, they still believed, to encourage emigration face of these facts we are unable to see how Nothingism.

The Republican. Last week the Republican disposed of the Democrat with a flourish much, like that of the school-boy who finds his opponent too strong, and therefore runs off at a distance lie,-you lie!"

In our course as journalists we aim to state facts,-the inferences and conclusions which we draw from them are our own. The public can see whether they are legitimate and tangible. If not they will reject them. We do not suppose that we can palm off unsound doctrines or arguments for genuine, real, solid. We are as liable to be misled in our information and judgment as others. When we find ourselves in error we have manliness enough to correct it. These are the

lights by which we are guided. . The Era's hostility to Slavery, and loyalty to | It has become very fashionable of late to "solitary and alone," on slave soil, earnestly houn to a very severe argument, -- would inlutionize public opinion in relation to the fame. Let them have it. Let them bind 'peculiar institution." By its consistent and their brows with its laurels, -let their pathwon a reputation for sincerity, boldness and ous flowers, till their weak brains shall besend up at the finale of their performance.

Last December a Prospectus for a new paper was issued by C. F. Read and H. H. Frajustice, and festering treason to the govern- doing more to abolitionize the North, than senior Editor. Here was the third falselood, all other causes combined. It is very evident for we venture to say that he has never writ- of their land. To this creature the Governor side, were it following either of the forces Patriotism never crept into that Convento our mind that the inevitable consequence ten a line for the paper since its first issue, tion, treason was its presiding genius, and of Know Nothingism is to hide the question has scarcely been in the office of that paper of Slavery, and destroy that hestility to the oftener than he has in ours,—and has no in- boldness of innocence, and puts the Agent in itself of any motion communicated to it, it Conscious of the wicked purpose that drew Nebraska bill which was a marked feature terest invested in it, in any manner, any more them together, those men chose to hide their in the politics of the country about one year than lie has in the Democrat. His name is debates and propositions from the public eve ago. Here is an expression of the Organ's simply used to induce democrats to patro —fearing the light, and its scathing conse- opinion on the future course to be pursued in nize a paper which they would not otherwise and I cheerfully assume this defence upon second parallelogram its velocity must be have in their houses. The paper was to be myself. Your report upon these contracts non-intervention, as to the question of slave. was the fourth falsehood for it was started as graces the office he holds, and it is time to earth boyond the influence of the sun's atthe exponent and organ of the secret order of know which is the man. In view of this, I traction?

and shed his blood in defence of our institus election of. Wilson to the Senate, from the ductions become of some importance. Mr. on the people to meet and elect a Governor Read has a character, Frazier has none. Mr. -that is, revolutionize the Government,-Read has respectability. Frazier's total de- This of course is worse than nonsense, but it pravity is written upon his sneaking counte- shows the desperate character of the struggle a peep at us; dame as far as Miller's seven nance with the finger, of creative Nature. Mr. Read has moral sensibilities and a reputation to sustain—a pride of manhood and a sense of honor,-Frazier glories in the infamies of his own self-polluted and lustful nature, priding himself in having found that "lower deep of moral, political, and social abasement where the mere creature of the will and caprice of others, finds the most exquisite pleasure in exhibiting its grovelling and disgusting propensities,-its want of every characteristic of manhood, and its lack

Governor Reeder-Kansas and the

of every elevated virtue on earth.

National Administration. Our readers are not ignorant of the desperate efforts that are now being put forth to fasten the institution of Slavery upon Kansas. At all the elections yet held in that territory, thousands of Missourians, have crossed the river, taken formal possession of the polls and permitted none to vote against the candidate of the slave interest. This was the case at the election for a delegate to Congress, and it was the case for members of the Legislature which has just passed by. According to the census taken but a few weeks was a part of that party's policy. In the previous to the last election, there were but about 3,000 legal voters in the territory, and an honest and intelligent Free Soil man can vet the returns of the election show that bepersist in clinging to the skirts of Know- tween seven and eight thousand votes were polled. It will thus be seen that the people We advise those gentlemen who are anxi- of Kansas have thus far had little to do in ous to appear before the public as genuine moulding their institutions. The people of opponents of slavery, to throw off the unman- Missouri have saved them the trouble of lookly obligations of the Lodges, and act consist- ing after their own concerns, by going to the ently with their professions. Put away the elections for them, voting for them, and diweakness that will not let you abandon ini- recting the whole current of their political mity, conquer that stubborn disposition, and affairs, under "the great principle of Popular Sovereignty,"-the right of the people of the territories to regulate their internal affairs for themselves.

Governor REEDER has refused to give those members of the Legislature who were clearly elected by fraud, certificates of election; being determined that such high handed-fraud shall not be successful. For pursuing this course,-right and manly as it must be admitted to be, every effort is now being made by a portion of the Missouri press and politicions, to destroy the character of Governor RECDER, officially and private, and finally to dragoon the President into the appointment of a successor. Every instrumentality in their power is resorted to to inflame popular reresentment and hatred against the Governor. Personal violence is even threatened unless he will acceed to their unjust demands. A systematic war has been declared, -a war of extermination. But thus far Mr. Remoen has fulfilled the estimate that we formed of his character years ago. He will be Governor as General Jackson would be President, and we think the united press of the free States should rally around and defend him. The Herald, a paper published in Kansas, thus comments upon the matter:

Thre Serei - We feel proud of the Govhe would give the pro-slavery candidates certificules of election. His reply was: "Genwhich my conscience does not approve. Such a man deserves well of the country, and the people of Kansas will not be slow to do him

THE GOVERNOR .- Our news from the Govsion of violence to any one were entertained. It is represented that a committee from Mis-MADE UP WITHOUT FURTUER ADVISEMENT: Total side. friends in the crowd who would have been at home in a practical enforcement of this

Kansas, has joined in the onset, and is en there. And this is what I wish elucidated.

a close corner. The letter says: fraud. If true, I am a dishquest man; if false, you are a slanderer. One of us, then, disternted velocity from eventually hurling the from office; and if you fail, the same penalty cast over the Union, and now I solicit, I challenge, I defy you to this test.

If there is a spark of manlines in your composition, you will not shrink from it. I tion is priceless; and my only fear that you will decline this offer is based upon the cogent evidence that your estimate of these if not published by yourself, will be publish-

Respectfully, &c.,

A. H. REEDER."

in which they are engaged.

We are anxious to see what course the national administration will take in this matter. Will it sustain Governor REEDE! We hope so-we believe so; and if it shall, then we expect peace will soon be restored to the ferritory. Another election will be held in a portion of the Districts at least, and we hope Governor Reeden, that the integrity of the from Wyalusing, and marched on in order Government may be maintained, and the elections be protected against Missouris ruffians. Let Governor REEDER have a fair field, and we do not fear the result. He is a man of courage, and will maintain his position with his life. To let him sink now would lover of justice can but feel interested,—feel a pride in sustaining Governor REEDER. Let him have our hearty co-operation.

A Good Oxes-A little incident we take from the lips of a Reverend gentlemen, hapcened in a school in Broome county, N. Y. nd is too good to be lost:

Master.—(Speaking to one of his pupils,) What is an idiot?",

"Pupil.—(Who happened to be at the end of a class.) "I don't know, sir." Second Scholar. I gu-guess 'tis a Know Nothing, sir." We need not add that it was a satisfactory

Messrs. Editors :- If you think the subject vill possess any interest for any of your readrs, permit me to ask another explanation Clarke if leisure will allow him. From Comstock's Natural Philosophy I

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

ake the following PRINCIPLES. 1st. All inanimate and material bodies are qually incapable of setting themselves in notion, or of bringing themselves to rest when

once in motion. This property of matter iscalled inertia. 2d. The greater the velocity with which body moves round in a circle, the greater will be its centrifugal force, or its disposition

to fly off in a straight-line. 3d. A body projected horizontally (as a all from a cannon, shot at right angles with the direction of the earth's attraction) will, in the same length of time, fall an equal distance owards the earth with one dropped perpendicularly from the same hight. That is, projectile or centrifugal motion does not interfere with the force of gravity or with centripetal motion.

Dr. Comstock, in showing the manner in which the earth is retained in its orbit, and in which its circular motion around the sun is produced, makes use of this illustration :-He draws a circle with the sun represented in the center of it, while its circumference represents the path which the earth is to travel in his annual journey. He then draws suc- them. ernor of Kansas: He has shown himself to cessive parallelograms, each having one short be true steel during the exciting times of last side extending from the circumference towweek. The Missourians waited on him in ards the sun's center of attraction, and one faithful adherence to the free soil idea it has way be scented with the breath of its phison- person, and threatened to hang him unless long side extending from the same points in the direction of the earth's centrifugal mothemen, two or three of you can assassinate tion; and each also having two opposite anme, but a legion cannot compel me to do that gles on the circumference, and one of the two angles adjacent to these within the circle, and

the other without. He next supposes the earth to be moving with a projectile force sufficient (were the ernor, at the Shawnee, Mission, is down to centripetal force absent) to carry it through one of the long sides of the parallelogram in a given time, while the centripetal force, or the sun's attraction would (if the centrifugal

SHALL HANG." The fact that the Governor Hence, in obedience to these two forces, the earth passes through the curved diagonal of the parallelogram.

Now, if the above principles and illustrations be correct, it seems to me the arrangement is an admirable one for driving the A Mr. Manypenny, an Indian Agent in earth out of its orbit instead of holding it

deavoring to use his official character to pros- As the projectile motion does not interfere trate the reputation of Governor Reedea, by with the centripetal, the earth must traverse reporting to the department at Washington each of the diagonals, in the same time it replies in a letter, from which we make the singly. Consequently its velocity must be will retain, on entering the second parallelo-"But to return to the purpose of this letter. gram, the augmented velocity it had acquir-My colleagues are absent from the territory, ed in passing the first. In going through the again increased, and so continually:

What could hinder this perpetually accel-

E. A. WESTON. Brooklyn, April, 1855.

in the autumn of 1814 on a tour of duty under the orders of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Saturday. November 5. 1814-Attended exumined and returned home. Sunday, 6-Spent the day writing and naking prepentions for my tour.

Monday,7-Marched as far as Tunkhanook in the rain; spent the afternoon in building a raft : staid all night at Major Slocums'.

Tuesday 8-Proceeded on the raft to Wilkes Barre, caught a bad cold, felt quite sick, went to bed early. Wednesday, 9-Rose much better; spent

the day in making preparations while the Court of Appeal is sitting, took tea at Mr. Thursday, 10-Made our concluding arrangements to march to Danville tomorrow, about noon.

States."

So long as they persist in building up the personally, if it went forth to the public only personally, if it went forth to the public only under the naturalized citizen, in most bitter and cunning opponent of the opinion of this Convention was competed to Coal Brook.

Town.

Friday, 11—At twelve o'clock departed to Bellas from Wilkes-Barre and marched to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of the opinion of the opinion of this Convention was competed to Bellas the opinion of the opinion opinion of the opinion at noon. Saturday, 3. Spent the day in Town.

-Saturday, 12-At sunrise we began our march again, crossed the ferry at eleven o's clock and marched through Berwick at 4, in military order. The pretty girls filled all the windows as we marched through, to take iles below where we had a court martial upon Adjutant Lathrop for not drawing his sword while riding through Berwick. After hearing the charge and specifications and attending to the pleadings, the court pronounced sentence against the arrested, to pay a fine of three mugs of cider.

Sunday, 13-Marched from Miller's at sunrise, made a short pause at Bloomsburg, and halted about half a mile out of Danville to to see a body of troops sent to the aid of form, here we met Capt. Mason's company into Danville, had a large concourse of spectators to view us on our march, quartered at Donaldson. Monday, 14-Mr Conyngham called upon

us while at breathast, drew our rations for three days, spont the day in exercise of the men, spent the night at Mr. Frazer's, a little sovereigns and governments of many foreign disgrace the Administration forever. Every out of town, had a court martial on Capt. Bailey for unofficer like conduct in not having his men properly arranged in order to receive the Adjutant, found him guilty and on their part for the benefits which the instisentenced him to pay two mugs of cider.

Tuesday, 15—Exercised the men in several their subjects and citizens. I therefore prodifferent manouvers on the upper parade, had pose to you the health of those sovereigns and a large concourse of speciators to see our company, spent the night at Mr. Frazier's was introduced to our marching Colonel, who any person whom I could correctly designate spent the evening with us; held a court mar. as a foreign minister, I should have called on Lieutennant Oiddings and Ensign Tupper

for dissuissing the company without orders. fined them two mugs of cider each. Wednesday, 16-Spent the day exercising the men, drew rations, and walked to Mr. Fraziers, for the night, here we spent the night

in singing and reading. Thursday, 17-Spent the day exercising the men, and about noon the whole paraded many blunders and gave much dissatisfaction. The circumstances relative to the appointment of the Staff are as follows; Col. Montgomery who was designated to go as Colonel; appointed as his Adjutant a Mr. Flack rom any one who will give it from Mr. his former Adjutant but when the Major and admiration, and friendship which the peo-Staff, insisting that they should have their privilege of a voice in the appointment; Mr. Woodside was accordingly appointed-a person from the ranks who has no knowledge of military tactics. Immediately after the review was over a murmur arose among the men against the new Adjutant which is this evening fast spreading, and the issue of it is very uncertain. In the evening our company consisting of Capt. Bailey, Capt. Tiffany, Adjutant Lathrop, Adjutant Bosworth and Lieutenant Giddings all walked out to Mr. Frazier's again for the night where we find

a great deal of hospitality and very pleasant Friday, 18-Returned to the village to breakfast, where we find that the numerous remonstrations against the Adjutants has produced his resignation this morning, saw the their Boat for Harrisburg and one other company go donw on a raft, and two others march down, a great many women attended the men in town and at the parting many tears their parting and a thousand well wishes men of every climate. Since the origin of attended thein. Prepared our rations and the institution, in 1821, more than 1,500 of made arrangements to march tomorrow: called upon Mr. Frick and lady, Prothonotary here, who were acquaintances of Brother Edward in Sanbury, and who on his account grateful thanks. [Cheers.] But there is anothgave me an invitation to tea, found them very sociable and agreeable, and on their invitation I concluded to spend the night with

Saturday, 19-Breakfasted with Mr. Frick, whom I found to be very hospitable man, as an instance nine of our men take quarters at his house, where they are provided with ex-cellent rooms, all kinds of cooking utensils firewood, a plenty of potatoes, and their rations having fell short, they were furnished with beef for one day, and when they desired the amount of their bill, this day, they were informed that they were welcome to all they had received; a Mr. Seels likewise has furnished about thirty in a similar manner; this and many other instances which have occurred have abundantly proved the hospitality of the citizens of Danville, (there has been however some few instances of great extortion among the inhabitants) at 8 o'clock A. M. the several companies paraded for marching to Carlisle, where we were to be by the 22nd inst., our baggage was all in the waggon and every thing ready for a march when an express arrived in town from the Govenor to have all the troops remain where they were, until further orders of course, all our baggage is again unpacked and we have again taken quarters at Danville. Attended to the distribution and weighing of the rations for the company; spent the night at Mrs. Donaldson. Sunday, 20-Paraded in the morning and tended to morning Re-port, was requested by Major Wadhams to act for a short time s Qartermaster Sergeant, until other arrangements could be made, I accordingly attenled and took charge of the fatigue detachment for procuring wood, went up the Susquehanna about one mile, to General Mongomery's where we progured 4 cords of wood and had it distributed to the troops now quartered, here; attended a short time at the General's quarters, fixed that no further permanent appointments in the staff will be made following extract. It carries upon its face the increased. And since it has no power to rid until we arrive at head quarters; find much gave the Society a very handsome donation. discontent among the troops relative to the conduct of the acting Ajutant, Dr. Petrican, who among other things, has ordered evrybody stopped who passes the street after nine o'clock. Two descriters who left the camp two days since were taken by the officers sent after them, and about three o'clock were

> Monday, 21—A general court martial was ordered to sit for the trial of the deserters, consisting of the following officers, viz: Major Miller, President, Major Wadham,

Capt. McGregor, Capt. Bond, Capt. Hallock, Capt. Bailey, Capt. Camp, Capt. Kidder Lieut. Mason, Lieut. Fuller, Lieut. Lott, En-Journal of a Campaign commenced sign Polan, Superumeraries, Ensign Reynolds and Ensign Tupper, Members. Judge Advocate Geo. A. Frick.

Upon the applications of one of the prison; ers, and by permission of the Court, I was adthis day at Montrose, in pursuance of orders mitted as counsel for Cameron one of the received day before yesterday, to attend the prisoners. Another deserter having been performance of my duty on the Draft; was brought in the three were tried and two fined \$32, but Cameron was fined only one dollar. rights and their institutions. Let the case Thursday, 23-Left Berwick and come to

Mr. Conyngham's.
Thursday, 24—Came to Lausanne.

Sunday, 27-Stormy all day.

as far as Mr. Conyngham's 🗔 Tuesday, 29. Walked to Mr. Smith's on the mountain. Wednesday, 30. Entered Wilkes-Barre

Thursday, December 1. Spent the day in

Speech of Mr. Buchanan at the Seaman's Hospital Society

ner in London The thirty-fourth anniversary dinner of this most benevolent society was given March 28th, at the London Tavern, under the presidency of the Right Honorable Viscount Palmerston. Amongst the guests, about one hundred and fifty in number, were Mr. Buchanan, the American Minister, Sir George Tyler, Rev. J. Harris, (Chaplain to the Hospital,) and a great number of individuals onnected with the society. After the usual preliminary toasts had been

responded to, the Chairman said :- Gentlemen the charitable institution, to support which we are assembled, is one in favor of which it may be said that it is not exactly the representative of charity, or at least, that it carries its objects beyond the principle on which it was founded, for charity is said to begin at home, but this institution extends its benefits to the sailors of other nations, and the consequences naturally has been that the States have generously contributed towards the resources of this institution [cheers] a handsome and honorable acknowledgement States which have contributed to this institution. [cheers]. If there had been present upon that gentlemen to return thanks. But I confess I can see none such. I however rejoice to see on my right hand the most distinguished minister of the United States .-[Loud cheers.] We certainly cannot claim him as an Englishman, but we will not acknowledge him to be wholy a foreigner. [cheers.] He represents, indeed, only another member of our family, [Cheers] 1 trust under the new Adjutant, who made a great that the identity which prevails between us in that medium of ideas which is called language, may long continue to imply an identity of sentiments and feelings; and that when he returns to his native land he will be able to bear with him the expression of esteem, came upon the ground they appointed a new ple of this country entertain to his countrymen, and that he will diffuse among them those sentiments which I am confident they entertain towards us. [Loud cheers.] Mr. Buchanan (the American Minister) in

responding to the toast, observed-I can truly say that I do not find myself a stranger in a strange land. [Cheers.] We speak the same language, we read the same books-in both countries we worship God according to the dictates of our conscience, and there is none to make us afraid, [Cheers,] A stranger coming into England must be greatly struck with your poble charities, which are of the most munificent character. Providence has blessed you with immense, with unbounded wealth, and has inspired the hearts of the possessors of that wealth with the desire to remember their poorer neighbors, and to relieve poverty and distress in every form; volunteer company from Milton depart in and in what more benevolent form could such a desire be manifested than in the support of this institution? [Cheers.] His lordship has mentioned the peculiar characteristics which distinguishes this charity from all others. were shed, three general cheers were given at It extends its benefits to the distressed seany own countrymen have beer our bounty and munificence, and for this relief I beg to return you my most sincere and er peculiarity which I think distinguishes this from every other charity. Other charities require recommendations, and rules are prescribed for persons desirous of enjoying their benefits; but here the view of the erty and of the distress of a sick and disabled seamen is his recommendation, and your hearts lean at once to relieve that distressed seaman, no matter from what clime he may come, nor what may be his past character.-[Cheers.] I know of no country that ought to tie more careful of her seamen, than the mothor country, and ourselves. We are certainly more extensively engaged in commerce than any other countries in the world, and I hope, whilst there must necessarily be competition between us, that that competition will be an honorable one, and that it will be a friendly one. (Cheers.) God knows the world is wide enough for the commerce of both countries. Let us, therefore, encourage each other, instead of evineing a narrow and jealous spirit. No other two nations enjoy half so much commercial intercourse, and if there should be a war between the kindred nations-which God in his mercy forbid-[loud cheers] the suspension of commerce between them for one year would injure both to a greater extent than war has ever inflicted upon any other nation. [Hear hear.] We have, therefore every interests, every inclination, and every feeling to remain friends, and to preserve amicable relations forever. We sometimes complain of each other-we are in fact, both complaining nations, occasionally-[laugter]-I can say with the most perfect truth that there exists in my own country an undercurrent of kindly and gracious feeling towards the mother country, and that, if ever the time should arrive when it will become necessary to develope that feeling, it would exhibit itself to the astonishment even of the people of England.

[Loud cheers.] It may be well enough to state, that Mr. Buchanan, at the close of his remarks,

From the St. Louis Democrat, Apr. 21. Destruction of the Parkville Luminary by a Mob.

The subjoined highly important news came to us last evening in an Extra from the office of The Platte Argus. We give it to our brought back and conveyed to the guard readers just as it was received, and without vouching for the correctness of the version as detailed.

Below will be read with avidity the letter of our correspondent at Parkville. It was written by an impartial and an intelligent gentleman who was an eye-witness to the whole occurrence and may be considered perfectly authentic.

It will be seen that George S. Park, and William J. Patterson, who have for years been mnifesting Freesoil and Abolitica proclivities, through The Luminary and otherwise, were ordered to depart from the county in three weeks. The resolutions speak like flint to the powder-like determined patriots who know no fear, and mean to defend, their be fairly understood-let the world under stand that the people' in honest simplicity and determination, have destroyed the press and Friday, 25—Examined Mr. Covel's new flat fixtures of the Luminary newspaper, for the bottomed boats, intended for floating down reason that George S. Park and William J. Patterson, who are citizens of a slave State Saturday, 20—Examined some timbers on supported by slaveholders, money, have been the mountain, and marked them. tution of slavery, and the interests and safety Monday, 28. Set out for W. went of our people and property. Week, after week the columns of their paper have been filled with violent denunciations of the Pro-Slavery men of Missouri and Kansas, and in open and avowed aid of the " Aid Societies" of the North | For this they have suffered for nothing else. Let traitors beware. The people -strong arms and enlisted—not for a day, or a single campaign BUT FOR THE WAR! We fight for peacefinal peace-for justice and our rights. Again.