# THE STAR AND BANNER.

BY D. A. & C. H. BUEHLER

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOLUME XXVI. GETTYSBURG, PA., FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1855. NUMBER 29.


EXECUTION OF REBELS AT CANTON, CHINA.—It is stated in the China Mail, that the thousands of men brought to Canton as prisoners are now being decapitated at the rate of one hundred and fifty a day. The editor, who witnessed some of the executions says:

With a sharp knife a slice was cut out from under each arm. A low suppressed and fearful groan from each followed the operation of the weapon. Dexterous as butchers, a slice was taken successfully by the operators from the calves, the thighs and then from each breast. We may suppose, we may hope, that by this time the sufferers were insensible to pain; but they were not dead. The knife was then stuck in the abdomen, which was ripped up to the breast bone, and the blade twisted round and round as the heart was separated from its holding. Up to this moment, having once set eyes on the victims under torture, they had become fixed as by fascination; but they could be rivetted there no longer. A whirling sensation ran through the brain, and it was with difficulty we could keep ourselves from falling. But this was not all; the lashings were then cut, and the head being tied by the tail to a limb of a cross, was severed from the body, which was then dismembered of hands and arms, feet and legs separately.

OLD PROVERB FALSIFIED.—Benjamin Bird, a bachelor aged 70 years, was married at the Roman Catholic Church, on Fifth street, Cincinnati, O., to Mrs. Julia Chaff, a buxom widow of 30 So the old *Bird* was caught at last by *Chaff*.

CHECKERED POLITICS.—The Liberty Party Convention held at Utica N.Y., on Wednesday, placed on their ticket for State officers two black men and five white ones. A black man (Fred. Douglass) is placed at the head of the ticket for Secretary of State, and the other black man (Jas. B Pashan) is nominated for Attorney General.

A HEAVY CLAIM IN PROSPECT.—Mr. Chas. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, one of the killed by the Camden and Amboy Railroad disaster at Burlington, would have inherited a fortune of $500,000 had he lived until he arrived at the age of 21 years, which would have been the last of the present month. A clause in the will provided that in the event of his decease before arriving at age, the fortune would fall to another branch of the family. It is said that an effort will be made to recover this amount from the Company, as in all probability, had not this accident occured, he would have lived to come in possession of the fortune.

SOME POTATOES.—The Valley Democrat says: "Mr. Wm. S. Kirkle, living in the lower end of this county, has informed us that he has just finished digging his potatoes and finds on measurement that he has *one hundred and seventy bushels* from *seven eighths* of an acre of ground, and *eight potatoes*, we are informed filled a half bushel measure."

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE, it is said, has declined the honor of a Doctorate of Laws from an English University which Lord Palmerston and other great men of England were desirous to have conferred on him, this on the ground that he had not received a university or even a college education.

HELP ONE ANOTHER.—Sir Walter Scott wrote, "The race of mankind would perish did they cease to help each other.—From the time that the mother binds the child's head to the moment that some kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow of the dying; we cannot exist without mutual help. All, therefore, that need aid, have a right to ask it of their fellow mortals; and no one, who has it in his power to grant can refuse without incurring guilt."

The following is an extract from a soldier's letter in the camp in the Crimea:

"The other night I was in the entrenchments, and a good number of us were sitting together amusing ourselves. One was singing a song called, "Mary, weep no more for me," in which occurs these beautiful lines;

'Far, far from thee I sleep in death,
So, Mary, weep no more for me;'

when a shell came in, burst among us, and killed the man while he was singing the song. I never was so vexed for any one in my life; it opened his skull completely, and he died in an instant."

WORTH A TRIAL.—It is stated that Mr. John Brush, of Brooklin, N.Y., has saved the plums on a number of trees, the present season, by binding bunches of tansy upon the limbs, in several places. The fruit upon the trees thus treated ripened to perfection, while that near by, not thus protected, was entirely destroyed by the insects.

YALE COLLEGE.—One hundred and forty freshmen have joined Yale College this year, the largest class ever known.—About thirty more have joined the other classes.

AFTER three months' incessant labor, the Russians have replaced the great bell in the tower of San Juan, on the Kremlin, which, on being tolled for the late Czar, fell and broke through no less than three separate stories of vaults, killing five persons on the spot. The bell is said to be the largest in the world, weighing no less than 80,000 pounds.

An ancient rhyme divides female beauty into four orders as follows:

Long and lazy,
Little and loud,
Fair and foolish,
Dark and proud.

It is estimated that the wheat crop this year, in the United States, will not be less than one-hundred and eighty-five millions of bushels! Who says bread will not be cheap this fall and winter?

The Yellow Fever is abating in most of the Southern cities.

## THE STAR AND BANNER.

### GETTYSBURG.

### Friday Evening, Sept. 21, 1855.

#### True Americanism.

"Against the insidous wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousies of a free people ought to be constantly awake. History and experience both prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government."—*Washington's Farewell Address.*

"It does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our own citizens.—*Washington.*

"Foreign influence to America, is like the Grecian Horse to Troy; it conceals an enemy in its heart. We cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance."—*Madison.*

"I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign Influence—political, commercial or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world."—*Jefferson.*

"If ever the Liberty of your Republic is destroyed, it will be by the Roman Catholic Priests.—*Lafayette.*

"It is true that we should become a little more Americanized."—*Jackson.*

"They will make our elections a curse instead of a blessing."—*Martin Van Buren.*

"The people of the United States: may they remember, that, to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting."—*Harrison.*

"Lord preserve our country from all foreign influence."—*The Last Prayer of General Jackson.*

#### The Hon. George W. Woodward.

HIS OPINIONS ABOUT FOREIGNERS.

This gentleman is one of the most zealous and talented members of the Democratic Party in the State of Pennsylvania. He always possessed the confidence of the radical Anti-Bank and Anti-Tariff portion of the Democrats. He was nominated for the Senate of the United States by a Democratic caucus, and for the Supreme Court of the United States by the Administration of James K. Polk. He was defeated for both places by General Simon Cameron. In 1852, Geo. W. Woodward was nominated by the Democrats for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He received the whole Democratic, a small portion of the Whig vote, and was elected by a handsome ma[illegible]r.

In 1837 and [illegible] Convention met for the purpose of reforming the Constitution of Pennsylvania. Judge Woodward was a member of the Convention. During the sitting of the Convention, a resolution was introduced to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the immigration of free negroes into this State. A motion was made to amend the resolution, and, also, prevent the immigration of foreigners.—When this amendment was pending, Judge Woodward offered an amendment to it, which will be found reported, in Vol. V 444—Debates of Reform Convention, in the following manner:

"Mr. Woodward moved to amend the amendment by adding thereto the words: "and that the said Committee be also instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Constitution as to PREVENT ANY FOREIGNERS, WHO MAY ARRIVE IN THIS STATE AFTER THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1841, FROM ACQUIRING THE RIGHT TO VOTE OR TO HOLD OFFICE IN THE COMMON WEALTH."

In support and defence of the above amendment Judge Woodward said:

"Sir, I appreciate as much as any man living the many political rights and privileges, which I, in common with the people of the United States, am now enjoying; and it is my honest impression that WE DO BUT SQUANDER THOSE PRIVILEGES IN CONFERRING THEM UPON EVERY INDIVIDUAL, WHO CHOOSES TO COME AND CLAIM THEM. He knew that a great portion of those who came among us from foreign countries, consist frequently of the WORST PART OF THE POPULATION OF THOSE COUNTRIES; THAT THEY ARE UNACQUAINTED WITH THE VALUE OF THESE PRIVILEGES; AND THAT, THEREFORE, THEY DO NOT KNOW HOW TO USE THEM. I think that in thus conferring them indiscriminately upon all, WE ARE DOING INJURY TO OUR LIBERTIES AND INSTITUTIONS; and I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body, or some other body of this State, or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not a right to put some plan into execution, by which FOREIGNERS SHOULD BE PREVENTED FROM CONTROLLING OUR ELECTIONS, AND BROWBEATING OUR AMERICAN CITIZENS AT THE POLLS."

Judge Woodward says further;

"And what claims have foreigners from any country—aye, Sir, from *any* country, which is strong enough to justify us IN PROSTITUTING OUR POLITICAL PRIVILEGES by conferring them carelessly and indiscriminately on every individual, who may reside here for two or three years—become a naturalized citizen, and then command our offices? THERE ARE VERY MANY OF THESE EMIGRANTS WHO KNOW NOTHING OF POLITICAL PRIVILEGES IN THEIR OWN COUNTRY BEFORE THEY EMIGRATE TO THIS. The world is unknown to them; or if they hear of it at all, they hear of it as something in which they have no participation. Is not this the fact? Sir, we all know that it is; we know that very many of these emigrants never enjoyed any political privileges themselves—THAT THEY HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF THEM, AND LEAST OF ALL, HAVE THEY ANY KNOWLEDGE OF OUR PEOPLE, OUR GOVERNMENT, OR OUR INSTITUTIONS. The acquirement of this knowledge is not the work of a day. THEY HAVE NO SYMPATHY IN COMMON WITH US; THEY HAVE NO QUALIFICATIONS TO RENDER THEM FIT RECIPIENTS OF THESE HIGH POLITICAL PRIVILEGES."

These were the sentiments avowed by the Hon, Judge Woodward in the Reform Convention of Pensylvania. They can be found in Vol. V, page 447, Debates of Reform Convention. It is not improbable that this distinguished Democrat and learned Judge may have suggested to some ingenious and patriotic person the idea of forming the Know-Nothing or American Party, for he predicts that the time will speedily come when it will be *indispensably necessary to put some plan in execution to prevent foreigners from controlling our elections, and brow-beating American citizens at the polls.* The Republican, or anti-Slavery leaders, think that the Know-Nothing Party had its origin in the South, and was intended to distract the North on the Slavery question. The Roman Catholics hold that it originated with the devil, who has a bad habit of deserting his friends, and, thinking that the Pope was going down hill, wishes to assist his progress by a hearty kick; but, with all due deference to their great means of information, we incline to award the honor of first suggesting the idea of the Know-Nothing Party to the Hon. George W Woodward, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

#### Opinions of Hon. James Buchanan about Foreign Influence.

The newspapers and politicians, owned and controlled by the Alien Party and its allies, have been most virulent and clamorous in their denunciation of the American Organization, because it is hostile to foreign influence, desires a modification of the Naturalization law and contends that "Americans should rule America." We wish to show that the opinions of the American Party are not new ones, but they have been long ago avowed by distinguished leaders of the Democratic Party. In 1815, on the 4 of July; the Hon. James Buchanan delivered an Oration in the City of Lancaster. From that oration we make the following extract. It is upon the subject of foreign influence, and upon the policy that the United States ought to pursue towards foreign nations Mr. Buchanan said:

"Again we stand neutral towards all the European powers. What then shall be the political conduct of our country in future? Precisely to pursue the political maxims advocated by Washington. WE OUGHT TO CULTIVATE PEACE WITH ALL NATIONS BY ADOPTING A STRICT NEUTRALITY NOT ONLY OF CONDUCT BUT OF SENTIMENT. We ought to make our neutrality respected py placing ourselves in an attitude of defence. We ought forever to abandon the wild project itself. For its protection we ought to increase our Navy. We ought never to think of embargoes and non-intercourse laws without abhorrence. We ought to use every honest exertion to turn out of power those weak and wicked men, who have abandoned the political path marked out for this country by Washington, and whose visonary theories have been tested by experience and found wanting ABOVE ALL, WE OUGHT TO DRIVE FROM OUR SHORES FOREIGN INFLENCE, AND CHERISH EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN FEELINGS. FOREIGN INFLUENCE HAS BEEN IN EVERY AGE, THE CURSE OF REPUBLICS. Her jaundiced eyes see all things in false colors. The thick atmosphere of prejudice, by which she is forever surrounded, excludes from her sight the light of Heaven.—Whilst she worships the nation which she favors for this very crime, she curses the enemy of that nation even for their virtues. In every age she marched before the enemies of her country, proclaiming peace when there was no peace, and lulling its defenders into fatal security, while the iron hand of despotisim was aiming a death blow at their liberties. Already our Infant Republic has felt her withering influence. Already has she involved us in a war, which had nearly cost us our existence. LET US THEN LEARN WISDOM FROM EXPERIENCE, AND FOREVER BANISH THIS FIEND FROM OUR SOCIETY."

The substitution of foreign for native police-men still goes on in New York.—On Thursday of last week, four were discharged; and four others appointed. The latter are named Thomas Beattie, Thomas Maxon, Jersey Graham and Michael Coughral—and are all Irishmen by birth. On this the N. Y. *Times*—anti-"Know Nothing"—remarks:

"Gentlemen who go down we commiserate; but they had no business to be born in America, if they expect to hold office. Next time let them be wise enough to go over to Ireland and be born, and better luck to them. We congratulate the innocent people who still believe that our model mayor does not allow any politics in the Police Department,—upon their ignorance."

The Greeks had little or no notion of butter, and the early Romans used it as a medicine—never as a food: so that it is comparatively a modern article of diet.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and *spirit* in the whole composition of man.

#### American Principles from our Country's Fathers.

We ask those who revile American principles to read over the following.—GEORGE WASHINGTON, in a letter addressed to Gov. MORRIS, dated White Plains, July 24, 1778, said;

"Baron Steuben, I now find, is also wanting to quit his inspectorship, for a command in the line. This will be productive of much discontent. In a word, though I think the Baron an excellent officer, I do most devoutedly wish we had not a single *foreigner* amongst us except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest."

In another letter dated Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 1794, and addressed to the elder ADAMS, the Pater Patriæ said:

"My opinion with respect to immigration is, except of useful mechanics, and some particular descriptions of men and professions, there is no need of encouragement."

Again, a letter from the same hand, dated from his residence, January 20, 1790, in reply to a letter applying for office, has this passage:

"It does not accord with the policy of this government, to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners, to the exclusion of our citizens."

THOMAS JEFFERSON, the great apostle and founder of American Democracy, thus recorded his opinions:

"Foreigners will bring with them the principles of the governments they leave, imbibed in their early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an *unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another.* It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty. These principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their numbers, they will share with us in the Legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a hetrogeneous, incoherent, distracted mass."

In his "Notes on Virginia," speaking of the population of America, the same author of the Declaration of Independence said:

"Here I will beg leave to propose a doubt. The present desire of America is to produce a rapid population, by as great importation of foreigners as possible.—But is this founded in good policy? * * * Are there no inconveniences to be thrown into the scale against the advantages expected from the multiplication of numbers, by the importation of foreigners? It is for the happiness of those united in society, to harmonize as much as possible, in matters which they must of necessity transact together. Civil government being the sole object of forming societies, its administration must be conducted by common consent. Every species of government has its specific principles. Ours, perhaps, are more peculiar than any other in the universe. It is a composition of the freest principles of the English Constitution, with other derived from natural right and reason. To these nothing can be more opposed than the maxims of absolute monarchies. Yet from such we may expect the greatest number of emigrants. They will bring with them the principles of the governments they have imbibed in early youth; or if able to throw them off, it will be in exchange for an unbounded licentiousness, passing, as is usual, from one extreme to another. *It would be a miracle were they to stop precisely at the point of temperate liberty.* Their principles, with their language, they will transmit to their children. In proportion to their number they will share with us in the legislation. They will infuse into it their spirit, warp and bias its direction, and render it a hetrogeneous, incoherent distracted mass. I may appeal to experience, during the present contest, for a verification of these conjectures; but if they are not certain in event, are they not possible, are they not probable? Is it not safer to wait with patience for the attainment of population desired or expected? May not our government be more homogenous, more peaceable, more durable?"

On another occasion he penned this memorable paragraph:

"I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from *foreign influence*—political, commercial or in whatever form it may be attempted. I wish there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world."

The good JAMES MADISON, animated by the same spirit, said;

"Foreign influence is a Grecian horse to the Republic—we cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance."

ANDREW JACKSON declared to his countrymen:

"It is time that we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by our present policy, we shall be paupers ourselves."

At a later date, impressed with the truth of the facts we have mentioned, DANIEL WEBSTER, with the sententious brevity peculiar to the man, recorded it as his firm conviction "that there is an imperative necessity for reforming the Naturalization Laws of the United States."

☞The Americans of Mifflin county had a grand popular demostration at Lewistown recently. Large numbers of the people were present, and eloquent speeches were made by Gen. WM. H. IRVIN and Hon. JOHN WILLIAMSON. A full ticket has been nominated headed by John Purcell for Assembly. The Whigs and Locofocos have amalgamated upon a "fusion" ticket.

[*From the Louisville Journal.*

#### Henry Clay and the Anti-Americans.

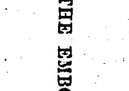
THEN AND NOW.—We must acknowledge that it puts our patience to a severe trial to read the articles and paragraphs of the anti-American papers and to listen to the speeches of anti-American candidates and orators in relation to Henry Clay. In every anti-American paper and from every anti-American candidate, we see and hear the most highly wrought eulogies upon the man whom they now call the immortal statesman of Ashland.—They talk of him as a man of proud and honorable principles; they denominate him "the glorious Clay," they speak of him as being too lofty in all his feelings and impulses and sentiments ever to stoop to concealment or deception; they tell us, that while he was the leader of the Whig party, it was a noble and bold and generous and patriotic party; and they invoke his name in every assault upon the American organization and ask how his pure and high and haughty soul, if he were now alive, would regard such an organization. Now we say to these anti-American newspapers and these anti-American aspirants for office, that, if what they say about Clay and the old Whig party is just and true, if it has one particle of justice and truth in it, they themselves have been throughout nearly all their political lives, the vilest and basest and most infamous liars and slanderers that have ever disgraced their kind. By the declarations which, for the sake of securing anti-Know-Nothing votes they are now putting forth as to Henry Clay and the old Whig party, they proclaim themselves to have been, through nearly all the years of their existence, a set of calumniators fit for nothing better than to have their tongues cut or pulled out of their mouths or bored through and through with red hot irons. If Henry Clay was great and good and lofty and patriotic, and if the life of the Whig party was proud and glorious, what sort of men or beasts or devils can those editors and demagogues have been, who, with their accursed pens and lips, lied away the lives of Henry Clay and the Whig party?

We have been daily intending for some time past to look over the files of these old Democratic editors, who, to win Whig support to the anti-American or Sag Nicht cause, are now so loud and rapturous in their praise of Henry Clay and the old Whig party. But the Editor of the Shelby News has saved us the trouble of an examination of those files by quoting two or three of the most infamous of their articles.

And here is a most horribly atrocious publication, which is said to have originated in the Illinois State Register of Aug. 28, 1844, and which was paraded as prominently as possible in the Louisville Democrat, and, so far as we remember, in every other Locofoco paper in the country. Whigs! look at this infernal picture, painted a little more than ten years ago by those, who, to wheedle you into the support of their candidates, now talk to you about the proud and glorious Henry Clay and the proud and glorious old Whig party.

THE EMBODIMENT

Henry Clay, the living personification and embodiment of Whig principles, Whig address. In 1777, born; in 1805 quarrelled with Col. Davies of Kentucky, which led to his first duel; in 1808 he challenged Humphrey Marshall, and fired three times at his *heart;* in 1825, he challenged the great John Randolphh, and fired once at his heart but without effect; in 1838 planed the SILLY DUEL, by which was perpetrated a foul *murder* and law ife made a maniac; in 1841, when 65 years old, and gray headed, is under 5,000 dollars BONDS TO KEEP THE PEACE! At the age of 29 he perjured himself to secure a seat in the U. States Senate! In 1824 he made an infamous bargain with John Quincy Adams, by which he sold out for FOR A SIX THOUSAND A year office; he is also well known as a gambler and Sabbath breaker. His political principles are precisely, and exactly the so of the Hartford convention federalists; opposed to equal rights, equal privileges, and equal rights and privileges and equal chartered privileges Also hesitates the enormous stain of the Algerines in the seaboard of blood and murder!



CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

Now if Henry Clay and the old Whig party were good and patriotic and glorious, as the anti-Americans who want Whig votes tell us they were, we ask if it does not seem almost a pity that God permits the authors of the fiendish slanders of 1844 to polute and poison his atmosphere with their foul and pestiferous breath.

KANSAS POLITICS.—The free-soilers have nominated Ex-Govenor Reeder for Congress, and have selected the second Monday in October for polling.

[*From the Lutheran Observer.*

#### THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

This association has been ushered into existence "all of a sudden." A year or two ago we had not heard of them, and now they number their tens of thousands, and are exerting an influence in political affairs that has already disturbed the equanimity of both Democrats and Whigs.—Both these leading political parties condemn them and their leading principles, but they notwithstanding seem to be multiplying with great, perhaps unparalleled rapidity; and judging from the signs of the times, the period is not far distant when they will take the reins of both State and Federal government into their hands and rule this nation without the *official* aid of foreigners.

Lest we be suspected of an unfair bias, we remark in advance, that we do not belong to the order, and *know not* that we ever shall. We however believe that there was a necessity for something of the kind in our country and that Roman Catholics, together with the courting, fawning and adulating—might we not say—*intriguing* course of politicians in order to win them over to their respective parties, in part constituted this necessity.

As we understand the subject the "Know-Nothings" disclaim all proscription on the score of religious rights guaranteed in the constitution alike to all christian denominations. "The head and front of their offending," if we are correctly informed is to prevent foreigners and Roman Catholics from holding civil office. This is said by their opponents to be oppression and persecution, and also a violation of the Constitution of the United States as well as of individual States. Is this true? Have not the Whigs been doing their utmost these many years to prevent both Protestants and Catholics, foreigners and natives, who did not belong to their party, from holding office! Have not the Democrats been engaged with all their might in the same inglorious effort? And let it be remembered that this Whig and democratic warfare against all who did not believe and act as they believed and acted, was based not on a religious but a political creed, and is the latter more important than the former? The doctrine "to the victors belong the spoils," or in other words, the dominant party are entitled to all the offices of profit or honor, was publicly proclaimed and too faithfully put into practice. Did either party think itself justly chargeable with oppression and persecution, on account of pursuing the same policy which now they condemn in the Know-Nothings?—But the truth is, the doctrine of the latter does not even appear to be so proscriptive as that of the two political parties. They only aim at excluding foreigners, while native Am[illegible]er their dominancy may hold office whether they belong to the Know-Nothing order or not. But it is contended that the exclusion from office of naturalized foreigners is a violation of the constitution, because this document claims equality of civil and religious rights and privileges for the adopted as well as native, the Catholic as well as Protestant citizen, and that this is in accordance with the laws of God and nature. Let us look at this for a moment. The Constitution of the United States emphatically declares that no foreigner shall be elected either to the Presidency or Vice Presidency of this country. Now what is this, so far as it goes, but the rankest Know-Nothingism? If a man is not honest enough to be a President, can he have sufficient honesty to fill an inferior office? if he might rob you of a thousand dollars, would he refuse to wrong you of a hundred? If he would betray his country as President, would he be true to her intrests as congressman, or cabinet-minister, or judge, or minister-plenipotentiary? If treason be in the heart there is no danger of his turning trator in a subordinate as well as in the supreme office?

As to religious rights and privileges, we have already intimated that, as we understood the thing, the Know-nothings contend for equal rights both to the foreigner and native, the Catholic and Protestant; and it strikes us it is the Catholic who denies these "rights" to the people. At any rate the "Shepherd of the Valley" has plainly told us that "when the Romanists get the numerical majority in this country, then religious and civil freedom will be at an end."

If then, there was a necessity in our country for such an order as that we allude to, was it not, as already said, the Catholic who created it? Have they not joined together as Foreigners or Roman Catholics instead of acting as American citizens, and is it wrong to counteract such movements by all the legitimate efforts which patriotic citizens of all parties make? It cannot be denied that they have been used by leading foreigners and natives, whose object was to obtain power by throwing votes into the political scale at an opportune moment, and that by this means they have obtained a most undue influence both at Washington and at home. This course is mischievious to the country and subversive of the spirit of our Constitution, because it appeals to and is founded on the the support of men who go to the ballot box, not as Americans, not as citizens, but as natives of a foreign land and as religionists of a foreign dictator, banded together to accomplish some object gratifying in some way foreign tastes or feelings. Now, how is this evil to be remedied except by a union of native citizens who shall act together until a signal rebuke shall have been administered to this indecent effort on the part of men who, coming to our shores generally poor and ignorant, have allowed themselves to be turned against the spirit of the institutions of the country by which they have been cherished into vigor, life and energy? They have filled our poor-houses and prisons; they have blocked up our streets with vagrants and paupers; they have increased our taxes; and, as if all this were not enough, they have obtruded themselves into political offices before they understood either our language or institutions. If the Roman Catholics of this country had been let alone by politicians of both parties; if the former had been content to protect their church, as they could and ought to have done, from the vast importation of foreign priests who have come here filled with the bigotry of Europe and always ignorant of the spirit of our institutions and people, all would have gone on well enough with their church; and if they could not protect themselves and their church from such bigotry it was because they were under a foreign influence.

We have never heard that the Know Nothings complain of Romish church principles, or that they object to their worshiping in their own way. But when Romanists refuse to amalgamate or identify themselves with Americans, and insist upon acting as foreigners and papists in political matters; when they, moreover, allow a foreign influence to be brought to bear upon them and tamely submit to that influence—an influence subversive of our free institutions—they dare not complain if they are resisted by voluntary associations or new and the most formidable organizations, and also if both the innocent and the guilty are confounded in the mighty effort to redress the frightful and daily increasing grievance.

Let us present this subject in another of its phases. Who commenced this controversy? Who first blended political with religious questions? Beyond all question the Roman Catholics. For years and years Whigs and Democrats, Presidents and cabinet-ministers, newspaper-editors and politicians, have been simultaneously or alternately offering incense to Romanists. No reckless paramor ever wooed his mistress, and bowed and cringed more sycophantly to win her smiles. And in proportion as they could hold out the most flattering promises of office to Romish individuals, and aggrandizement to the Romish system, they succeeded. Here was an unholy blendition of Romanism and foreignism, or of religionism and anti-Americanism for the exclusive benefit of political partyism. Next came the school question. Archbishops, bishops, and all the imposing and gorgeous dignitaries of Romanism held a grand convocation a few years ago in Baltimore. They met in secret, deliberated and decreed in secret, and soon afterwards, one universal simultaneous attack was made by Romanists on our common school system. The crusade commenced by an attempt on the public school fund. They were resolved that the money levied upon the people for general education should be applied to sectarian schools. The design was, and the result would have been, to destroy the public schools, and thus leave the children of the poorer classes of society either entirely uneducated or educated only under the direction of Catholic priests. Public opinion condemned their efforts, and frustrated their clannish purposes. On discovering that the Protestant community would not submit to the contemplated outrage, the cry of persecution and proscription was raised, and their pulpits and periodicals teemed with abuse, some of them even going so far as to threaten that there should be no religious toleration wherever the Catholics might obtain the control in a State; the whole foreign Catholic force of the country was brought into requisition to put down Americans and American principles; and it appeared as if the natives of the soil were compelled to unite or submit to their foreign and priestly dictation. They have united, and they now seem to be determined to defend their rights whatever may be the result.

Take another view. Americans have peacebly assembled, not to violate the Constitution as they are charged, but to support it in all its length and breadth not to proscribe the religon of any many, but to preserve perfect freedom to all. But it seems that whilst the Irish Catholics particularly insist upon exercising their own religon, they are resolved that Protestants shall not have the same right. Raised in slavish obedience to their priets, they promptly consent to become agents to do works of violence and to outrage the laws of the land. Protestant dare not peaceably march through the streets, or wear clothes to suit themselves, without being assaulted with pistols and bludgeons by these brawling emissaries of the Pope and foreign bishops and priests. And there are some natives (we hope the number is few) who have not a word to say in condemnation of these lawless acts of violence, but are perpetually denouncing Americans who stand up for their own rights. But it should be remembered that Irsh Catholics cannot quench the American spirit, nor force their religion upon the American people.

If it were not for political demagogues who hope to partake in the distribution of the loaves and fishes, there would not be a native American in the country, whether Catholic or Protestant, who would not condemn the outrages so repeatedly committed by the Irsh Catholics. But as Arnold betrayed Washington for British gold, so would some politicians trail the banner of their country in the dust, if by that act they could obtain the aid of foreign vagabonds to place them in power. For such Americans we can have no respect.

But though there was and is a real necessity for such an effort as is now being made by the Knownothings, and though that necessity was brought about by the proceedure of the Catholics, under the guidance of their priests, in connection with politicians, yet we cannot in all respects sympathize with this new order. They are a *secret* society, and in this respect we cannot go with them. True, the Romish clergy are also to all intents and purposes a *secret* society for political action, controlling a mass of vassals, and ready to turn the balance of power between political parties, this way or that, to serve their own ends. Such a society very naturally conspire with corrupt office seekers against the common good. Equally true, the Jesuits also are a *secret*, a profoundly secret society, who seem to have had the aid of the devil in keeping their secrets; no less true the conclave of cardinals in the Vatican are an intriguing and unconscionable *secret*. Yet all this is no excuse for a *secret* combination in a country like ours. In this respect the Know-Nothings have only borrowed some of the methods