

THE AMERICAN.
WASHINGTON, APRIL 24, 1858.
"THE UNION OF THE UNIONISTS, FOR THE SAKE OF THE UNION!"
A WORD, FOR OURSELVES.
If our Americans here would use half the exertion to extend the circulation of our paper that is used by some of our friends at a distance, we should soon have a very full subscription list. As our city campaign has now opened, perhaps our friends each and all of them will see that their neighbor takes the American.

MR. SIMMONS' SPEECH.
The speech of Mr. SIMMONS, which we lay before our readers to-day, commends itself to every lofty minded man and lover of his country. Its tone is excellent. While Mr. S. does not hesitate to say what he thinks, he says it in no spirit of controversy, but with a feeling of fraternal regard and broad nationality.

NOTICE.
The trial of John Essex for the murder of Owen Quigley, will be published next week. We intend to give a more extended report of this trial than any published, by a special reporter.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE ON LECOMPTON.

The two heads of the Senate and House Committees of Conference reported yesterday. The substance of the report is, that if Kansas will accept the Lecompton Constitution, she may have all the land she desires. If she will not her entrance into the Union is indefinitely postponed. General Quitman and one or two others oppose this arrangement, and some of the Douglas men, but others are likely to go over. Douglass himself warmly opposed it.

"THE PATRIOTIC CLAY."
The "Colonel" in a little, small, speech he made the other night, spoke of the "patriotic Clay," whom he had all his life vilified, slandered, traduced, and bitterly reviled! He hopes by this "soft sward" to gammon a few old Clay Whigs.

The Catholic Clay Whigs will vote for him, of course; none other.

MEANNESS INEFFABLE.

If some men would take as much pains to become respectable and respected as they do to deserve the scorn and contempt of all mankind, what worthy citizens they would be!

S. Yorks At Lee, one of the most zealous and ultra American, we ever came in contact with, was chairman of a committee of the Seventh Ward, and reported the following among other resolutions:

"Resolved, That the 'Independent' nominations now before the public proceed from the Know-Nothing party, which still maintains its secret organization; [which he knows to be a falsehood]; and it behooves all good citizens opposed to the tenets of that faction to unite in the support of open, candid, manly nominations."

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COSE OF PUBLIC PRINTING, alias PUBLIC WAFFLES OF THE THIRTY-THIRD AND THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
Thirty-Third Congress. Thirty-Fourth Congress.
Senate. House.
\$225,000 00 \$1,238,000 49
\$75,750 00 1,985,500 00
Total. \$1,275,415 90 \$3,223,500 49

Over three million eight hundred thousand dollars for two Congresses—or four years! Of this, about one is public plunder.

TAMMANY VS. TAMMANY.—The big battle for possession of the Wigwag in New York, took place on Monday evening, and resulted in a complete overthrow of the Fernando Wood administration ticket. The number of votes cast was 278, of which the anti-Wood Buchanan candidates received from 221 to 242, and the others from 129 to 136, average majority of the anti-Wood Buchanan men, 100.

AN INVERTEBRATE WHIG.

Parson Brownlow said, in late speech, that he was a Whig, had always been a Whig, and would rather vote for the suit of clothes last worn by Henry Clay, stuffed with straw, than for any of the whining, cringing party demagogues of the present day.

There is one true man and true Whig living at any rate.

"We should like to know if 'the Colonel' did not vote in Carroll county, Maryland, last fall? If he did not, how long is it since he did vote there? Come, Jim, own up."

Rev. Dudley Tyng, of Philadelphia, son of Dr. Tyng, had his arm so injured by a thrashing machine a few days ago, that amputation became necessary; but that did not save his life.

John Caldwell, member of the last Congress, has been nominated and confirmed as district Judge in the place of Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, deceased.

"We would like to see the 'Colonel' set a squadron in the field," just for the fun of it.

SUBSTANCE OF THE NEWS FROM INDIA.—Rather copious news has this week arrived from India. The sum of it appears that Sir James Outram has been the subject of two severe attacks on his position in the Alumbagh, but he succeeded in defeating both without a single casualty on his own side. Sir Colin Campbell had joined him, and had pushed on a large force to the Dhilkooche Gardens, a royal summer residence, a mile from Lucknow. General Franks, with four thousand men from Oude had formed a junction with Sir Colin. Sir James had struck his long-held position, and with six thousand men and thirty guns crossed the Gootee, and took up a position within range of the city of Lucknow. Sir Colin Campbell had fifty thousand men and ten thousand cavalry, with one hundred and sixty guns, before Lucknow. Forces to intercept the fugitives, in the event of flight from Lucknow, are advancing on Jhansi, and Allahabad. The Punjab was declared to be quiet, but some disturbances were reported in the southern Malabar country.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE LOCOFOCO CITY CONVENTION.

We cannot do our own friends a better service than by publishing the following resolutions, adopted by the convention which nominated Mr. Berrett for Mayor, and by inviting, as we do, special attention to them. Here they are—the part in brackets being struck out before they were adopted:

"1. Resolved, That, in presenting the name of James G. Berrett for election as mayor of the city of Washington, we deem it proper to protest upon every consideration of truth and justice, against the impression which to some extent prevails in this community, as well as in Congress, that the present city government is responsible for the violence and outrage unfortunately prevailing here. [They are properly attributable to causes of an entirely different character. The defective moral training of the youth of the land, in consequence of the general disregard of parental obligations; the almost universal laxity of criminal jurisprudence, from a sickly sentimentalism in regard to the punishment of capital crimes; the inadequate punishment inflicted for minor offences; the bad example of men in high places—these, and other causes combined, have vitiated the elements of society everywhere, and inflicted upon it evils innumerable, if not incurable.]

"2. Resolved, That prominent among these causes was the introduction into our midst of the know-nothing organization, which by arraying friend against friend, and brother against brother, has broken up the pure fountains of friendship and love, precipitated upon us the bitter waters of fraternal strife and hatred, and shaken the very foundations of society.

"3. Resolved, That the evils incident to that partisan police are justly chargeable to that party. While in power it invaded, in a manner hitherto unprecedented, every department of the municipal government with the most ruthless proscription, striking down all who had not subscribed to its illegal tenets, and rendering life and property insecure by the notoriously partisan character of the police force of the city, who, urged on by influences engendered in secret political clubs, stimulated rather than repressed outrages of the most serious character. Whatever may be the failings of the present police force, those who compose it are not justly liable to the charge of being partisans. They are freemen, in the just sense of that term, unbound by unconstitutional oaths, and perfectly free to do justice to all, whether to the man born or not." [Good, and applause.]

"4. Resolved, That the leaders of the know-nothing party being responsible to an immense extent for the present demoralized condition of society, many of those who in the main composed it, now come forward with bad grace, disclaiming party rule in municipal affairs, and asking the votes of the people upon independent grounds. [That is, and applause.] Those who trust them, judging from the bitter experience of the past, will find themselves dependent, rather than independent, not only for the free and full exercise of their political rights, but for the life and liberty which they enjoy under the providence of God and the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

"Resolved, That those who are opposed to the principles and practices of know-nothingism, as evidenced here as well as in Baltimore, Louisville, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and other large cities, to stand firm and unite with us in crushing out, finally and forever, the last remnants of this miserable faction.

"Resolved, That the invasion of our then quiet and peaceful city, on the day of the last municipal election, by hordes of know-nothing ruffians from Baltimore, is without a parallel in the history of civilized communities. [Good.] Our warmest thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the President of the United States, and to the Hon. Secretary of the Navy for the readiness and promptitude with which they responded to the call of the mayor of the city, and by the interposition of military force repelled the invading force, and rescued the Capital of the Republic from the carnage which otherwise would have ensued. Those who were absent in their far-distant quiet homes can have no adequate and proper idea of the condition of things which, on that occasion, existed here, rendering it not only justifiable but obligatory on the proper authorities to vindicate the supremacy of the law at all hazards, and to the last extremity." [Applause.]

The vituperative, malevolent and mendacious character of these resolutions will not excite surprise, when it is known that of the thirty-five delegates who composed the convention, twenty-eight of them were Romanists, and not a single sprinkling were "constitutional citizens," with as little of American blood in their veins as American feeling in their hearts. The spirit here manifested is the same that is felt by all foreigners who owe allegiance—civil and religious—to the Pope, towards Protestants and native-born Americans. It is the same spirit that lately found utterance at a political meeting at Chicago, composed chiefly of "our beloved Irish fellow-citizens," in the cry of "DOWN WITH THE PROTESTANTS—TO HELL WITH AMERICANS!"

The convention, which came within one vote of renominating William B. Magruder for Mayor, here acknowledges that "violence and outrage unfortunately prevail here." It was useless to deny it; the fact is known not only to every resident of our city, but by everybody in the United States who reads a newspaper; and has brought disgrace and shame upon the city bearing the sacred name of WASHINGTON.

This being the case, it became necessary to admit the fact, and by a bold, audacious, brazen falsehood, attempt to throw the responsibility upon the American, or, as they prefer to call it—to make a raw-head-and-bloody-bones of it, to frighten weak men, nervous men, and little children—the Know-Nothing party.

This organization, they say, arrayed friend against friend, and brother against brother. If a friend chose to array himself against his friend, and a brother against his brother, because they honestly believed that native-born Americans ought to have some rights and privileges in the land of their birth, whose is the fault? If foreigners are determined to rule this country, and attack, beat, and shoot Americans at the polls, stuffing the ballot-boxes, and committing every species of fraud and villainy to carry elections, are the latter to be held responsible for these outrages? If a Mayor and President order out the United States Marines, march them to the polls, where voting is going on quietly and peaceably, order them to fire, kill fourteen and wound sixteen, only one of whom is an American, are Americans to be held responsible for such "violence and outrage"? If the policemen appointed by the Mayor, when this convention came within one vote of renominating, join with other assassins, and shoot down peaceable, unoffending people in the streets, are Americans to be held responsible for the "violence and outrage" thus committed? Such a miserable attempt to shirk off responsibility, will not go down with any one, not even the party to whose skirts the odium sticks. The load of infamy rests upon them; it is a mill-stone around the neck and body of the party, and will sink them, and the candidate they have extended to it.

The third resolution charges the American Mayor, Mr. TOWERS, with being proscriptionist.

A gang of politicians by profession, who labor for, and live upon, "the spoils," and nothing else—hardly one of whom ever earned a dollar by the sweat of their brow—out of office, complaining of proscription! We shall soon expect to see "old horny" himself turn moralist, preacher, and psalm-singer, and thrashing sinners with his tall for lying and playing the hypocrite; and when that takes place, we unto you, ye foreigners, Locofocos, office-holders, office-seekers, hypocrites, gathered together in the city convention; for I say unto you, it will go hard with you when your master shall take you in hand.

How quiet, order, and security, to person and property, were maintained and preserved by Mayor TOWERS, the American Mayor, all know, and cannot but remember from the contrast presented between the condition of the city under his rule, and its condition under that of Mayor MAGRUDER.

But, says the third resolution, "whatever may be the feelings of the present police force, those who compose it are not justly liable to the charge of being partisans. They are freemen, in the just sense of that term, unbound by unconstitutional oaths, and perfectly free to do justice to all, whether to the man born or not." [Good, and applause.] They are every mother's son of them Locofocos, almost to a man—not to the man born—and are just a counter-part—brothers of the same kind—of those who cried at Chicago, "DOWN WITH THE PROTESTANTS—TO HELL WITH THE AMERICANS!" and yet they are not partisans, but "freemen" Aye, well have they proved that they were freemen—that is to say, men free to shoot and assassinate others in the streets; free to commit every kind of "violence and outrage"; and free to set the laws of God and man at defiance!

The cry of "good and applause" at the allusion made to the foreign policemen, shows most unmistakably that foreigners were not scarce in the Convention, and of course sympathized with their brethren of the Magruder police.

But enough for to-day: more hereafter.

PRELIMINARY WASHINGTON'S PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE WABKEY BOYS, CONTRASTED WITH PRELIMINARY BUCHANAN'S PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE MORMONS.

When President Washington was officially informed by a Judge of the United States Court that combinations of persons in four counties in Pennsylvania had openly and violently resisted the execution of the excise laws—had not only refused to pay the taxes, but had maltreated the collectors and burnt the office and papers of the Inspector of Customs, did he, like President Buchanan, despatch at once, without authority of law, a force of Federal troops to execute the law, claiming authority from the clause of the Constitution requiring him to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed"? Not at all. He first took care to have acts of Congress to justify proceedings, and then to exceed this authority. And what did he do? He sent a proclamation exhorting the people to obedience to the laws, and warning them of the disastrous consequences to themselves of persisting in the course they were pursuing. But his proclamation was treated with derision, and the collectors of the excise set at defiance. And did he send an army then? Not at all; although he had done much more than President Buchanan had done, when he sent the United States marines to shoot down people quietly voting in the city of Washington. For this was done without a shadow of lawful authority, and without a warning of any kind.

President Washington then directed that legal process should be issued against the ring-leaders of the insurrectionists; but, when the marshal appeared among them to serve said process, he was fired upon, taken prisoner, and held as such for some time. Well, was the army sent now? No. General Washington was, indeed, a soldier, and a hero; but he was not a blood-thirsty man. He deprecated an armed collision of the people of the United States. He was unwilling that the hands of the people should be stained with each other's blood, while any expedient remained that might be employed to avoid it. Instead of an armed force, he sent two commissioners with a proclamation—the last warning. President Buchanan, doubtless, regards this as childish and pusillanimous. He would not have acted thus. Well, there is a difference in the characters of the two men.

When the commissioners returned and reported that all their exhortations and entreaties had proved abortive, and that reconciliation was hopeless, then, and not till then, did Washington rise in the majesty of the warrior. The people of the country were waiting his call.—They were well acquainted with the conciliatory course he had pursued, and were indignant at the obstinacy of the insurgents, comprising four counties only. At the first blast of his bugle, thousands of militia men—for he would not march the Federal troops into Pennsylvania—answered the call. And what force did he send? A thousand? Two thousand? Three thousand men? About enough to exaggerate, if it had done more than to excite the contempt of the insurgents. Washington sent a well appointed army across the mountains, of fifteen thousand determined citizens of the United States, all from civil life, every man of them. And when the insurgents saw this, they saw the futility of resistance, and grounded their arms before a drop of blood was shed.

Now, how has it been with Mr. Buchanan and the Mormons? The Federal officers in Utah had a difficulty with the Governor, and abandoned their posts. They made complaints to the President. What did he do? Did he institute an investigation? Did he learn from impartial authority that the people of Utah had resisted the execution of any law, or were in a state of insurrection against the United States? Not a particle of evidence to that effect has yet transpired. He sent no proclamation, no commissioners. He sent a force, however, of regular troops too late in the season to reach the place before winter, and too small to cope with the Mormons if disposed to resist, and the character of the people is such as should satisfy any sensible man that, under the circumstances, they would resist with desperate courage. When, in the history of the world, does it appear that sixty thousand religious fanatics opposed no obstacles to the progress of such a handful of men as is Colonel Johnson's command, invading them from the express purpose, as they firmly believe—for no other cause has been assigned to them—of compelling them by force of arms to abandon their religious faith; an adherence to which, and nothing else, in their opinion, can secure to them a happy immortality; while it is

document must consign them, inevitably, to endless and unmitigated woe?

The course which Mr. Buchanan has pursued towards Utah, has demonstrated his consummate ignorance of human nature, and his total infidelity to the exalted station he occupies; while his hot haste in sending an armed regular force with all manner of hostile demonstrations, shows that he took his first draught at the election polls in Washington the first of June last—is far from being slack. Fortunately, he is now beginning to wake, they say, and to get rich at the public expense. Modern Democracy was a thing wholly unknown to, and undreamed of by them, or they would have better guarded the institutions they founded against the gangrene which has now seized upon them, and threatens their destruction.

It is Democracy that has so long courted these "incomers from all quarters of the earth chattering all the tongues of Babel," and given them these privileges, because, in return, they were always sure to vote the Democratic ticket.

Speaking of the candidate for Mayor of the "violence and outrage" party, the Union says: "He is a man of unspotted integrity, of patriotic impulses, and of marked fitness for the station. His previous public services are a guarantee of his administrative ability, and of the certitude that if elected he will maintain the tranquility and advance the prosperity of the city, by a strict and an impartial performance of his official duties."

Well, if he is so capable, faithful, and patriotic, why did Mr. Buchanan turn him out of the Post Office? Answer that question, master Union. How can you justify the President for removing a man from office who is so thorough a Locofoco, who has such administrative ability, and who is so strict and impartial in the performance of his official duties? The election of this discarded office-holder would be a severe rebuke to Mr. Buchanan by his own party here, and the nominee has sense enough to see it, and desires an election for that reason.

Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, made a personal explanation in relation to a speech he made in 1844, and which was quoted by Mr. LITTLE, of Ohio, in which he denounced Captain Rynders, of the New York Empire Club. At that time he had no knowledge of Captain Rynders, except what was derived from the Whig papers; but subsequent acquaintance had taught him to regard him as an honorable man who had been badly slandered. He left the Whig party when he found it was becoming abolitionized, and joined the Democratic party which was now purified and clarified. Having tried the latter party some eight or nine years, he found it the best party the country had.

This reminds us of a woman who ran away from a white husband and family, and lived with a great blubber-lip negro man, by whom she had two or three, betwixt-and-between children.

We always thought she felt mean, and despised herself; but she resolutely declared she preferred the black to the white man.

Captain Rynders, the prince of rowdies, "an honorable man" it is evident Mr. Clingman don't mean there shall be any doubt about his Democracy.

We are glad to see that American papers are everywhere speaking out with freedom and vigor upon the evils with which our country is cursed. The following remarks are from the Lynchburg Virginian:

"We complain, and complain justly, of the vice and ignorance and crime annually thrown upon our shores from the lazaretto-houses of Europe. But these persons, numerous as they are, are so insignificant as to excite no serious concern, who have escaped by flight the penalty of their political offences. They are already indoctrinating the people with their destructive heresies in morals and in politics. They are scattering broadcast their wicked ideas of equality and communism. They are undermining the pillars upon which society rests by preaching the most blasphemous infidelity in religion, and inculcating the most destructive doctrines in regard to the rights of property. The social and political dogmas of Fourier find in the restless and excitable population of New York a ready reception—and, if this feeling be allowed to continue and to increase, as it most assuredly will, unless checked by the interposition of law, it will eventually prove the destruction of the Government."

Rev. Mr. LORRAUX, a French Protestant minister, who has many friends in this vicinity, has secured the refusal of a tract of land of about one thousand eight hundred acres, near Odell, Illinois, for the purpose of forming a colony of such of the Waldensian people as may choose to emigrate thither. The St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago railroad touches the land, the price of which is ten dollars and thirty cents per acre. The preparations for the first detachment of the expected emigrants were begun in March. A hundred acres have been sowed with wheat this spring. The number of the earlier emigrants is not known. In their own country they have suffered greatly from persecution and poverty, and Mr. Lorraux deserves great praise for his efforts to establish them where they can be performed unmolested, and is sure to meet with adequate returns. How many of the noble people will leave Europe is uncertain, but no doubt many hundred families will do so, as they hear the reports from the emigrants of this season; for we are confident the sympathies of the Protestants in behalf of the Waldenses is so great that the means will be furnished as soon as the knowledge of their organized emigration is widely diffused.—Boston Transcript.

We welcome to our country such emigrants as these, who, and whose ancestors, have undergone the most cruel and horrid persecutions for centuries past, and who are a pious, devout, sober-minded, orderly people.

AMERICAN DOCTRINE.
Among a number of letters received by the committee of arrangements of the mass meeting of the friends of HENRY CLAY, at Philadelphia, on the 12th instant, was the following from Hon. James WILSON, a member of the House of Representatives from Indiana. The following extract from this letter comprehends and lays down the true American doctrine. Let those who affect to sneer at, and who willfully calumniate the American party, read this portion of Mr. Wilson's letter, and say whether there is anything there laid down which any American-born citizen can, or any foreign-born citizen ought to take exception to. We commend it to the perusal of our readers, one and all. It is a good party creed; we will not say "platform," for platforms have become ridiculous.

"I am in favor of non-intervention by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States; of non-intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State; of the Territories being governed, and having each one, as it rises into a State, its constitution and laws framed, as in the earlier days of the Republic."

It was the saying of Sir Robert Peel, "I never knew a man to escape failure in either body or mind, who worked seven days in a week."

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, the deficiency bill has been the principal subject discussed during the past week. This bill appropriates about seven millions of dollars to make up deficiencies in the appropriations of last year, or rather to make up expenses incurred by the Government authorized by law; a great portion of which belongs to the War Department.

In the course of the debate in the Senate it was distinctly charged that the Secretary of War has made immense contracts, not authorized by law, for which there was no appropriation whatever, and without advertising, or coming to Congress for the authority to make such contracts; the Administration virtually assuming to carry on the Government its own way, and without the aid of Congress!

The bill was passed with some amendments; one of these was striking out the extra compensation for the House reporters.

General Houston delivered his views on a protractore over Mexico on Tuesday.

IN THE HOUSE, the early part of the week was spent upon the police bill for this city, which was finally laid upon the table, after the Dodd substitute was rejected. This—Dodd's substitute—was a fair and impartial measure. It provided for the election of police commissioners by the citizens, in such a manner that no party could have things its own way, and each could check the other in any outrageous or unjust acts. As the "violence and outrage" party were determined to have everything in their own hands, the friends of the Dodd substitute were resolved they should not, and defeated the bill. Tit for tat.

The committee of conference on the Kansas and Lecompton bill had sundry meetings, and once or twice agreed; but the substance of their proposition, namely—to submit the constitution to the people with a bribe in one hand and a threat in the other—saying to them "adopt this constitution and you shall have all the land you ask for; reject it, and you shall not be admitted till you have 94,000 inhabitants;" coming to the knowledge of some high-minded southern gentlemen, they scouted it as base and disgraceful. So the committee tried again; for English wants to turn traitor, and to have a plank laid across the Gulf between the Douglas Democrats and the Lecomptonites, upon which he can get back. He has lost the confidence of all, and secured the scorn of many.

Mr. Morrill's bill to grant a certain amount of the public lands to each of the States for the purpose of establishing agricultural colleges in each State, passed the House on Thursday. This is a wise, just, and beneficial measure, and calculated to do wonders for the farmers of the United States.

The St. Louis Americans on Lecompton.
At a mass-meeting of the American party, held on the 29th of March, the following resolutions were submitted and adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That the principles of the American party preclude the support of the nominations of any sectional party.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the sentiments of the Hon. JOHN J. CARRITTENES, as enunciated in the United States Senate, calculated as they are, to arouse that patriotism and love of the Union which should animate every American heart.

Resolved, That while we appreciate and admire the proud position of Mr. CARRITTENES; while we endorse and approve, as embodying fundamental principles of the American party, his noble and manly defence of the rights of the people, and his fervent appeal in behalf of the Union, we find language inadequate to express the contempt we feel towards the Senator from Missouri, who, scarcely warm in his seat, could sneeringly speak of the eloquent remarks of the Father of the Senate as "psalm singing in praise of the Union!"

Resolved, That the American party ever has been, and ever will be, opposed to nullification, in whatever form it may assume; and that the removal of Judge Loring, by Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, is a high-handed, practical nullification of the laws, which should be denounced and condemned by every citizen who hopes for the perpetuity of our Government.

Heroic Conduct of a Woman.
A Canadian paper furnishes the following noble example of woman's love and courage which should have a good effect on those of her sex who deem it "fashionable" to faint at the sight of a frog, or go into fits on coming in contact with a peacock cow:

"About eight o'clock on the evening of the 9th ultimo, Mr. Michael Sullivan, residing on the fifth co-cession of Ashfield, hearing a noise in the cow-house—which is close to the dwelling—went out to ascertain the cause. When about a yard from the door, which was open, an animal supposed at first by him to be a fox, sprang upon him, seized him by the collar of his dress, and knocked him down. With consternation he beheld that his assailant was a powerful wolf; but, nothing daunted, he grappled with the animal, regained his feet, and after a severe struggle of some minutes, during which he received several wounds on his face, neck, and leg, he managed to bring it to the ground.

"In the fight which ensued, the brute caught Mr. Sullivan by the left hand, which he, with admirable presence of mind, allowed to remain at its mercy, knowing well that if he disengaged the hand some vital part might be attacked. Mr. Sullivan now called upon his wife—a medium-sized, kind and gentle creature—to bring a knife, with which she shortly despatched the savage beast. Further comment on the above is unnecessary, as all will be able in a measure to imagine the feelings of Mrs. Sullivan on seeing the life-or-death struggle of her husband, and to give to her the praise she justly merits for her sound sense and noble courage in so timely rescuing him from almost certain death."

THE LONE, BEAUTIFUL ROSE.
BY MISS OGLE.
The soft blooms of summer are fair to the eye
Where brightly the clear, silver Medway glides by;
And rich are the colors that autumn adorns,
Its gold-choked leaves and billows of corn.
But dear to me is the pale, lonely rose,
Whose smiles in winter's dark season bloom;
Which smiles in the rigor of winter's stern blast,
And smoothes the rough present by signs of the past.
And thus, when around us, affliction's dark power
Eclipses the sunshine of life's glowing hour,
While drooping, deserted, in sorrow we bend,
Oh, sweet is the presence of one faithful friend.
The crowds that smiled on us when youthful was ours,
Are summer's bright blossoms—'ere autumn's gay
flowers,
But the friend on whose breast we in sorrow repose,
That friend is the winter's lone, beautiful rose.

Justice is the great but simple principle, and the whole secret of success in all government; as absolutely essential to the training of a nation, as the control of a mighty nation.

By citizens of the United States, who are persons inhabiting thereof, under such needful rules and regulations as Congress may prescribe; of the avoidance in Congressional legislation of cause for sectional agitation; and of the restoration and preservation of fraternal harmony between every portion of our country, by just concessions to the rights and interests of each, in that spirit of compromise and true conservatism which influenced the founders of our Government, which is counselled in Washington's Farewell Address, and by which, at various times, the peaceful condition of the Union, when threatened, has been secured.

I am in favor of the widest diffusion of American civilization and intelligence, and of a fair and just extension of our territory and free institutions.

I am in favor, finally, of an elevated and thoroughly American nationality, to be accomplished in the foreign and domestic policy of our general government—a policy characterized, in respect to nations abroad, by a firm, bold, yet prudent and consistent conduct in all intercourse with them,—the policy of promptly proceeding with like promptness enforcing all rights and as promptly redressing all wrongs, and that will cause the American flag to protect the persons and property of all having a right to its protection in all parts of the world;—and marked, in respect to interests at home, by the wise, just, and beneficent feature of fostering, developing and protecting whatever is peculiarly American, as against the adverse policy of foreign nations; that will encourage American enterprise, by affording it scope on such improvements and in the construction of such works of a national character, permitted by the Constitution, as are needed for the commerce, defence and development of the resources of the country; that will inhibit that undue competition with American industry, which arises from the importation of foreign paupers and felons, that will favor American industry, foster American art, promote American manufactures, and assist American labor; and to the end that the great industrial pursuits and classes, and the real and substantial interests of the country—the agricultural, the mechanical, the mercantile, the manufacturing and commercial—any, in all practicable respects, be represented and cared for; that will seek to elect offices and places of trust, instead of self-seekers and demagogues, men honest, capable, experienced and practiced."

We have no remarks to make at this time upon the following correspondence, which appeared in the Star on Thursday. The candidates for the Mayoralty are now before the people, unless the American party should think proper to nominate one of their own:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20, 1858.
RICHARD WALLACE, Esq.—Dear Sir: The undersigned, deprecating the idea of a party nomination for the Chief Magistracy of our city, and believing that much of the disorder existing in our community has sprung from the spirit of party which has grown up of late, and now controls our municipal affairs, and satisfied that the welfare of the city, demands that our municipal government should be placed in independent hands, we ask permission to use your name as a candidate, entirely independent and irrespective of party, for the Mayoralty of the city, at the approaching election.

Respectfully, &c., &c.,
Signed by—Middleton & Beall, Hamilton & Leach, Thomas Berry, Augustus E. Perry, Barbour & Semmes, Thompson & Hamilton, John H. Butman, Harmon Burns, John H. Cunningham, E. W. White, Horatio Beall, John R. Ashby, Robert H. Broom, Z. C. Gilman, James McColgan, Edward Hall, John F. Webb, C. S. Fowler, Wall & Barnard, Wm. M. Shuster & Co., Robert Brown, Alex. McIntire, Willard Drake, C. W. Boteler, Jr., C. S. Whitteley, Andrew Small, Geo. Moore, A. P. Hoover, George H. Strat, M. Bacon, L. C. Lacerstein, Jas. W. Seate, S. T. Wall, Francis Braudner, John Rainey, Cyrus Martin, W. E. Clever, Jesse B. Wilson, John McCutchen, James B. Moore, Levi Pumphrey, R. M. Brimmer, Leml Towm, John Kemp, John Hurd and others.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1858.
GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of yesterday asking permission to use my name as a candidate entirely independent and irrespective of party, for the Mayoralty of this city at its approaching municipal election.

I am grateful for the honor intended me, coming spontaneously as it does from you, my fellow-citizens, without distinction of party; the more so for your delicacy, and the confidence implied in not requiring me to have or assume to have any party affiliations, or sentiments other than the welfare of our city, to qualify me to discharge the duties of the office, or entitle me to the confidence of the community.

Having never belonged to either of the prominent political parties of the day, I cannot see the highest office in the gift of my fellow-citizens except as their candidate, and could consistently, as I do, permit the use of my name only in the way you request.

With much respect, I am your friend and fellow-citizen,
RICHARD WALLACE.
To Messrs. Middleton & Beall, Hamilton & Leach, Thos. Berry, Barbour & Semmes, Thompson & Hamilton, A. E. Perry, John H. Butman, and others.

Mr. Crittenden.
The "meek, mild-eyed, melancholy man"—Sir Oracle—who grinds that quasi Dutch organ, the detestable Washington Union, says that Mr. CRITTENDEN is getting some notoriety!

So far as our observation has extended, even the most rabid opposition papers, with a few exceptions, have conceded Mr. CRITTENDEN'S unwavering integrity, his patriotism, his splendid genius.

How contemptible, then, this purple slang! this berating of a man—a statesman—who sails as far above them as the proud and daring eagle does above the stupid owl! We have long known, however, that Thersites has the liberty to criticise Jove—and that little people may disparage larger ones.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN becoming notorious! The profound and brilliant lawyer—the splendid statesman, whose voice is even a spell in the Senate Chamber—the noble, gifted CARRITTENES getting notoriety!

But we neither expect or ask generosity of these writers. It is an attribute of greater hearts and greater minds. Liberty to a foe bespeaks a noble, chivalrous soul. Roderic Dhu and Fitz James, two implacable foes, slept together in the camp of the former chieftain. They were brave, noble men, and disdained a little meanness.—Atlanta Ga. American.

GEOGRAPHY—CHICAGO.—Chicago is a bustling city. It was formerly in Illinois, but now Illinois is in it. Lake Michigan is situated in Chicago. The principal productions of Chicago are corner lots, statistics, wind, the Democratic press, and Long John Wentworth. The population of Chicago is about sixteen millions, and is "rapidly increasing." The people are very unassuming and moral—almost too much so. The real estate dealers are all honorable men, like Brutus, and wouldn't tell a lie for anything. Chicago is not in the Temperate Zone, and the habits of the people not being at all in that way.—Cleveland Plaindealer.