THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Bec. 1, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

State Central Committee.

A meeting of the Democratic State Central Com-mittee will be held at the Merchant's Hotel, Phila-him acceptable to a large circle of Democratic per delphia, on Tuesday the 26th of December, 1854, at

The Chairman has received various letters from prominent and influential citizens of the State, expressing a desire to have a State Convention, for the purpose of re-organizing the Democratic party on a more permanent basis, consolidating it against the secret and insidious assaults that have for a time impaired its usefulness and efficiency in carrying out our cherished principles, and to render it impregnable in the Ished principles, and to render it impregiable in the uture against the approaches of the various and dangerous isms, vagaries and headlong passions of the day. As the constitutional, truly conservative, historical and patriotic party of the country, the Democracy have a great mission to fulfil, and must not prove recreant in a period of adversity, to the high trust confided to their care. The friends of liberty, of the rights of men, wherever they may have been born, of religious toleration, and the opponents of a connexion between Church and State, corrupt, meretricious and wanton as such connexion has always proved to be, the opponents of all religious tests in determining the rights of citizens or their qualifications for office or public trust, among those who have heretofore differed with us on minor points, are now ready and anxious to co-operate with the Democratic party at the first favorable opportunity, in maintaining the integrity of the Constitution formed by the patriots of the Revolution, the Fathers of the Repub-

It is deemed advisable that the contemplated State Convention be called solely for the purposes already named, so that its action be not embarrassed by any other business; and that it should be composed of the most tried, steadfast, enlightened and influential most fried, steadast, enigineed an inheritance men in our ranks, that its voice in favor of the great fundamental principles of the Democratic creed shall speak with authority, and inspire confidence and respect among all classes of our people.

It is thought also that a political caim in the pro-

per time to begin this great work. In this way we will show our love for the great principles we maintain, by assembling when there is not a scramble for place or power, but at a time when the public mind is not excited and prejudiced by the bitterness at-Councils will not be distracted by rival interests and

personal aspirations.

The members of the Committee will therefore appreciate the importance of a general attendance, and it is hoped will be punctual in meeting at the time and place appointed, and that the Democratic papers State will give this notice an early and general J. ELLIS BONHAM,

Carlisle, Nov. 22, 1854.

The Pennsylvanian. This old national organ of the Democratic Party, has, within a few days past, put on an entire new dress, and presents an appearance equal to any other paper in the Union. The proprietor, Col. WM. Rice, is a gentleman of pleasant address and great experience, and possesses all the requisites necessary to make the Pennsylvanian a welcome visitor to eve-Republic, and we rejoice to learn that within the past six months it has trebled its daily circulation, and that its tri-weekly editions have advanced in the same ratio. As Col. Rice has now determined to give this spirited journal his exclusive attention, we hope that daily accessions to his subscription list content to allow the thick comis and glorious Principles of Democracy.

We learn, by the Ebensburg Sentinel, that ou old and valued friend, Gen. Wm. R. Smitu, former ly of Bedford, spent a day or two in that place last week, and was cordially received. The General is

Borough Disturbance.

We have been requested by an old and respectable resident of the Borough of Bedford to draw the attention of the officers thereof to the Act of the 15th march, 1847, which makes it their duty to arrest all drunken, disorderly or riotous persons, who,

Now, if our Borough Officers will take the trouble in the public streets, to the great annovance of passers by, to say nothing of the danger in which it sers by, to say nothing of the danger in which it to the Pope—Know-Nothings under oath say they owe places younger children who are always lookers on allegiance to a law not recognized by the laws of advances of the Democratic party. In all past times, while envy is substituted for patriotism, virtue is In addition to this, windows are made to suffer from our government. this reckless playing in the streets, an evidence of which fact can be seen in one of the broken panes of Mrs. Ports' large show windows, caused by boys' playing on her pavement after she had repeatedly requested them to desist. Let officers do their duty. without respect to persons, and a few arrests will put a stop to this business, as well as the terrific yells which so frequently disgrace our streets at night.

Manly Sentiments.

George D. Prentice, the brilliant but bitter editor of the Louisville Journal, was lately entertained by a number of citizens, Whigs and Democrats, at Memphis. He related his editorial experience in terms tles of political parties. Mr. Prentice said:

"I know that my Whig triends will both pardon and justify me when I say, that I prize this compli- strike at their liberties. more than I could a similar one from members of

tears of sorrow and regret. Ah! when I look back blinded, is, rightly viewed, an anomaly, but an A-benefit in the services. Is it to be supposed that if through the twenty-six years of my editorial life, merican, true born, to consent to be bound also, by he should be elected that his efforts will not be diand think how many 1 once denounced who afterwards became my personal friends, or proved themselves their country's friends, and how many 1 once enlogized and toiled for who have since turned ruthelessly and causeless against me; when I reflect how only be regarded as one of the relics (the last we propagandism? It will serve no other purpose, ad-

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

The Pennsylvanian learns that Gov. Polloci has tendered to Hon. ANDREW G. CURTAIN, of Centre County, the appointment of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which he has accepted. Mr. Curtain is a gentleman of abilities and attainments, and, whilst he has been a decided partisan in times past, he has many good qualities of head and heart which render

D. H. NEIMAN, Esq., editor of the Easter entinel, has been appointed Collector of Tolls on the Delaware Division, at Easton. A snug berth, and one which we hope our editoral brother may live

We invite attention to the Card of Dr. Key-EER, (in another column,) who is well known to the people of Bedford county as an able and experienced Physician, satisfied that his recommendations are entitled to the highest consideration. The Pittsburg Journal's highly commend the Doctor for his energy, prudence, and skill, since he has resided in that city.

The Great Defeat of the Democratic Par-

ty in 1840. remembered, there were not wanting then, as they are not wanting now, democrats, misled by the false glare of meretricious doctrines, and instigated by revenge and jealousy, who rejoiced at the overthrow o annihilated it! The great point of difference be-tween the winning party of that day and the present consisted in the fact that there were many things upon which the conquering majority were most hearti-y united. If they did not avow their principles in he canvass, it was krown that success in try would lead to the manguration, or rather to the restoration, of a series of federal measures of the most extraordinary character. But what was the result produced in a few short months? A series of catastrophes to the dominant party to which political annals up to that time furnished few parallels. the prostration of the democratic party welcomed it back to power! The bold and startling measures of Clay, beginning with the bankrupt law and ending with the high tariff, could only be mastered by democratic party; and when, in 1844, James K. Polk was elected to the presidency, the practical philosophy of that result derived its chief significance om the fact that it was achieved by a comparatively "new man" over the accomplished and beloved leader of the whig party. To go back, however, to the calamities of 1840; contrasting them with the recent defeats of the democratic party, we are impressed by the fact that we fell in the one case in a two years before a presidential election. So, then, the whig party, victorious in 1810, was a disbanded and demoralized organization in less than ry Democrat within the broad limits of our glorious year, notwithstanding it was ied by the intellectual which, if not avowed before the election, was cer tainly adhered to after it, how long will the present combination—not marshalled by Clay, not cheered by Webster, and bound by no chord of common sympa may crown his energetic efforts in behalf of the great future to answer this question .- Washington Union .

The Know-Nethings vs. Catholics.

[By a Correspondent.]
One of the arowed objects of the Know-Nothings s opposition to Roman Catholies, and that opposition s grounded, according to their own assertion, on the week, and was cordially received. The General is preparing a history of Wisconsin, which will appear during the present winter. We hope he may find it convenient to visit his numerous friends in Bedford before he returns. We would like to see him.

Salaha, a converte papear of the days since, 1 noticed that they owe allegiance to a power foreign to the United States, to wit: the Pope of Rome. In looking over the papers a few days since, 1 noticed the convenient to visit his numerous friends in Bedford before he returns. We would like to see him.

Salaha, a converte papear to the Lowell to the Lowell courts, before Judge Bishop, in which it was made evident to me that Know-Nothings owed as much foreign (at least to the Judge Bishop, in which it was made evident to me that Know-Nothings owed as much foreign to the Union? When have they ever eschewed section to the Union? When have they ever eschewed sections of the Union of the Lowell courts, before Judge Bishop, in which it was made evident to me that Know-Nothings owed as much foreign to the Union of the Lowell courts, before Judge Bishop, in which it was made evident to me that Know-Nothings owed as much foreign to the Union of the Lowell courts, before Judge Bishop, in which it was made evident to me that Know-Nothings owed as much foreign to the Union of the Lowell courts, before Judge Bishop, in which it was made evident to me that Know-Nothings owed as much foreign to the Union of the Lowell courts, before Judge Bishop, in which it was made evident to me that Know-Nothings owed as much foreign to the Union of the Lowell courts, before Judge Bishop, in which it was made evident to me that Know-Nothings owed as much foreign to the Union of the Lowell courts, before Judge Bishop, in which it was made evident to me that Know-Nothings owed as much foreign to the Union of the Lowell courts of the Union of the U Yours, &c. B. D.

BR cananalis/ The case above alluded to by our corresp the report of which was given in a previous number of the Democrat-affords much food for serious reflection on the part of true Americans. If we, in our The most offensive feature in the absolute governoaths of a society, taken at midnight and in darkness, are to be held paramount to the oaths prescribthe fact that religion is regulated by law, and that
the most offensive feature in the absolute governhomage to virtue, in so much that the worst in wheat.
The Rus ed by the laws of the land, then is it time for us to stop and think. Americans have been taught to restop and think. Americans have been taught to regard the trial by jury as one of their dearest and most "tell the truth, the WHOLE truth, and nothing but the | follow the faith of the State or entertain other opin truth," steps into Court, and says "I cannot comply with my oath because I have previously taken a sk-cust oath which is in conflict with my duty here?" into the government itself, and governs by the church which must forcibly strike every one who has gone through the war of editorial partizanship. It is rerefreshing to read such magnanimous confessions of doing wrong, in the heat of political excitement—they deserve to be duly pondered by American journalists, especially those who fight the editorial battles of political parties. Mr. Prentice said:

CERT oath which is in conflict with my duty here??

If Catholics or foreigners are to come under this ban done. Such is the organized intolerance of despots and tyrants. Strange that, in substance and in practice, we should have a similar organization in republical America, justified, too, as perfectly consistent with our profession of liberty and disclosure of their doctrines was made as that called out by the Massachusetts Court, and it is time the should be the leading spirits in this attempt to describe the distribution of the povernment itself, and governs by the church into the government itself, and governs by the church alone. Such is the organized intolerance of despots and tyrants. Strange that, in substance and in practice, we should have a similar organization in republican America, justified, too, as perfectly consistent with our profession of liberty and its time such a disclosure of their doctrines was made as that called out by the Massachusetts Court, and it is time the should be the leading spirits in this attempt to deverable the procession of procedure and tyrants. Strange that, in substance and in practice, we should have a similar organization in republican America, justified, too, as perfectly consistent with one procedure and tyrants. Strange that, in substance and it years to be a jury-like, we should have a similar organization in republican America, justified, too, as perfectly consistent with the procedure and tyrants. of political parties. Mr. Prentice said:

American people begin to look at the viper they have any time can make a deadly strive when I say, that I prize this complicant coming from Whigs and Democrats alike, far ore than I could a similar one from members of yown party alone. There was a time, years ago, the large of the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means Know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means know-Nothingism, if it does not intend to unite the same blow. What means when I cared little what my political opponents said or thought of me, so I had the regard, the support, and the applause of my political friends. But I have log since ceased to feel thus. I have learned to apwhich follow in the wake of such an organization, as of showing all right-minded men the monstrons evils country when identical ends are in view? I show the following since ceased to feel thus. I have learned to appreciate and to desire the good opinion of all good men. I have learned that candor, and truth, and honor and honesty, and wisdom and patriotism, and virture, are confined to no party. My devotion to political privileges, will not tamely submit to a doom liste, and the presiding officer of the Know-Nothing honor and honesty, and wisdom and party. My devotion to virture, are confined to no party. My devotion to political privileges, will not tamely submit to a doom passed upon him by a perjured jury or perjured within a messes. They can still guard their rights in a Court nesses. They can still guard their rights in a Court nesses.

to selfish account the honest convictions of credulous associates." It has been boasted by rum-drinking associates." It has been boasted by rum-drinking temperance politicians in this State that their only object in insisting on the passage of a Maine law in New Hampshire was the breaking down of the Democratic party. It is now admitted by the anti-Nebraska agitators that every attempt to repeal the territorial bill of the last Congress is out of the questerritorial bill of the last Congress is out of the queslieve that such proceeding is proper and essential. in both of these respects the great object is to turn their labors to selfish account.—N. H. Patriat.

We have had most palpable evidence of the truth of this selfish propensity on the part of the allied leaders against the Democracy in the State. All the side issues were managed with one view—that of inuring the Democracy and building up the fortunes of those who managed them. In our own city, the Femperance Convention, though professing to be free comperance Convention, though professing to be comperance Convention, though professing to one all political bias, and intent only on one great bject, that of abolishing the sale of liquor in this order of men, pioneered by the clergy, who are determined to interfere with this right, and dispite the termined to interfere with this right, and dispite the termined to interfere with this right, and dispite the termined to interfere with this right, and dispite the termined to interfere with this right, and dispite the termined to interfere with this right, and dispite the termined to interfere with this right, and dispite the termined to interfere with this right, and dispite the termined to interfere with this right. In 1840 the Democratic Party of the country was defeated from Maine to Georgia. Its platform was definite; its candidates at that time unexceptionable; among the ablest men in the Union were those who led its columns; its organization was perfect; it had previously carried nearly every one of its candidates for governor in their respective States; and yet, when the day of election came, it was almost swept out of existence. Funeral sermons were preached over its anticipated dissolution by such nen as Clay and Webster. Its days were numbered, in the estination of the triumphant party; and, be it remembered, there were not wanting then, as they

laimed the great principle of the newly-formed an--Nebraska party to be the support and maintenance of every man who voted against the bill, no matter what his political principles. This was the platform on which the fusion party was to be built. Demoeratic members who deserted their party on this great issue were lauded as patriots, and their re-election insured by the assistance of Whig and Abolition votes. But how was the promise redeemed? The fate of Drum and others in the State, and the similar fate of Drum and others in the State, and the similar candidates turned, and voted for any candidates calculated to defeat those selected by that party.

With all these facts before the people of the ex-

treme selfishness of the opposition in this State at the recent election, still the Whig and Abolition presses are talking about the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act as another means of agitating the country and reaping advantages from the storm of passion and judice which will thus sweep over the State. of the Union for admission as free States, and hence s perfectly acquainted with, and hence a movement uch as indicated is but another selfish side-issue of sectional hatred and animosity. The halls of Con-gress are to be turned into a race course, where eve-ry broken-down political back is to be trotted out for purpose of disgusting the country with the efflu-

of the United States! Where, then, is the difference? against all organizations which, under the guise of Roman Catholics are charged with owing allegiance reforms, are only contrivances by which the public the Democracy have taken this course, and there is safety in none other at this crisis.—Philadelphia Ar-

From the Philadelphia Argus.

RELIGION AND POLITICS. The most offensive feature in the absolute govern-

State Convention in this city, as a candidate for the party with which I have acted infognoit my passed upon him by a perjured jury or perjured withing a perjured jury or perjured jury or perjured withing a perjured jury or perjured withing a perjured jury or perjury or perjury or perjury or perjury or perjury o

we are satisfied, arrest the attention of all those who desire to see our free institutions perpetuated. A occasion was a mere summer flaw compared with that which now threatens the Union. Then it was a mere voluntary association of men thinking alike on one subject. Now, it is strengthened by oaths, on one subject. Now, it is strengthened by oaths, and embittered by the concentrated influence of the clergy in all sections of the Union. They now openly proclaim the union of religion and politics, and head the movement of the Know-Nothing order to ostracise all men from political place, who are not willing to bow down to the golden calf erected by this u holy and desperate faction. Can there be a doub that this is the real purpose of the Know-Nothing or der? By what other cue can the disclosures which are daily taking place be interpreted? It is time the reflecting citizens of the old Keystone should awaken to the danger by which they are menaced.—
Thus far in our political history the question of religious belief has been suffered to remain between the Maker of all things and His creatures. But that

The anti-Nebraska party acted upon the same platform. When that bill was pending in Congress, the New York Tribune, and other fusion journals, proevery creed, and clime, and color in the universe beneath the spotless wing of its protection. Th union of Church and State is, at best, but a foul and adultrous connection, poliuting the purity of heave with the abomination of earth, and hanging the tat ters of a political piety upon the cross of an insulted Saviour. Religion, holy religion, ought not, in the words of its founder, to be "led into temptation."— Abolition faithlessness to promise. The allies were loud in their protestations of unselfishness when the Nebraska bill was product but the state of the states and the states of the st loud in their protestations of unselfashness when the Nebraska bill was pending, but when the day of election egme, their old hatred for the Democracy returned, and voted for any candidates calculated to but her only sustenance should be the tears that were exaled and embellished by the sun-beam. my idea of what religion should be."

The Defeat of Gov. Bigler.

History is full of examples of ingratitude to those who have deserved well of their country, Chief Magistrate, nor in individual public opinand the defeat of Gov. Bigler does not form an ion, where it was free from the bias of disexception. In all ages, it has been dangerous appointment. And yet we have the fact of to be eminent either in virtue or in talents .-First the Senate will not consent to such a repeal. The ancients, who understood human nature to defeat for causes over which he could exertolerably well, gave these two qualities a double application, and while they contended that the had secret and relentless enemies to contend the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act will be tool- pussession of them so to the pos-quent course. They abound in all parties, and sessor. Acting up to this view of the subject, are known as the "carrion crew," from their Ostracism was established, and such glorious habits. They feed upon that which is prepar-Those who escape the men as Thucydides Militades, Cimon, Them- ed to their hands, no matter how disgusting the that ISTOCLES, PHOCIAN, and ARISTIDES were con- repast, nor how degrading the deed by which demned and banished. With great reason, the foul meal was acquired. Our opponents Valentus Meximus exclaims, "Happy Athens! will soon learn, if they have not done so alreathat after driving such men from their bo- dy, that there are two kinds of persons that it via arising from diseased reputations. And this som, could yet find one virtuous or devoted cit-movement on the part of the Whigs and their allies izen remaining." We moderns seem to have and knaves who are too sharp. The former And this som, could yet find one virtuous or devoted cit- is dangerous to employ-fools who are too dull, adopted the fallacious conclusions of the an- will be found the least offensive, while the latcients, and apply them to such of our own ter will revel in the corruption out of which they hope to enfeeble the democracy, and thus in-sure a victory to the allies. Are not these the sel-fish ideas of men seeking their own political fortunes or eminent virtues, become the objects of envy their sustenance. and detraction. Whenever a citizen or public officer arrives at such a degree of credit as to him to be one of the first men of the Nation, excite praise and admiration, his Ostracism is both in mental and moral excellence. He is a demanded, though in a modified form from that safe custodian of the general weal and individwhich was practised by the Athenians. We nal liberty, regarding all our citizens as entitled foreign (at least to the laws of the United States) allegiance as ever did the Catholics. When certain
questions were put to a Mr. Snow, a witness in the
Never; and the very fact that these men are now case, he refused to testify, because the answer would incriminate him—that he would subject himself to punishment. It is true that a witness cannot be compelled to answer a question that will incriminate him; but it is a privilege that is only allowed where moreacy and the rights of the masses, and side-issues flicted with this pernicious practice; and Italy, future affairs of our Nation. rest all dronken, disorderly or riotous persons, who, either by day or night, shall make disturbance in the public streets, lanes, or alleys, and convey them to the county jail, where they shall be confined for any length of time not exceeding twenty-four hours.

Now, if our Borough Officers will take the trouble Now, if our Borough Officers will take the trouble to look, at almost any hour of the day, they can find ten or twenty children in a group playing "shimpy" and the they are claiming allegiance to a power which they are claiming allegiance to a power which they think of higher authority than the laws which they desire of excellence. The age merit and the desire of excellence. The worst passions of the human mind are recommade criminal, and the State stained with the The very examples which we have noticed,

prove that we are so constituted, that the vicious cannot but pay a secret, though unwilling of sixpence in the flour and corn, and two pence every mark of honor and distinction.

In taking a retrospective view of the admin- slaughter. istration of Gov. Bigler, during the calmer moments of reflection, every candid mind must inforcements. Every steamer which was availdiscover much to admire and approve. We able was taken up (including the Cunard steamer there find Judgment, mature and reliable, sug- Europa) and many now think that the position gesting subjects of general utility, calculated to of the Allies is extremely precarious. advance the prosperity of the Commonwealth like that possessed by Gov. Bigler. Free from intended to sever Austria from the Western the misguiding influence of passion himself, and powers. deeply imbued with high moral sentiments, the end and aim of all his public acts were the im- Spanish Cabinet. provement of his fellow citizens in the better hestly and causeless against me; when I relect how often the most arduous and devoted political services have been forgotten by those to whom they are rendered; and how often the deepest political injuries are magnamously forgiven by those to whom they are done; and when I remember how many of my political irienals have striven to crush me, and how mare done; and when I remember how many of my political irienals have striven to crush me, and how mare those and one of the relics (the last we often the most arduous and devoted political ordered as sailant is light and truth, and free, full discussion. Once despect was to be attained, Mr. Tiffany could have active the crush me, and how mare are done; and when I remember how many of my political injuries are many avenues open to a wince no other cause. If a legitimate political object was allant is light and truth, and free, full discussion. Once despect that the dark are many avenues open to a wince no other cause. If a legitimate political object was allant is light and truth, and free, full discussion. Once despect that the dark and how often the done of the strip cannot be doubted. Ages of experts with the arts of duplicity, if what is alleged be the dark, and thus stab the rights of their fellow-early necessary to the dark, and thus stab the rights of their fellow-early neces in the arts of duplicity, if what is alleged be the dark, and thus stab the rights of their fellow-early neces in the arts of duplicity, if what is alleged be the dark, and thus stab the right of the Early necessary to the dark and thus stab the right of the Early necessary to the dark and thus stab the right of the Early necessary to the dark and thus stab the right of the Early necessary to the dark and thus stab the right of the Early necessary to the dark and thus stab the right of the Early necessary to the dark and thus stab the right of the Early necessary to the particular the dark and thus stab the right of the Early necessary the dark and thus stab the right of the Early necessa to weed out the partial between the partial be

This is a most alarming announcement, and will, LER associate himself with men "who hunt in the enemy, far more numerous than they were packs, and mangle as they prey?" A gulf of beat a retreat with enormous loss. desire to see our free institutions perpetuated. A few years since, and a similar attempt of political clergymen to mingle in the fierce war of rival political reproductions ostensibly got up for the purpose of effecting what has been called sone idea reforms,' are snares for tender consciences—contrivances to enable unscrupulous leaders to turn to selfish account the honest convictions of credulous. impracticablity must ever seperate men of printunate for mankind, that few men could be prime ministers, as the knowledge of the abandoned profligacy of the human mind should be

> with the greatest satisfaction, to feel that the duty entrusted to one's hands, has been faithfully performed. Every just man desires to stand well with his own conscience; but how much more acute must be the satisfaction, when a doubt even those who have assisted in pulling an eminent man from his lofty position, are compelled to admit, that they can find no fault in the administration with which he was entrusted .-Mankind has ever been the same, and there looms up in the mind's memory two prominent examples to prove the ingratitude and folly of our race-Socrates, a Christian centuries before the advent of Christianity, and He who spoke as never man spoke. That which may be considered a personal mistortune to Gov. Bigler, will prove an advantage not only to himself, but to the public generally. He has been tried by the severest test-the fire of persecution-and comes from the overheated furnace uninjured, like Shadback from the Babylonian, only to be elevated to higher dignities, and stamped with the approval of those who were foremost in his condemnation. In every quarter, we hear his opponents declare that his administration was a model in its character, and worthy of all commendation. Many justify their opposition by asserting, that it was necessary, to reach other matters not connected with himself, and thus pay an unwilling tribute to his worth and rectitude. Cthers declared him a man without guile, clear in his conceptions of right, with courage to assert it, and declare that their opposition to him was intended to reach beyond the Potomac to remind the dwell-She ers in that quarter that there is such a thing as Northern public opinion. The press which was formerly Whig, teemed

with statements like these, to illustrate their Such is opposition to Gov. Bigler, and thereby unwittingly vindicate his administration. Nowhere, in the respectable portion of the Press, have we met with a single deeclaration of mismanagement, mistake or inattention to his duties as a Governor so universally approved, subjected cise neither control nor influence. That he ssession of them in excess might be dangerous with in our ranks, is apparent from their subse-

The public acts of Gov. Bigler have proved and the Constitution clothe them. He is des-

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. A CREAT BATTLE FOUGHT:

sand of the Allies Killed .- A Hard Day's ly been arranged by the Russian commanders Fighting .- Terrible Slaughter of the French. within and without Sebastopol, was most glori--Decline in Breadstuffs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26. The American steamship Baltic arrived here the plains. Not less than 600 dead bodies lay most opprobrious character-that of public in- this morning with Liverpool dates to the 15th, being four days later than the previous advices.

The news is of a most important character. The Liverpool grain market showed a decline

The Russians attacked the right of the allied teem a bad man, although he may be their dear- forces before Sebastopol on the 5th. A great est friend, nor can they thoroughly despise a battle ensued with terrible loss on both sides .estimable privileges; but of what avail is that privilege now, if a Know-Nothing who has sworn to compels all to pay for their support, whether they enemy. From this inward esteem of virtue, and that of the allies at 5,000. The battle lastwhich the noblest cherish, and which the most ed an entire day. Immediately after the Rusbase cannot expel, it follows, that virtue is the sians made another sortie and attacked the left only safe bond of union on which we can de- wing of the Allies, which was composed of the pend. Most of those which the ancients drove French, who repulsed them with a loss of one from their employments, to the disgrace of the thousand. The Russian accounts say they cap-State, they were glad to welcome back with tured one of the enemies batteries, spiked their guns, and repulsed the French with terrible

Despatches have been sent to England for re-

It is rumored that Russia is now willing to and the happiness and harmony of the people. treat with Austria on the basis of the four con-No speculative theories, crude and uncompre- ditions which have been already published. It hended, could find favor in a practical mind is believed, however, that this is only a ruse

It is reported that there is a rupture in the

The London San says we have still later qualities of our nature, and the permanent pros- news from the Crimea, and some of a very imperity of the State. Transient advantages, to portant character. We had always believed be followed with depressing results, were by that Sebastopol could not be taken until another bim discountenanced and rebuked, even at the regular battle had taken place with the enemy, of the Allies. The Russians still retain possesexpense of his own popularity. He acted as and we had again proved our decided superiori-Milton wrote, not to gain momentary eclat, but ty in the field. This conflict is now decided. haste for reinforcements to their respective to leave a mark of distinction upon the age in On the 4th instant all was ripe for storming countries. All the steamers in port have been which he lived, and elevate the thoughts of Sebastopol. The French and English batteries chartered to convey troops to the Crimea, and those by whom he was to be succeeded. Had were only 150 metres from the point of attack, even the Europa has been detained to assist in he consulted his own personal interest, to the when the Russians made another effort, which, their conveyance. There seems to be a destance of the conveyance of the conveyanc probable detriment of public affairs and private as might have anticipated, has completely failmorals, there were many avenues open to a ed. We hear from a despatch of the 6th inst., Allies to keep their footing before Sebastopol,

The Russians must have lost 9,000 men.

This stubborn battle lasted the whole day. Nor have our gallant Allies been idle.

At the same time the division of General Forez repulsed the enemy. The French troops, energetically led by him. repulsed the enemy with the loss of 1000 men.

This brilliant victory has not been achieved without loss by the Allies, on whose arms it reflects the highest bonor. We could not hope for a bloodless victory under such circumstances. But we may, on

the failure of this last attempt, look forward to speedy intelligence of the fall of Sebastopol, and the final triumph of the Allied arms. Paris. Nov. 13 .- The Minister of War has received the following despatch from General

"BEFORE SEBASTOFOL, NOV. 6. "The Russian army, increased by reinforgements from the Danube and the Southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked vesterday the right of the English position before

"The English army maintained the battle with the most remarkable solidity, supported by a portion of General Bosquet's division. "The enemy, much more numerous than us,

was driven back with enormous loss, estimated at 8,000 to 9,000 men. "This obstinate struggle lasted throughout the

whole of the day.

Canrobert:-

"At the same time, on my left wing, General Forey had to drive back a sortie of the garrison. The troops led by him drove back the enemy

into the town, with a loss of 1,000 men. "This brilliant feat of arms, which was not achieved without some loss to the Allies, reflects the highest honor upon our armies. "The siege continues regularly."

VIENNA, Saturday, Nov. 11. The English Embassy has received an authen-

tic despatch from Varna, dated Sebastopol, Nov. 4th, in the morning, announcing that a general assault was to take place that day, every thing being favorable.

We have received the following from a Third Edition of the Morning Post.

"The latest intelligence bears date Oct. 28th at 8 o'clock in the morning. The fact of chiefest importance, under this day's intelligence, is an announcement that the General Commanders of the Allied forces have determined on relinquishing Balaklava and shifting the point of communication with the fleets to a bay nearer Sebastopol and immediately opposite the left wing of the French camp.

"The details of the affair of the 25th impute the grossest cowardice of the Torks. It is declared that these men not only deserted the redoubts of which they were in charge, on the appearance of the Russian cavalry in their front, out they did so without giving the due alarm to the forces in their rear of the approach of the

"The Earl of Cardigan, on receiving the order to charge the enemy's cavalry, delivered by the hand of Captain Nolan, of the Quartermaster General's Department, the advance of the enemy up an assent of considerable sharpness, upon the top of which the redoubts deserted by the enemy were erected. Here the most disastrous carnage occurred. Lord Cardigan had his horse shot under him, and received a wound in his leg from a lance.

Captain Nolan was shot through the heart. "The 93d Highlanders and the Royal Horse Artillery, repaired this check on their arrival but the enemy having formed on another hill, opened fire from their guns, which the Scots Greys were ordered to charge. This regiment with its hereditary bravery, but after driving the enemy from their guns, was met by a mur derous fire from infantry concealed amongst the

"At 4 P. M., the battle ceased, and the two opposing armies faced each other, each appantly unwilling to renew the attack.

"The force in the rear is said to consist of

bout 32,000 troops. "The attack of the 26th, which had evidentos in its results for the Allied forces. tillery mowed down the enemy by hundreds Two thousand killed and wounded were left on in a space not exceeding four English acres.

"The officer who captured Lord Dunkellin has been himself captured in turn. He is a remarkable fine man of noble bearing. On his being brought in, he was taken to the Duke of Cambridge's tent.

"About 15 Russian officers have been taken. "The bombardment of the fortress continues The high buildings within the walls are riddled

"The French Battalions are within 300 yards, and our own trenches are not more than 400 yards from the wall.

"Lientenant Buller of the 57th has had his

foot blown off in the trenches. "Jemmy Macdonald has nine lives. At Alma he had a horse shot under him; at Balaklava he had another shot; and his cocked hat was knocked off by the enemy without doing

him serious injury." VIENNA, Friday, Nov. 10 .- Prince Ghika made his entrance into Jessy on the 7th Nov. 60,000 Russians are concentrated in Bessa-

Omar Pacha has been ordered to move immediately into Moldavia, to commence operations against the Russians in Bessarabia.

The War in Asia. The Turks have taken up their winter quarters at Kars-the Russians, at Tiflis.

The War News.

By the foreign news of this morning, it will be seen that a bloody battle has been fought before Sebastopol, and if we can judge of the tone of the English press, much to the disadvantage sion of the City, and the Allies have sent in het perate struggle going on just now among the