WEEKLY COURIER

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER,

The Best and Cheapest Paper

IN THE WEST.

The LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER (of which two editions are printed every week to suit the mails,) contains all the news of the day, both foreign and domestic, all reports of Legislative and Congressional news, financial and commercial news, editorials on matters of moment, correspondence, &c., and is beyond all question **the best and cheapest paper**, not only in Kentucky, but in the West. It is well printed on one of

HOE'S FAST DOUBLE-CYLINDER STEAM PRESSES,

And the greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of important movements in all parts of the world. No pains or expense is spared for his purpose. The WEEKLY COURIER is mailed to subscribers at the following

WONDERFULLY CHEAP RATES:

Weekly Courier	$1 50
Five copies of Weekly Courier, 1 year, for	5 00
Eleven copies " " " "	10 00
Twenty-two copies	20 00

☞NO PAPER EVER SENT UNLESS THE MONEY BE PAID IN ADVANCE.☜

☞And the paper always discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

☞Our friends will oblige us by aiding us in extending and increasing our list of subscribers.

☞The DAILY COURIER is mailed to subscribers at $5 00 a year, and the TRI-WEEKLY COURIER at $4 00 a year, in advance.

All letters and communications to be addressed to

W. N. HALDEMAN,
Courier Steam Printing House,
21 and 23, Third street, near Main,
Louisville, Ky.

Our Two Editions.

In order to suit all the mails, two editions of the WEEKLY COURIER are printed—one on Wednesday and the other on Saturday. Subscribers can order the one that will best suit them.

Notice!

All papers are invariably discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. The very low price of the paper compels us to make this rule imperative.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.—We are always glad to hear from our friends, and will be thankful for occasional letters from all parts of the State and the great Mississippi Valley, containing important news, local gossip, &c., &c.

☞Persons ordering their papers changed, are requested to name the Post Office where it is received as well as the one to which it is to be sent.

☞Subscribers can remit us postage stamps when convenient. By sending them, they will have no difficulty in making change for the fractional parts of a dollar.

ANGELINA'S DISAPPOINTMENT; OR The Intercepted Letter.

We will soon commence the publication of a charming original Novelette, written expressly for the Louisville *Courier*, by Mrs. ANNA WILLS PRICE, of McLean county, Ky. We can promise our readers a richer treat in its perusal than they have had for many a day.

Job Type for Sale.

We have several fonts of good Job Type, both wood and metal, for sale cheap. They are worthy the attention of country printers.

☞Mr. JNO. W. MURPHY, of Lexington, is an authorized agent of the *Courier* in Kentucky. His receipts for old accounts and for new subscriptions will be acknowledged by us.

☞Subscribers should bear in mind that all papers are invariably discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for. The low price at which the COURIER is furnished renders the strict enforcement of this rule indispensably necessary.

The American Platform.

We publish in the *Courier* to-day the platform of principles, as adopted by the National Convention of the American party, and officially announced by the authorities of that body. It will be read with interest by every voter, as indicative of the position and line of policy of that new party that has arisen with so much suddeness and so much strength throughout every section of the land. The platform is broad enough for the occupancy of every friend of the country. It is sound in every beam and plank. There is nothing narrow or contracted about it; there is nothing rotten or shaky in it. It is solid and substantial; it has the appearance of having been made not for to-day merely, but for all time. An emergency gave birth to the party, but it has already become a Herculean giant, with all the muscles and nerves and energy of a veteran.

The secrecy that was rendered imperatively necessary at the outset of the party's career, when it needed nursing and preservation from the foul and contaminating air of old organizations, has been abrogated. Hereafter everything is to be open and free as the atmosphere we breathe. Thus one of the great bug-bears of the opposition is demolished, and whatever of *ad captandum* the demagogues of the opposition could bring to bear from this secrecy, is forever hereafter forestalled.

We are convinced that the people, when they read the platform, will be thoroughly satisfied with its nationality, its manliness, and its liberality. Its adoption all over the country cannot be doubted. At the North it may meet with some opposition. But we have faith enough in the patriotism and integrity of our friends in that section to believe that eventually they will accede to the platform, the incorporation of which in the workings of our government will secure to us the perpetuity of our free institutions.

If now the new party will only exercise a modicum of sense in the selection of candidates, the Presidential race in 1856 may be counted on as a certainty. But before we can well predicate anything concerning that result, the rule of old political cliques must be broken, demagoguery must be banished from the primary organization of the party, and new and reliable men placed at the head of affairs.

SMALL POTATO PROSCRIPTION IN KENTUCKY.—John M. Chevis, Esq., late Postmaster at Carlisle, Nicholas county, was recently removed from office and Joel Howard appointed by the administration to fill the vacancy. Mr. Chevis was considered the best Postmaster ever appointed to administer the Carlisle office, and his removal is a matter of regret to the entire community. His offense consisted in his honesty, urbanity and the fact of his being an appointee of President Fillmore.

His successor, Joel Howard, the Cincinnati *Times* is informed, on authority that "will face the music," is a man utterly unqualified, by intemperate habits and from boorishness of manners, to fill any position with either grace or ability. His merits in the eyes of the administration are comprised in the fact that he is a noisy, "dyed in the wool" old liner.

LATEST ABOUT THE BRECKINRIDGE DUEL.—Warrants for the arrest of Messrs. Leavenworth and Breckinridge, who recently fought a duel on the Canadian frontier, having been issued by Police Justice Pearcy, of New York, two officers went in search of the combatants. Mr. Leavenworth was found lying seriously ill of his wounds at a secluded house about two miles from Niagara Falls. He was then arrested, but as he could not be removed without danger to his life, he wrote a letter to a friend in New York City, who went before Justice Pearcy and became surety in the sum of $5,000 for Mr. Leavenworth's appearance. It is supposed that Mr. Breckinridge has fled to this State, whence he may, perhaps, be obtained by a requisition from the Governor. Warrants have also been issued for the arrest of the seconds in this affair.

WESTERN UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.—This body that met, as will be recollected, in this city last year, held its fourth annual meeting in Buffalo, commencing Thursday, June 14th.

The largest number of delegates present were from the Louisville society, numbering twenty-two. Rev. Mr. Hosmer presided, and Rev. Dr. Bellows preached the introductory sermon.

In the afternoon session, as we learn from the Buffalo *Democracy*, Rev. J. H. Heywood, of Louisville, spoke in an interesting and graceful manner upon the adaptation of Unitarianism to all classes of people. He rejected the too common idea that the creed was only suited to the educated and refined.

DISTINGUISHED STRANGERS.—Among the numerous passengers on the David White, that arrived here yesterday, were Mrs. Col. Bliss, the widow of the distinguished officer of that name in the Mexican war, and daughter of General Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Gen. H. W. Palfrey and E. W. Moise, late U. S. Attorney for Louisiana.

☞During the week ending June 11th, there were only twenty-four deaths from cholera in New Orleans.

Newspaper Puffery.

Among the abuses which have crept into the press, there is none worthy of severer rebuke than the habit of indiscriminate puffery. The power of the press in this country is paramount. It is at once the director and reflector of public opinion. It embodies, perhaps, a greater amount of talent than any other profession, and that talent is kept in more active exercise. The conductors of public journals, however, have, as a general thing, a very inadequate idea of the importance of the position they occupy and the influence they wield. Many of them are content to manage their presses solely with reference to the pecuniary interests involved, little reflecting that by judicious management they could not only subserve their fortunes but elevate themselves socially and politically. It has been thus that newspaper editors have rendered themselves liable to a continual and systematic course of imposition from all sorts and classes of men and institutions.

What should be the guide of the public in all issues of importance, is too frequently the mere mouth-piece of a mob or coterie. Independence of thought and action are not sufficiently arrived at. Occupying the position of a leader, and presumed to have a superiority of intellect and judgment, the editor should exercise his individuality, being able, by the force of his gifts of mind, to direct the thoughts of his readers. But it is not only in principles and questions of policy that the right and duty should be exercised. There is a grosser evil to which the press is subject, having been led into it through the mere good nature and disposition to yield on the part of its conductors.

We allude now especially to the system of making great men. The newspapers are all active manufacturers in this department of business. They make them to order, and out of any sort of material. Heroism is not necessary now-a-days. Gallantry might as well be an obsolete emotion, as it is a custom deceased with the feudal ages. Bravery need be nothing more than pugilism. Intellect is not at all required. In fact, a skillful paragraphist, who has full sway in the columns of a newspaper, can make a great, or at least a notorious man, out of nonentity. There need not be the smallest particle of brains in the composition. No element, or limb, or fibre, generally supposed necessary to a man of mark, is required. It is the newspaper that can inflate the bag of wind and set it afloat on its way to the stars. It is the newspaper that can cajole the public into confiding to any sort of a man.

The lawyer makes a drowsy argument before a sleepy judge and jury, and straightway it is announced as a brilliant legal effort. A surgeon saws off rudely a man's leg, and the morning paper chronicles it is a skilful feat in surgery. A divine reads a sermon, or else halloos it at the top of his cracked voice, and he is forthwith gazetted as an eminent, learned, eloquent, logical, pious, consistent Christian minister, who combines all the zeal of Paul, the meekness of Stephen, the poetry of Jeremy Taylor and the burning rhetoric of Robert Hall. Should, under his labors, a few persons enter the pale of the church, it is forthwith blazoned to the world, especially if there be any worldly consequence attached to the new member. Indeed, reading newspaper reports, one would think that the preacher did the work of conversion, and that that part of the God-head generally presumed to have an agency in these matters was merely a secondary matter compared with Reverend or Elder ——— ———. This puffery of the clergy has indeed become a grievous evil, and we desire our readers to stick a pin just here.

But it is the politicians, the aspirants for the little and the big places, with their attendant treasury sops and paps, who exhaust the newspaper adjectives. A small-calibred man bores an audience with a Fourth of July oration, and forthwith it is published that he held his thousands of hearers enchained with his reason and eloquence. Next we have a legislative candidate, or an aspirant for the Common Council. Never saw the world so great a man! He is just fitted for the post. So, too, when a man attains position; the press is lavish in its encomiums upon him and his especial adaptation to the place. But we cannot point out all the instances in which this foolish puffery is used. Brethren of the press, it is all wrong. It is derogatory to our own positions—it is not worthy of our stations, and detracts from our dignity. We should take pride and pleasure in being enabled to designate the truly great, but our indiscriminate way of saying that every man who wishes a puff is great, is really disgraceful—futhermore it is wrong.

You injure thereby the man puffed, for sooner or later the bag of wind that he is, must be pricked, and then a collapse ensues. But especially and cruelly do you wrong those modest men of merit who plod along in life, laboring earnestly and faithfully, and accomplishing great things, whereof the world hears but little. There are artists and inventors and men of letters who need and deserve commendation. Give them their meed of praise and you will have done your duty. Let the arguments of lawyers, the sermons of preachers, the amputations of surgeons, the speeches of political orators, make reputation in their own right. We should encourage true genius and frown down all charlatanry.

George Law and the Presidency.

We are highly gratified to see an indignant denial in the columns of the Washington *Organ* of the report that George Law was esteemed a possible aspirant for the Presidential canvass by the Philadelphia Convention. Judge Ellis, the editor of that paper, is unquestionably well posted up in all political movements. He writes that he has made diligent inquiry into the views of the delegates from all quarters of the country, to ascertain whether any portion of the Council prefer George Law for the Presidency, and he has *not yet conversed with the first man who favors his pretensions*. One member said he knew there was one George Law man in the Council, but he could not tell his name, nor could he point him out. Mr. Barker was voted against as President of the Council, by many Southern members, on the ground that he was supposed to favor Mr. Law, but Barker's friends deny the truth of the imputation.

He furthermore writes that he seriously questions whether a single decent, respectable, and intelligent man can be found in the nation who would advocate the claims of Mr. Law, unless previously purchased for a *quid pro quo*. It is said that Mr. Law has already purchased a press in New Orleans, one in Pittsburgh, and one in Albany; that he has secured the services of several puffers and pipe-layers, and that if a million of dollars will suffice to manufacture a public opinion in his behalf, it will be accomplished. The whole scheme will be blown into atoms when the people take the question of selecting a candidate into their own hands.

A SAGT-NICHT MEETING IN TRIMBLE.—The Madison *Banner* furnishes us with an account of a Sag-Nicht gathering over in Milton on Thursday last. Mr. Charles Allen, Anti-American candidate for the Kentucky Senate, held forth. He expended his wind in impassioned rhetoric, expressive of the utter detestation in which he and his party hold the idea entertained on the part of numerous Kentuckians that they are capable, without foreign intervention of any sort, of doing their own voting—and their own fighting, too, as old Hickory or old somebody else used to say. These men are a set of "Abolitionists," according to the veracious Mr. Allen, they are a set of "bats and owls" according to the facetious Mr. Allen; and he tickled his auditory, two hours and a half or more, standing, metaphorically, with *his* head on the head of an up-ended whisky barrel and kicking with his heels in the direction of the sun in heaven, trying with all his might to knock the daylight out of things. A comical genius, by the name of Winn, took him down after a while.

LIVERPOOL.—In consequence of the want of water in Liverpool, it has been found necessary to make arrangements for watering streets with salt water. The supply of fresh water from all sources is 42,000,000 gallons a week, whereas no less than 60,000,000 is required.

☞In Simpson, Beverly L. Clarke's own county, our American friends are laboring faithfully for the good cause, and are enjoying the most gratifying prospects. G. W. Hoy, Esq., will beat his anti-American opponent badly.

☞The ladies of the First Baptist (Rev. Mr. Helm's) Church in Covington had a strawberry festival last week, that netted them three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

☞John Burton, an old line Democrat, is the American candidate for the House of Representatives in the counties of Edmondson and Butler.

☞W. G. Ford has leased the coal mines at Hawesville for a term of years.

The Know-Somethings.

The National Convention of Know-Somethings, in session last week at Cleveland, has adjourned. A ritual was adopted, said to be very simple, no oaths being required, a simple pledge of honor being the test of initiation. The following are the main points of the platform to be read first: A pledge of the honor of the candidate required; a person to be twenty-one years of age and a citizen of the United States, and not a Roman Catholic. They proscribe no man on account of his birth-place.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hiram Griswold, of Cleveland, National President; Ex-Governor Boutwell, of Groton, Mass., Vice-President; William Richardson, of Albany, New York, National Secretary; Joshua Robinson, of Pittsburgh, Pa., National Treasurer. Mr. Griswold was born in Ohio and is about 50 years of age. He was the candidate of the Whig party for Governor in 1845, but was defeated; he also received their vote for United States Senator in 1848. Ex-Governor Boutwell is well known as a prominent Democrat, aged about 37 years. He has been Hunker candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of his native State, and was elected I believe on two occasions—to-wit: in 1851 and 1852. Mr. Richardson is an Englishman by birth. He came to this country when 12 years of age. He has always been a Whig in State and Freesoil in national politics. Mr. Robinson is also an Englishman by birth, and is 44 years of age. He came to this country when he was 17 years old. He has always been a Whig of the Anti-Slavery school.

Buffalo was selected as the next place for meeting, on the second Wednesday of June, 1856.

The Indian War in the West.

The Pierce administration will soon find its ability and ingenuity taxed to the uttermost, in the prosecution of the war upon the Western plains, with the various savage hordes. Late intelligence announces the capture of Fort Laramie, one of our most important military posts. The particulars have not yet been received, the express rider merely stating that the Indians had gathered there in great force and taken the Fort.

We fear that the expedition now being fitted out against the Indians will result as disastrously as did Braddock's. The Government should have employed some two or three regiments of Western volunteers for this service, and appointed officers to the command who had some experience of the plains and mountains, and the Indians. They would have gone out understandingly, and if they found it necessary to fight, they would know how to do it effectively, by out-riding the Indians, cutting them off from the buffalo, and allowing them no time to recuperate themselves or their horses.

The Indians carry no stores with them, and depend upon the chances of each day for their "daily bread," and can fight as long as they roam with the buffalo, and no infantry can cut them off. Western men, mounted on good hoses, and armed with rifles, and who are familiar with their habits and modes of warfare, would pursue and hunt them down, and whip them into submission at a saving of many lives and much treasure to the country. If they found it advisable to make peace with them, they would understand the best terms on which to predicate their treaty.

To send infantry to the plains is the veriest nonsense in the world. Those who do so are eminently culpable, and should be held responsible for the consequences. The Indians and all frontier men laugh at the idea. It would only afford amusement to the Indians to whip infantry for the next twenty years. Such fighting would be comparative repose to them. Well mounted volunteers are the only people that they fear, and it is the only force that can bring them to speedy terms, and secure a lasting and reliable peace.

A GATHERING OF CLANS.—We learn from the New York *Express* that among other queer things that have sprung out of the National Baby Show, is an "enterprise," the like of which, if successfully carried out, the world will never have seen before. Several gentlemen, it seems, have associated together and subscribed $100,000 to be expended in getting together a "Congress of Nations," that is to say, living specimens, male and female, of every nation on the habitable globe, all in their native costume, except when they are *nude*. Great care will be used in selecting the finest specimens, and when convenient, preference will be given to such persons as play upon some instruments of music.

Such a *study* was of course never before brought under the eye of mortal man. The Congress of Nations will necessarily include all the various tribes of Indians in the world—Esquimaux, Japanese, Laplanders, Persians, Circassians, Turks, Arabs, Hottentots, Bushmen, Caffirs, all the Asiatics, &c., &c. Some 18 months or more may be required to make the entire collection, but interesting portions of it, it is thought, can be obtained at a much earlier period.

UNITARIAN SOCIAL GATHERING.—The delegates to the Unitarian Conference at Buffalo met about the social board at the American Hall, Saturday evening. From the published reports we judge that it was a very delightful occasion, there being sentiments, speeches, and exchange of pleasantries on all sides.

We learn from the *Democracy* that the Rev. Mr. Heywood, of this city, was called up in some felicitous remarks by the Master of the Feast, Mr. Hosmer. His speech was a graceful, witty, hearty thanksgiving to the warm hospitality of Buffalo, and a merited compliment to the clergyman, Dr. Hosmer, who has so well illustrated the Unitarian faith in their midst.

Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, was called up, and though decidedly a young man, insisted upon being a patriarch. He claimed to be the father of several churches in the West, and of several pastors at the different tables before him—some of them older looking men than himself. Dodging a threatened contest about this paternity, he then happily introduced from his experience at Louisville, Kentucky, a very aged witness in behalf of the antiquity of Unitarianism—a cousin of the celebrated Patrick Henry. She was ninety years old. Some of her friends dissuaded her from attending his church, and told her among other things that Unitarianism was a new thing. "A new thing!" exclaimed she; "well, I have been a Unitarian all my life, and do you call me a new thing!"

CROPS IN THE INTERIOR.—A farmer residing in the interior of the State writes to a friend in this city:

"We have just had a splendid rain, which saturated the earth more thoroughly than it has been since the 12th of March.

Crops of every description are quite promising. Wheat is very good, and will yield a full average crop. The grain, I think will be much heavier and more plump than usual.

Corn is rather low, but the stalk is large and thrifty, and if nothing should occur to check it, we will have a much heavier yield than common. Oats are also quite good.

Fruit trees of every description are loaded with fruit. There is a better crop of apples and peaches than we have had for years. This appears to be a special act of Providence, for provisions are so scarce and high that the poor would be bound to suffer extremely for the common necessaries of life, and if they can get good fruit, they can get along quite safely."

PUBLIC SPEAKING IN FRANKFORT.—On Monday the citizens of Franklin county were addressed in an able speech by John M. Hewitt, the American candidate for the Legislature.

Thos. F. Marshall, the erratic ex-M. C., followed in a speech two hours long, in opposition to the American movement. It is represented as being very ingenious and eloquent.

BUILDING FOR THE LAW SCHOOL.—A new building is being erected in Court Place for the accommodation of the Law Department of the University of Louisville. It will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of October, when the annual term commences. The house fronts the north of the Court House, and will afford much better convenience than the present apartments.

NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.—After a suspension of labor on this great enterprise, it is now being prosecuted towards completion. Yesterday the window frames for the second story were set in their places, and the entire building was swarming with mechanics.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION.—The 22d of February, 1856, Washington's birth day, has been fixed as the day for an American Convention, to assemble in Philadelphia, to nominate a President and Vice President.

☞Frank J. McLean, an able young lawyer of Rumsey, is the American candidate for the House in Muhlenberg county.

The Democratic State Ticket.

Candidate for Attorney General.

Our contemporary of the Lexington *Observer* remarks with great truth in contrasting the tickets nominated by the two political parties of this State, that the individuals presented by the *Democracy* are for the most part, young, untried, inexperienced men, of no extraordinary business capacity, whose nomination and endorsement by the Frankfort Convention was a positive imposition upon the people of the State.

To demonstrate the truth of this remark the editor who, was born and educated in Lexington, and is related by no very far removed ties to Mr. Robert Wickliffe Wooley, cites the nomination of that individual for the office of Attorney General. He is willing to concede that Mr. W. is a young gentleman of capacity, but says that he is utterly unfit for the office. It would, continues the *Observer*, be difficult to find any one in the whole Union of his age, who is fitted for such a position, and we mean no particular disparagement when we assert that he is utterly unsuited for the office to which he now aspires. Mr. Wooley represents himself as a strippling, who was elevated on the shoulder of a brawny Irishman at the time of the August election in '47, eight years ago, and is it possible that the brat of '47 has, in eight years, qualified himself for the office of Attorney General for the State of Kentucky. What a change there has been in this short period; in '47, sitting on the shoulders of a 'Greek,' at whose dictation he was shouting for his cousin, Ellick McMarshall: in '55, wishing to become the adviser of such men as Thomas Page and other veterans in the public service. If the Auditor was in doubt in regard to any matter, what would this youthful Attorney General do? Would he consult Harlan or risk an opinion? He would be compelled to do one or the other. The Attorney General guides the other public officers, he often gives an opinion to the Auditor of Public Accounts, which opinion effects directly the action of every Clerk and Sheriff in the State, he draws up every contract entered into by any public officer, and conduct all suits instituted by the Commonwealth. This office requires an old head and a matured judgement, and Mr. W. has neither. He is now securing the State on his Trojan horse, while his opponent is confined by the pressure of his professional business, but we hope that the people of the State will not forget the importance of having this office well filled.

The Crops in Indiana.

Our Indiana newspapers are not half so confiden now of an abundant crop as they were some few weeks since. Heavy rains and floods have done injury in the eastern counties. In the vicinity of Vincennes, Edinburgh, Danville and Shelbyville there have been very heavy hail storms, injurious to the growing grain. The frost has also had its share in doing evil. There was a severe frost at Vincennes Monday night, June 18. Near Bedford the frosts last week were very severe. The Warsaw *Republican* says that on the 15th of June everything out of doors was glistening with frost.

The Attica (Fountain county) *Ledger* says the worst apprehensions of farmers as to the injury caused by the frost to the wheat are more than realized. Those who have examined extensively and minutely say that nine-tenths of the wheat on Shawnee Prairie is destroyed. It is thought to be less in the wood-lands.

The Boon County *Pioneer* says: Some of our farmers say that they will hardly save enough wheat to pay for their seed. This is owing to the late frosts and the backwardness of the season. Our corn crop has suffered more than we expected, and we fear that our harvest will fall far below an average yield.

The Kokomo (Howard county) *Tribune* says that recent examinations show that in nearly every location the wheat is injured more or less by the frosts. Several fields that promised an abundant yield before the frost could not now be sold for a dollar an acre. The injury is general throughout the county.

We judge, however, from a general review of the State, that the crops in the south, east and northeast, have measurably escaped injury from frosts, and that the only damage is from "fly," "weevil," "rust," &c., and that no general injury has been inflicted by either. Certain localities have suffered severely, but generally the prospect continues fair; there is no cause for despondence. Except the extraordinary visitations of the 2d and 3d, and the injury caused by them in the north and west, the wheat promises as well as it has ever done in any year.

The Great Secretary Guthrie.

The Washington *Organ* recommends to the people of this State, from whose circle the nation has been furnished with the present distinguished Secretary of the Treasury, the glorious career he has run since he has filled that important station.

Beginning with his judicious selection of an Assistant Secretary, every way suitable for the work he had to perform, he soon showed, by his proscription of such men as Bronson, that he had no affinities with Old Line National Democracy. He has, since that exploit, completed the outline of character then commenced, by lending himself to the persecution of Americans of all grades of office, and the promotion to office of foreigners and Roman Catholics. His last exploit is contained in the following letter to an humble laborer, whose whole offense consisted in refusing to vote an open ticket, at the late election in Washington City. We congratulate the Secretary and his friends on the distinction he is acquiring:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 14, 1855.

SIR: Your services as laborer in this Department are no longer required.

I am, very respectfully,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

RICHARD CARTER, Esq.

TOM MARSHALL'S SPEECH AT FRANKFORT.—We noticed in the *Courier* yesterday that the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall had made a public speech in Frankfort on Monday. The speech was not entirely upon either side of the great question of the times, but partly on each. As far as he knew Sam's principles—that is, so far as he had seen the American platform adopted at Philadelphia—he was with Sam; with him in thinking the naturalization laws require reform; with him in the prudent, conservative, national position he had taken upon the slavery question. But as to the platform which he had not seen, but which he suspected contained the planks of religious intolerance and persecution, he was not with Sam, but against him. Thus Mr. M. seemed to praise Sam for what he did know about him, and to denounce him for what he didn't.

POSTOFFICE AFFAIRS.—The public is much excited about the recent Postoffice revelations. The report of the Postoffice Inspector on the Connecticut and Rhode Island Postoffices does not disprove the fact that many letters containing valuable papers have been sold by the Postmasters as rubbish at so much a pound or a bushel. If there were only half a dozen cases of the kind brought to light, the fact would still be shameful in the highest degree. And no excuse whatever can be offered for the infamous practices which the recent investigation at New Orleans has brought to light. The fact is, the Postoffice is in the most disgraceful state of disorganization from top to bottom. Nor does there seem any reason to believe that any of the other public departments at Washington are on a better footing.

HEAVY SALE OF PORK.—In our commercial summary of to-day we enumerate sales of 3,875 bbls. of pork, taken for New York, together with sales of bacon, the whole in the aggregate, amounting to about 812,000 lbs. This, in cash, at present prices, is equal, in round figures, to $81,000. Considering the advanced period of the season, this is a heavy transaction even for the pork metropolis.

If the ancient porkopolis had made such a sale it would have been bragged on for a week.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.—The following young gentlemen from Kentucky belong to the first class, that enters upon its studies at West Point July 1st: Hylan B. Lyon, Thos. E. Miller and John W. Barriger. From Indiana are Thos. W. Walker and John Tipton.

☞Mr. W. S. RANKIN, is the American candidate for the Senate in the Senatorial District of Grant, Pendleton and Owen. Mr. Rankin has for a competitor Capt. J. F. English, of Owen. Americans have beaten the *English* before, and can do it again.

☞Ralfe S. Saunders, an able political writer, has withdrawn from the Memphis *Eagle and Enquirer*. Dr. Geo. C. Gray purchased his interest.

☞Hiram McElroy is the anti-American candidate for the Legislature in Union county.

THE RIVER was slowly falling yesterday, with seven feet eight inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. On the falls there were four feet ten inches, over the rocks. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had receded two inches. The weather was warm yesterday, with a heavy dashing rain in the afternoon, which, for a time, completely flooded the streets.

The despatches from Pittsburgh yesterday report the river falling, with nine feet foru inches water in the canal.

River News per Telegraph.

PITTSBURGH, June 20, M.

There are 9 feet 4 inches water in the channel and falling. The weather is clear and warm.

CINCINNATI, June 20, M.

The river has fallen one foot.

☞There was a delightful pic-nic in the vicinity of La Grange on Saturday last, June 16th. It was conducted on temperance principles, with the fat of the land to eat. We hear exuberant stories of the scores of sheep roasted whole, the pigs, the beef, and all those essentials to a Kentucky feast in the woods.

☞Gen. Wm. Morrow is announced as the Know-Nnothing candidate for Congress in the First District.

☞The iron has been laid for a distance of seven miles on the Paducah branch railroad.

☞We call the attention of the public to the following certificates, from some of the most respectable families of Louisville, in regard to a most distressing and protracted case of Scrofula recently cured in this city by the most popular Scrofula remedy now in use. This is not an isolated case, for we have heard of more than twenty in this immediate vicinity which have been cured by the same remedy, some of them even more severe than this one; but one such case as the present cannot fail to convince the most skeptical of the power of Dr. Geohegan's Hydropiper over this most loathsome disease:

Miss Seager's Certificate.

About six years ago a florid eruption, accompanied with itching and pain, made its appearance all over the surface of my body and limbs, and though I used various preparations recommended for impurities of the blood and cutaneous eruptions, I received no benefit, but continued to get worse, until at length I was literally covered with carbuncles and running sores, and at one time I thought I should lose one of my ears. Eventually the pain became so excruciating, and the disease so troublesome, that I was compelled for some three months last summer to give up my daily vocation. I employed several skillful physicians, both in this State and Missouri, and though their prescriptions served to palliate the disease, they afforded no permanent relief; but at length almost in despair I was induced by some of my friends who had used it, to try Dr. Geohegan's Hydropiper and Scrofula Liniment, and to my unspeakable joy and to the astonishment of my friends, I began to improve before I had used five bottles, and now I am to all appearances, and have been for several months, entirely restored, the ulcers being all healed and my general health good, and I weigh about fifteen pounds more than I did less than a year ago, and I cheerfully give this certificate for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

FRANCES A. SEAGER.

LOUISVILLE, June 17th, 1855.

We the undersigned have known Miss Seager during her intense suffering, (she having lived in our families a part of the time) and we believe the above statement to be correct in every particular.

MRS. S. J. EVANS, Broadway;
MRS. A. E. TRYON, Broadway;
MRS. C. FUSSELBAUGH, Second street.

LOUISVILLE, June 17th, 1855.

From Rev. C. B. Parsons, of the Walnut Street Methodist Church.

This may certify that I have known Miss Frances Ann Seager both before and since her residence in this city, and have full confidence in the correctness of her statements.

C. B. PARSONS, Pastor
Walnut Street M. E. Church, Louisville.

We also have the privilege of referring to Mrs. Ellen Ormsby and Mrs Mary Dumesnil, near Fifth, beyond Broadway.

RAYMOND & PATTEN,
General Agents for Dr. Geohegan's Hydropiper,
je20 d&w No. 74 Fourth street, Louisville.

AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION.—A dispatch from Philadelphia, Saturday evening last, states that the K. N. mass meeting in Independence Square was very large and enthusiastic. Three stands were erected, and the square was crowded with delegates, bearing banners and transparencies. Mr. Bartlett presided at the principal stand, and several gentlemen from the West and South made speeches, and were received with great enthusiasm. It commenced raining about half-past nine, but made no impression on the dense mass of people, in the way of dispersing them.

At New York, on Monday afternoon, there was a tremendous meeting to ratify the American platform. There was speaking from four stands by distinguished orators. Among the speakers were Col. John S. (Cerro Gordo) Williams, of this State, and Hon. Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, the executor and nephew of Gen. Jackson and former Minister at Berlin.

BOY'S LEG BROKEN BY WATER.—By referring to our Cincinnati despatch it will be seen that a boy had his leg broken yesterday by the water that broke through the hose of a new steam fire engine. It was an engine built for New Orleans, and on a trial threw a stream of water 262 feet through an inch and a half nozzel, when the hose burst and the force of the water broke the boy's leg.

PREMIUMS TO YOUNG LADIES.—A correspondent of the *Courier* mentioned yesterday the examination of Stuart's Female College at Shelbyville.

On Thursday, at this school, there was an exhibition of Ornamental work. Premiums were offered, by some young gentlemen, for the best specimens of embroidery and needlework. They were awarded, as follows:

WORSTED EMBROIDERY.

1st Premium—Miss Bitue Allen, of Shelby; Gold pen and pencil.
2d Premium—Miss Emma Howell, of Shelby; Gold Thimble.
3d Premium—Miss Maggie Thomas, of Shelby; Port Monnaie.

SATIN EMBROIDERY.

1st Premium—Miss Maria Withers of Danville; Gold pen and pencil.
2d Premium—Miss Emma Geiger, of Jefferson; Gold Thimble.
Premium for best specimen of Needlework—Miss Sophia Lee, Danville; Gold Thimble.

In addition to the foregoing, premiums were awarded, by the Principals of the College, as follows:

Botany—for the largest number of Flowers analyzed—Miss Lizzie S. McFerran, of Boyle county.
English Grammar—Miss M. Ada Ferguson, of Charlestown, Ind.
Painting—Miss Lavinia Winchester, of Jefferson county.
Crayon Sketching—Miss Lucy A. Collier, of Louisville.
Monochromatic—Miss Helen Veech, of Shelby county.
For improvement in Penmanship, in the Primary Department—Miss Anna L. Matthews, of Shelbyville.
For Deportment in Primary Department—Miss Elizabeth Petry, of Shelbyville.

HORACE GREELEY FALLING FROM GRACE.—The immaculate philosopher of the white coat whose private life has hitherto been beyond the suspicion of fashionable folly, has in his last visit to Paris been seduced from his youthful bran-bread paths of rectitude. He now actually eats, drinks and dresses like a Frenchman. He really plays cards with a gay and dashing lady. Alack for the frailty of human nature! Now that Horace has fallen, we may not count with safety upon the reliability of any man or woman.

Says the Paris correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

One of the pleasant faces present on these festive occasions is that of Horace Greeley, who appears to have discarded his American habits and fallen into the French. It cannot be perceived that he dresses, eats, drinks, or comports himself different from the old habitues of French society, which is a matter of great astonishment to those accustomed to his home peculiarities.

While Dick Tinto writes to the New York *Times*, about a ball in Paris, thus:

"In the card room were two whist tables, and I looked in to see who was winning. At one was Horace Greeley, with our brilliant Lady Secretary Mrs. Piatt, for a partner; their adversaries were Mrs. Healy, too good natured to be anybody's adversary, and a gentleman whose name I did not learn. At the particular moment of the game which fell under my observation, Mr. Greeley and his fair *vis-a-vis* were in the nine holes—their opponents counting but six. Diamonds were trumps, and the lead was Mrs. Piatt's. Mr. Greeley sometimes found it difficult to proceed according to *Hoyle*, such was the constant succession of old acquaintances, who wished to ask him how he did. He once played third hand low in consequence, and, of course, lost the trick!"

THE GERMANS AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The *Abend Zeitung*, of New York city, estimates the decrease of German immigration, owing to the Know-Nothing hostility to foreigners, as nearly 120,000 for this year alone. In the *Staats Zeitung*, of Wednesday, is an important address from a German association in Ohio to one in New Haven, in which these passages occur:

This is the land in which they are beginning to nourish a universal hatred of strangers, that has already spread itself with its poisonous roots over the Union. People are not content with a mere hate against immigrants; no, they are proceeding to measures which should only be applied in a land of despotism, not in a free land. Let any one read the laws lately considered in the Legislature of Massachusetts against immigrants, and he will find how far the hate of strangers goes, for they have attempted to put us lower than the slaves—to rob us of our right of franchise. * * * To meet these efforts no other proceeding can be recommended but *a union of all Germans* and a thorough enlightenment as to what stands before us.

It is then proposed that these two associations should unite, and that everywhere similar efforts should be made to form societies and bring up the Germans in a mass against the plans of the Know-Nothings.

Nothing, we feel sure, would add greater strength and energy to the American party than this proposed line of policy. But let the German population unite, as is suggested. It would, before many years, rue the day that caused the commission of so great an error.

MORE BANK BURSTIFICATIONS.—The following is from the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of the 14th inst:

We learn by telegraphic dispatches that the Macomb County Bank and the Adrian Insurance, Michigan, have gone by the board. Brokers and bankers in this city put it down as worthless trash.

"The Warren County Bank, Pa., is strongly under suspicion.

Votes of the K. N. Delegates.

It should be understood that Reyner's proposition was the compromise between ultraisms—the majority report was pro-slavery, the minority report anti-slavery.

VOTE ON THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY PLATFORMS AND ON REYNOR'S PROPOSITION.

	Reyner's Proposition.	Majority Report.	Minority Report.
DELAWARE.			
R. P. Johnson	aye	no	no
Richard Clement	aye	no	no
Joseph Pyle	—	no	no
James M. John	aye	aye	no
E. Joyce	aye	no	no
Ed. D. Porter	—	—	no
MARYLAND.			
C. H. Ohr	no	aye	no
Wm. H. Purnell	no	aye	no
James B. Ricaud	no	aye	no
Joseph R. Codell	no	aye	no
Wm Alexander	no	aye	no
H Winchester	aye	aye	no
John G Mitchell	aye	aye	no
VIRGINIA.			
Philip Bolling	no	aye	no
Geo W Moore	no	aye	no
H K Ellyson	no	aye	no
Wm M Burwell	no	aye	no
Alex R Boteler	no	aye	no
N C Arthur	no	aye	no
A Judson Crane	no	aye	no
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Jas T Littlejohn	no	aye	no
Kenneth Rayner	aye	aye	no
E C Davidson	no	aye	no
D C Carter	no	aye	no
R W Wharton	no	aye	no
Jas A Houghton	no	aye	no
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
John Cunningham	no	aye	no
John S Richardson	no	aye	no
A J Russell	no	aye	no
GEORGIA.			
W Poe	no	aye	no
F H Cone	no	aye	no
J Hill	no	aye	no
J R Davis	no	aye	no
C Leitner	no	aye	no
B J Head	no	aye	no
J J Word	no	aye	no
FLORIDA.			
T O Henry Quincey	no	aye	no
Thos Randall	no	aye	no
John Darling	no	aye	no
W W McCall	no	aye	no
MISSISSIPPI.			
A H Raby	no	aye	no
J C Carpenter	no	aye	no
F S Hunt	no	aye	no
H H Miller	no	aye	no
ALABAMA.			
Geo N Stewart	no	aye	no
Ed A Bradford	no	aye	no
A P Hopkins	no	aye	no
W R Moss	no	aye	no
LOUISIANA.			
C D Bones	no	aye	no
W I Hardy	no	aye	no
CALIFORNIA.			
Chas Mathews	aye	aye	no
Chas M Hitchcock	aye	aye	no
J L Gibson	aye	aye	no
J S Olds	aye	aye	no
ARKANSAS.			
James Logan		aye	no
Albert Pike		aye	no
Henry Neil		aye	no
TENNESSEE.			
Neil S Brown	no	aye	no
Jordan Stokes	no	aye	no
Jackson Top	no	aye	no
Hardin P Shannon	no	aye	no
A J D Maldon	no	aye	no
KENTUCKY.			
Wm. S. Pilcher	no	aye	no
H. Heilen	no	aye	no
John W. Finnell	no	aye	no
John S Williams	no	aye	no
W B Mason	no	aye	no
E B Bartlett	no	aye	no
OHIO.			
B White	aye	no	aye
L H Olds	no	no	aye
J R Marley	no	no	aye
Thomas H Ford	no	no	aye
H M McAbee	no	no	aye
George R Morton	no	no	aye
Joshua Martin	no	no	aye
INDIANA.			
Godlove S Orth	no	no	aye
Schuyler Colfax	—	—	—
Wm Cumback	—	—	—
Thomas C Slaughter	no	no	aye
John S Harvey	no	no	aye
Jas R W Harvey	no	no	aye
F D Allen	—	—	—
MICHIGAN.			
M A McNaughter	aye	no	aye
WISCONSIN.			
R Chandler	aye	no	aye
D V Wood	aye	no	aye
C W Cook	aye	no	aye
TEXAS.			
J S S McCall	no	aye	no
John Stamps	no	aye	no
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Vespasian Ellis	aye	aye	no
J. Goddard	—	—	—
MAINE.			
J S Sarwood	no	no	aye
A S R Chamond	no	no	aye
L O Cowan	no	no	aye
B D Peck	no	no	aye
J Covell	no	no	aye
J L Stevens	no	no	aye
J M Lincoln	no	no	aye
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
S Robberson	no	no	aye
Jesse Mann	—	—	—
Anthony Colby	no	no	aye
MASSACHUSETTS.			
H J Gardner	—	—	—
J Buffington	no	no	aye
J W Foster	no	no	aye
A A Richmond	no	no	aye
A C Carey	no	no	aye
Henry Wilson	no	no	aye
H W Rugg	no	no	aye
CONNECTICUT.			
N D Sperry	aye	no	aye
Aug Putnam	aye	—	aye
David R Bloch	aye	no	aye
Lucious Woodruff	—	—	—
Thos Clark	aye	no	aye
VERMONT.			
R M Guilford	aye	no	aye
J D Hatch	aye	no	aye
J H Barrett	aye	no	aye
Horace Kingsley	aye	no	aye
E Pierpont	—	—	—
RHODE ISLAND.			
Jabez C Knight	aye	no	aye
NEW YORK.			
J W Barker	no	aye	no
T I Lyon	no	aye	no
L T Parsons	—	—	—
S Scammons	aye	no	aye
S Squires	no	aye	no
S O R Mallory	no	aye	no
Horatio Seymour Jr	aye	no	aye
NEW JERSEY.			
John Lynn	aye	no	aye
C D Deshler	aye	no	aye
John Weller	aye	no	aye
A S Livingston	aye	no	aye
Sol Andrews	aye	aye	no
E S McClellan	aye	no	aye
Chas T Johnson	aye	no	aye
PENNSYLVANIA.			
J B Bell	aye	no	aye
C D Freeman	aye	aye	no
Wm F Johnston	aye	no	aye
R Coulter Jr	aye	no	aye
R A Lamberton	aye	no	aye
D E Small	aye	no	aye
P A Vancleve	aye	aye	no
ILLINOIS.			
W W Danenhower	aye	no	aye
D L Eastman	aye	no	aye
John A Prickett	aye	no	aye
Geo W Gibson	aye	no	aye
W J Phelps	aye	no	aye
IOWA.			
Wm Loughridge	no	no	aye
Jas C Thorington	no	no	aye
MINNESOTA.			
Chas Hoag	aye	no	aye

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 13th.]

A Catholic Priest Claiming his Wife in a Court of Justice.

The case of the people *ex relatione* Nicholas Stamber against Anthony Schnieder, which came before the Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, Hon. John M. Wilson presiding, on Saturday, presents a curious picture of married life, and reveals some strange practices on the part of the Catholic clergy, and some equally strange matters of faith on the part of the more ignorant portion of their flock.

It appears that about a year ago, Nicholas Stamber, then a priest of the Catholic church, was united in marriage with Anna Maria Schnieder, a German girl, the daughter of the defendant, and a good Catholic. The marriage ceremony was performed by Father Peter Kramer, in a private room, without the use of the wedding ring, and without witnesses. In all other respects the marriage ceremony was performed according to the rites of the Catholic church, the parties agreeing and assenting thereto, promising to be man and wife to each other, and the priest giving them the nuptial benediction and pronouncing them man and wife.

After the ceremony, Father Nicholas took the girl home and kept her as an upper servant or housekeeper, treating her kindly and paying her wages regularly. The girl says herself that although he always spoke of her as wife, they occupied separate apartments.

Some three months since she left his house and went to Niles, Michigan, where she entered a family in the capacity of servant. Her own account is, that both her marriage to and desertion from her husband was in accordance with the advice of her parents and friends. To use her own language "she was talked into it."

Up to the time of his wife's leaving him, Father Nicholas had continued his public ministrations in the church, but since then we understand he has been deposed from the priesthood, as has also Father Peter Kramer.

This suit was brought in the chancery side of the Court of Common Pleas, by the husband, to recover possession of his wife, whom he alleged was illegally detained from him by Anthony Schneider. The writ issued, commanding Schneider to produce the body of Anna Mary before the Court. It was served on Schneider on the 6th of June, by S. T. Buckley, Deputy Sheriff. On going into the country to serve the writ, he found Anna Mary at the house of one Judson, about four miles from her father's residence, and took her there with him.

On Saturday the defendant appeared before Hon. John M. Wilson, in the Court of Common Pleas, and in obedience to the writ produced the body of his daughter. The husband was also present. For the purpose of ascertaining the true state of the case, and of finding out what her wishes were in regard to her living with her husband, the Court ordered the room to be cleared of all persons except the officers of the Court, an interpreter, and reporter for the press, and proceeded to question the girl.

We are not, of course, at liberty to disclose all that was then elicited; but it appeared in addition to the above facts, that she did not consider the marriage legal or binding, because her husband was a priest; that she left her husband of her own accord; and that she wished now to go with her parents and stay with them, and not to go with her husband; that the reason that she wished to leave her husband was that she had been educated in the belief that she could never go to heaven if she lived in marriage with a priest; but that no threats whatever had been made to her by her parents, by the priests, or by the Bishop. She gave her name as Anna Mary Snyder, and not as Anna Mary Stamber.

Judge Wilson informed the young lady that the marriage was a perfectly valid and legal one, by the laws of this State, although it might be a matter of discipline in their own church; and that she could not marry any other man while her husband was living; but that she was not compelled to live with him; and asked whom she would go with, her husband or her father? She answered promptly, with her father. The doors were then re-opened, and her husband and parents, the attorneys on both sides, and the other members of the bar re-entered.

The husband was informed that the body of his wife had been produced, and that she was here in Court; that the marriage, by the laws of Illinois, was perfectly legal and valid, but that he was not to use any force in compelling her to go with him.

The husband now walked across the room to where the lady stood, and intimated to her his desire that she should go home with him, but she resolutely refused, nor could all his persuasions induce her to waver her determination. She left the Court with her parents, and the last we saw of the disconsolate spouse, he was following in the wake of his wife, pouring forth his entreaties, to which she turned a deaf ear.

☞It is said that "corporations have no souls. We can believe this in the case of a recent transaction between the trustees or friends of a *church* and the *bank* at Hickman, if the tale, as related be true. The bank was unwilling to lend money to the church, though "prayed" for, and it would be no more than right that the bank should be, in future, denied the prayers of the church, and let go to the *old scratch* in their own rags.

The above paragraph we take from White's Reporter and Price Current, a paper published in Louisville Kentucky, and edited by W. L. White. We are authorised by Mr. Owens, the Cashier of the bank here, against which the charge is made, to state that the charge is unqualifiedly false. We think that Mr. White should state the authority upon which he publishes the charge against the bank in Hickman.—*Hickman Argus.*

☞David R. Dugan is the fusion or anti-American candidate for the Legislature in Nelson county.

The Platform of the American Party.

The following are the "Platform and Principles of the Organization" as finally decided upon by the American National Convention, at a late hour Thursday night:

Platform and Principles.

I.—The acknowledgment of that Almighty Being, who rules over the Universe—who presides over the Councils of Nations—who conducts the affairs of men, and who, in every step by which we have advanced to the character of an independent nation, has distinguished us by some token of Providential agency.

II.—The cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history and its institutions; of admiration for the purer days of our National existence; of veneration for the heroism that precipitated our Revolution; and of emulation of the virtue, wisdom and patriotism that framed our Constitution and first successfully applied its provisions.

III.—The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or to use the language of Washington, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence

1st. Opposition to all attempts to weaken or subvert it.

2d. Uncompromising antagonism to every principle of policy that endangers it.

3d. The advocacy of an equitable adjustment of all political differences which threaten its integrity or perpetuity.

4th. The suppression of all tendencies to political division, founded on "geographical discriminations, or on the belief that there is a real difference of interests and views" between the various sections of the Union.

5th. The full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

IV.—Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, sacredly obligatory upon all its parts and members; and steadfast resistance to the spirit of innovation upon its principles, howeverspecious the pretexts. Avowing that in all doubtful or disputed points it may only be legally ascertained and expounded by the judicial power of the United States.

And, as a corollary to the above:

1. A habit of reverential obedience to the laws, whether National, State, or Municipal, until they are either repealed or declared unconstitutional by the proper authority.

2. A tender and sacred regard for those acts of statesmanship, which are to be contra-distinguished from acts of ordinary legislation, by the fact of their being of the nature of compacts and agreements; and so to be considered a fixed and settled national policy.

V.—A radical revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and to the settlement of emigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant, who from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, a friendly reception and protection. But unqualifiedly condemning the transmission to our shores of felons and paupers.

VI.—The essential modification of the Naturalization Laws.

The repeal by the Legislatures of the respective States of all State laws allowing foreigners not naturalized to vote.

The repeal, without retroactive operation, of all acts of Congress making grants of land to unnaturalized foreigners, and allowing them to vote in the Territories.

VII.—Hostility to the corrupt means by which the leaders of party have hitherto forced upon us our rulers and our political creeds.

Implacable enmity against the present demoralizing system of rewards for political subserviency, and of punishments for political independence.

Disgust for the wild hunt after office which characterizes the age.

These on the one hand. On the other—

Imitation of the practice of the purer days of the Republic; and admiration of the maxim that "office should seek the man, and not man the office," and of the rule that, the just mode of ascertaining fitness for office is the capability, the faithfulness, and the honesty of the incumbent or candidate.

VIII.—Resistance to the aggressive policy and corrupting tendencies of the Roman Catholic Church in our country by the advancement to all political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, education and training—thus fulfilling the maxim, "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA."

The protection of all citizens in the legal and proper exercise of their civil and religious rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship, and a jealous resistance of all attempts by any sect, denomination or church to obtain an ascendancy over any other in the state, by means of any special privileges or exemption, by any political combination of its members, or by a division of their civil allegiance with any foreign power, potentate or ecclesiastic.

IX.—The reformation of the character of our National Legislature, by elevating to that dignified and responsible position men of higher qualifications, purer morals, and more unselfish patriotism.

X.—The restriction of executive patronage—especially in the matter of appointments to office—so far as it may be permitted by the Constitution, and consistent with the public good.

XI.—The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the state; which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partizan character.

And, inasmuch as Christianity by the Constitutions of nearly all the States, by the decisions of the most eminent judicial authorities, and by the consent of the people of America, is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the Schools thus established in the States.

XII.—The American party having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either. And the systematic agitation of the slavery question by those parties having elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril, it has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. And, as experience has shown, it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants; and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance. And, regarding it the highest duty to avow these opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council that Congress possesses no power under the constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States where it does or may exist, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because its constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of its social system; and expressly pretermitting any expressions of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any Territory, it is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the Territory of the United States, and that any interference by Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

XIII.—The policy of the Government of the United States, in its relations with foreign Governments, is to exact justice from the strongest and do justice to the weakest, restraining, by all the power of the Government, all its citizens from interference with the internal concerns of nations with whom we are at peace.

XIV.—This National Council declares that all the principles of the Order shall be henceforth everywhere openly avowed; and that each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member; and it recommends that there be no concealment of the places of meeting of subordinate councils.

E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky,
President of National Council.
C. D. DESHLER, of New Jersey,
Corresponding Secretary.
JAMES M. STEPHENS, of Maryland,
Recording Secretary.

Mr. Morehead in the Green River Country.

Says the Bowling Green *Standard*:

The nomination of Mr. Morehead gives entire satisfaction to the American party. On every hand it is conceded that Mr. Morehead is a man of marked ability, an able debater, and a courteous gentleman. He has already commenced the canvass and will prosecute it with vigor until the close. He will be elected over Mr. Clarke by *twenty thousand majority*—mark it.

The Hopkinsville *Patriot* says:

Mr. Morehead will find that there was but little necessity for his canvassing this end of the State. The people know him well here and they are for him already. His presence however amongst his many old friends and acquaintances can do no harm; on the contrary it will have a tendency to stir them up, and the result will be that he will sweep Green river like an avalanche. He is a Green river man; and the people down here, true to the instinct of their fathers, will never turn a cold shoulder to an old and well tried friend. They will rally to the support of Chas. S. Morehead with a unanimity that will astonish everybody. He's emphatically a part and parcel of this people, and they will cling about him like the tendrils of a vine encircling its parent stem. You fellows in Old Kentucky, listen at the Ides of August for the universal shout that Green river will send up for *Ephraim Smooth*.

The Elkton (Todd co.) *Banner* says:

Mr. Morehead began his career in this part of the State, and is well known to our older citizens, who are ready, by their votes, to evince their high regard for his talents and moral worth. He will receive a hearty and enthusiastic support in this county. His nomination was proclaimed to a large crowd, assembled to listen to the speaking, on Monday, and was received with tremendous outbursts of applause and demonstrations of satisfaction.

"SAM" IN PULASKI—MAGOFFIN'S SPEECH.—A correspondent at Somerset, in Pulaski county, writes us under date of June 15th:

The unterrified candidate for Lieut. Governor, B. McGoffin, was with us on yesterday, agreeable to appointment, and made a speech of four and a half hours in length. Such a bombastical effort was never before listened to this side of the Rocky Mountains. His whole speech was nothing but a tirade of abuse against the Know-Nothings. But "Sam," who had been laying somewhat dormant for a few weeks, awoke from his Rip Vanwinkle snooze and went to work in good earnest, and by the time the speech was closed he had enlisted some twenty odd volunteers under his command. Although this is a Democratic county, on the 1st Monday in August next "Sam" will leave some foot prints here long to be remembered by the unterrified Democracy. Fox is battling manfully in this district for the Know-Nothings, and will be elected by a very large majority.

The Philadelphia Convention.

Later and Better.

A Better Feeling Prevalent—Things not so Discouraging—A Restoration of Harmony not Improbable—Some of the Seceders Back—The Fusionists Busy—New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Pulling Together—The Majority Resolutions no Test of the Convention—False Reports, etc.

[Special Despatch to the New York Express.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 14—Midnight.

The excitement in reference to the Convention continues. The general complexion of things is not so unfavorable as described in the Evening Express. That is to say—the prospects for harmonizing the Convention, so as to come to some good understanding, are not so bad to-night as they were this morning.

As a gratifying manifestation of this fact, it may be mentioned that many of the Bolters are back in the Convention,—among them Gov. Johnson. The feeling among the delegates is certainly improving. A good deal of the gas with which the extremities of both sections were charged, has escaped, and the members breathe deeper and freer in consequence. Conservative men begin to take courage, and to hope that all will yet be well.

Those mortal enemies of Sam, the Fusionists, are busy out of doors, doing their best to promote and keep up dissension,—but the game begins to be scented.

New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey will pull together.

The majority resolutions are no test of the sense of the Convention. Despite the Pro-Slaveryism, the Northerners are left free to entertain their own opinions.

Daring Attempt at Murder and Robbery.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes that paper with the following account of a bold and reckless attempt to rob and murder on the steamer Polar Star:

Mr. Tracy, of New Orleans, a dealer in West India fruits, left home for St. Louis on business, and thence came on to see his relations in St. Joseph. Before leaving the levee at New Orleans he received some parcels of money, one of which amounted to $6,000, and the others to $5,000, making in all $11,000. A man calling himself Manypenny, from the Gasconade, some eighteen miles below Jefferson City, Mo., was standing near at the time.

On the way to St. Louis Manypenny made himself very agreeable and tried to cultivate an intimacy with Tracy. He found that Tracy intended coming up the Missouri river, and he stated that he, too, was coming up nearly as far as Jefferson City, and would be glad to have his company. Tracy said, however, that he would not come up for several days, and so they parted at the levee in St. Louis. A few days after Manypenny called at the private house at which Tracy was stopping, and said that he had concluded to spend several days in the city, and he urged Tracy to walk out with him. Tracy was busy, and excused himself. He called several times for Tracy to go with him to the theatre, or to see the curiosities about the city, but each time Tracy had some other engagement.

At length, when he was ready to come up the river, he went on the Polar Star, and found his name registered with Manypenny's for the same stateroom. The room was the farthest back in the gentlemen's and adjoining the ladies' cabin. Tracy felt rather grateful to Manypenny for his attention. They came up to the landing for which Manypenny was registered, when, in consequence of the rain which was then pouring down, he said he would go on to Jefferson City. When they got to Jefferson City he said that he had heard that Boonville was the prettiest town in the State, and he would come up and see it. When they got to Boonville he said he had just learned that a man who owed him some money was in Lexington, and that he could get it by going for it. This awakened Tracy's suspicion that all was not right. He began to think that Manypenny might want to rob him, but the thought of murder never entered his head.

That night Manypenny, who occupied the upper berth, got up three or four times and went into the cabin, but persons were stirring about until daylight. About four o'clock on Thursday morning, when all was quiet about the cabin and staterooms, Manypenny got up and went out again. Tracy concluded that he would get up then, as he discovered day light. While he thought of doing so he fell into a slumber. The first thing he knew was a sensation like a horrible nightmare, which was occasioned by a blow on the top of the head. He received another blow upon the forehead, which laid it open to the bone and brought him to consciousness. He found himself grappling with Manypenny and warding off with his arm blows aimed at his head with a bar of iron, and he called for help. Before assistance came Manypenny escaped through the outer door, taking with him only his coat and pantaloons, and slipped down on the lower deck and jumped overboard. Some say he got safely to shore, but the porter says he saw him fall back and sink, and that he is sure he is drowned.

Tracy was brought to St. Joseph and is doing well. He has a gash on the top of the head some three inches long, and one on his forehead nearly the same length, and several bruises on his arm. His greatest suffering is in the region of the left ear, though there is no visible wound there.

MORE CONVINCING PROOFS

OF THE

GREAT EFFICACY AND ALMOST MIRACULOUS CURATIVE POWERS OF

DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

SALTERSVILLE, Hudson Co., N. J., May 2, 1855.

DR. JOHN BULL—DEAR SIR—

I have recently been induced to try your Sarsaparilla, although I frankly confess that I considered my case such that neither your Sarsaparilla or any other medicine could reach my disease. I have had, as I thought, as good medical advice as New York could give, and the medicines that had heretofore helped me, failed to afford me any relief. I therefore concluded my stay on earth was quite short, and gave up all hopes of ever being able to be around my house again, and requested my husband never to lay out another shilling for medicine for me. I was so low and prostrated by fever and excruciating pains in my bones, that I could not turn in bed without shrieking, the agony I felt being so great; indeed, language cannot describe the misery I experienced.

Besides, at times, in addition to the above, I had the utmost difficulty in getting my breath. By the persuasion of my friends and my husband, I tried the "Kentucky Remedy," and the very first day I took it I experienced some relief, and before I had taken the first bottle the misery in my bones had left me, and before the second bottle was taken, the fever also left me entirely; and the difficulty I had in breathing, has been relieved in a most wonderful and surprising manner, and I attribute my present state of health, under Providence, to the medical virtues and efficacy of your Sarsaparilla.

I ought, perhaps, to state that, contrary to the expectation of myself, my husband, family, and friends, I am better in body than I have been for some months, and well enough to attend to the duties of my family, for which I feel I have cause for thankfulness.

MARGARET KEEGAN.

SALTERSVILLE, Hudson Co., N. J., May 1, 1855.

I hereby certify that I have been acquainted with Mrs. Margaret Keegan, wife of Mr. Thomas Keegan, whose certificate appears above, for about 7 years; and do affirm, that the statement there made are true, and that not the slightest exaggeration in the case has been made. Both Mrs. Margaret Keegan and Mr. Thomas Keegan are reliable persons, and are so regarded and held by all who have any acquaintance with them here.

JOHN ELDERSON.

State of New York, City and County of New York, } ss.

Robert B. Kent, of the city of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing certificate of Margaret Keegan is genuine, to deponent's knowledge. Deponent further says, that he knows John Elderson, and has known him for the past fifteen years; that said John Elderson is a person of good character, whose word is entitled to great weight, and who would not on any account state anything which was not correct.

R. B. KENT.

Sworn to before me, May 24, 1855.
S. H. STUART, City Judge.

State of New York, City and County of New York, } ss.

I, Richard B. Connoly, Clerk of the city and county of New York, and also Clerk of the Supreme Court for the said city and county, being a Court of Record, do hereby certify that Sidney H. Stuart, before whom the annexed deposition was taken, was, at the time of taking the same, City Judge for said city, duly elected and sworn, and that his signature thereto is genuine, as I verily believe.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court and county, the 24 day of May, 1855.

RICH'D B. CONNOLY, Clerk.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

Corner of Broadway and Cortlandt street, No. 2 Gilsey Buildings, N. Y., and No. 1 Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.
my29 dlm&w4

RECEIPTS OF THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER,

FROM JUNE THE 1ST TO JUNE 20TH.

J Lawson	[illegible]	W B Kent	[illegible]
D Wells	[illegible]	D Shreve	[illegible]
H J Campbell	[illegible]	S Vaughan	[illegible]
W Green	[illegible]	G R Link	[illegible]
J H Moorman	[illegible]	J Standish	[illegible]
A L Davidson	[illegible]	J G Clark	[illegible]
J E Shelton	[illegible]	S E Glenn	[illegible]
N Porter	[illegible]	M Graham	[illegible]
J G Conway	[illegible]	L Styles	[illegible]
J D Carothers	[illegible]	S H Crum	[illegible]
J T Armstrong	[illegible]	L Snapp	[illegible]
H B Oliver	[illegible]	G B Whitaker	[illegible]
M Duvall	[illegible]	W H Bell	[illegible]
W J Carpenter	[illegible]	G M Banger	[illegible]
A Gregg	[illegible]	Thos Dunagan	[illegible]
T J See	[illegible]	P H Tyler	[illegible]
Jas Dyer	[illegible]	F P Deatherage	[illegible]
J A Lyle	[illegible]	A B Duvall	[illegible]
S M Hargan	[illegible]	S Daily	[illegible]
C Brooks	[illegible]	C F Scruggs	[illegible]
J Wilson	[illegible]	F L Scruggs	[illegible]
T C Barber	[illegible]	B Harber	[illegible]
M C White	[illegible]	J T Marsky	[illegible]
J Wilhite	[illegible]	J H Maxwell	[illegible]
L Peck	[illegible]	E McLean	[illegible]
J J Tichenor	[illegible]	Peck & Stewart	[illegible]
C B Ryan	[illegible]	G McCullough	[illegible]
J W Roberts	[illegible]	D Abbott	[illegible]
J K Miles	[illegible]	A Hollyck	[illegible]
G C Evans	[illegible]	S Tuney	[illegible]
J Barrett	[illegible]	J L & W H Wasgoner	[illegible]
J Pruitt	[illegible]	E R Burks	[illegible]
G W Ronald	[illegible]	G R Proctor	[illegible]
W W Gregory	[illegible]	W R Bower	[illegible]
B F Gregory	[illegible]	J R Tutt	[illegible]
J H Leshar Jr	[illegible]	Dr H F Light	[illegible]
J F Level	[illegible]	W Nar	[illegible]
L D Scott	[illegible]	P N Lyon	[illegible]
J M Cox	[illegible]	J J Rucker	[illegible]
J G Donaldson	[illegible]	J Dewitt	[illegible]
B Smith	[illegible]	W T Mills	[illegible]
W L S Bracken	[illegible]	G B Thomas	[illegible]
Ben Ellis	[illegible]	G G Brooks	[illegible]
J Schuler	[illegible]	D A Kea	[illegible]
A Carpenter	[illegible]	G Head	[illegible]
W B Webb	[illegible]	A Vaughan	[illegible]
W W McGruder	[illegible]	B F Arnett	[illegible]
D H Mudd	[illegible]	The Lambkin	[illegible]
M H Foley	[illegible]	A Campbell	[illegible]
J M Phillips	[illegible]	S Graham	[illegible]
S M Higgins	[illegible]	L P Bettware	[illegible]
F Perrin	[illegible]	F M Frank	[illegible]
J R Shelton	[illegible]	J L Smith	[illegible]
P R Hudson	[illegible]	H W Watts	[illegible]
J Keeton	[illegible]	J A Duncan	[illegible]
J C Keen	[illegible]	Mary Litsey	[illegible]
F H Abbott	[illegible]	B Kruger	[illegible]
A G Wilcox	[illegible]	G Lee	[illegible]
N McLean	[illegible]	S E Perkins	[illegible]
E O Banton	[illegible]	D F Lewis	[illegible]
J M Davis	[illegible]	J R Steelman	[illegible]
A Hough	[illegible]	W R Logan	[illegible]
J P Brock	[illegible]	W Parker	[illegible]
J A Marshall	[illegible]	K Moore and others	[illegible]
J McCormick	[illegible]	C C Hardwick	[illegible]
J F Beatty	[illegible]	J Pool	[illegible]
M Hulett	[illegible]	J M Treadwell	[illegible]
W T Shanklin	[illegible]	R F Benton	[illegible]
J S Smallwood	[illegible]	E L Terry	[illegible]
P Diamond	[illegible]	W H Chesnut	[illegible]
W F Dorsey	[illegible]	J N Lemon	[illegible]
W F Guthrie	[illegible]	S Stone	[illegible]
J W McCoy	[illegible]	J A Arnold	[illegible]
J G Woolsem	[illegible]	W J Carpenter	[illegible]
G D Warner	[illegible]	A Walsh	[illegible]
B F Sammons	[illegible]	J Malone	[illegible]
H Henderson	[illegible]	T S Wattz	[illegible]
M Cummins	[illegible]	E Wooden	[illegible]
G W Martin	[illegible]	S Williams	[illegible]
J J Wade	[illegible]	J Hall	[illegible]
J C Lawson	[illegible]	W Wilbert	[illegible]
J J Maxwell	[illegible]	M Brock	[illegible]
J Lyman	[illegible]	G W Looney	[illegible]
S Tyler	[illegible]	H W Witt	[illegible]
J H McCormick	[illegible]	G Williams	[illegible]
M Stone	[illegible]	A Kindred	[illegible]
J McLarkin	[illegible]	J L Graham	[illegible]
L Hunsbaker	[illegible]	G Roberts	[illegible]
W R Allen	[illegible]	J H B Welborn	[illegible]
J C Cowan	[illegible]	J Kendrick	[illegible]
C B Robinson	[illegible]	J T Wells	[illegible]
C R Phillips	[illegible]	J F Tutt	[illegible]
C R Robertson	[illegible]	W Reed	[illegible]
		W B Moore	[illegible]
		P Wright	[illegible]