THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 8, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

OLD VIRGINIA!

☞Returns from 138 Counties foot up a majority 10,150 for HENRY A. WISE the Democratic candidate for Governor. Six counties yet to hear from gave Gen. Pierce a majority of 90. The Democrats have carried every Congressional District but one, and have an overwhelming majority in the Legislature. The Philadelphia *News*, and all the other know nothing Whig papers in Pennsylvania regarded the defeat of the Democracy by 20,000 as *certain*—and, by their deliberate and premeditated falsehood, induced their *brethren* of the dark lantern order to lose at least a million of dollars on the result. Many of their friends staked and lost nearly every thing they had in the world. Let no man hereafter put his trust in know nothing calculations, for sooner or later, he will sink beneath the waves of its corruption. It appears that Mr. Wise has received nineteen thousand more votes than was given to Gen. Pierce at the last Presidential election!

Terrible Hail Storm.

☞The Columbia (S. C.) Times of May 29, says:—"That hail fell in that locality, on the level, to the depth of four inches, some of the stones measuring ten inches in circumference, and others four inches long—killing hogs, fish, birds, fowls and insects. In some places it was piled up to the depth of six feet."

In Berks County, Pennsylvania, there was also a severe hail storm on the 14th ult., as we learn from the Reading Gazette. "It fell in such a mass that in places where the rain drove it together, it was from three to five feet deep. Many of the stones were the size of hens' eggs." This accounts for the recent chilliness of the air.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That the last Know-Nothing *Reform* Legislature of Pennsylvania introduced a Bill to give to *colored* persons *all* the rights now enjoyed by the free white men of this Commonwealth, and were only checked in their efforts by an instrument called the *Constitution!*

It nearly doubled the Banking Capital of the State!

It passed a law which is nearly equal to giving away the great Public Improvements of Pennsylvania Rail-Road company or a million and a half of dollars annually!

It repealed the License Law, and substituted an act to *promote* Drunkenness, by which the people's Treasury is defrauded out of upwards of two hundred thousand dollars annually, all of which must be collected in taxes from the sweat of the tax payers' brow!

It passed a Law nearly doubling the pay of its own members!!

It passed a Law through the lower House to remove the seat of government from Harrisbug to Philadelphia; a measure which, if finally successful, will add millions of dollars to the public debt, and place the people of the State at the mercy of the *Speculators* of a city now governed by corruption of the most diabolical character!

Owing to the corruption of its K. N. members, it was unable to elect a U. S. Senator, one of it plainest and most important duties.

Here are a few of the *real* planks in the K. N. *platform*, which admit of no doubt—none of which, however, are to be found in the little book which is represented as containing K. N. principles—a book only designed to *deceive*:

FARMERS and TAX PAYERS the issue is a plain one. If you love these things—then encourage Know-Nothing Midnight Lodges. If you disapprove of them, then array yourselves, like *true* Americans, under the great Banner of DEMOCRACY, and contend fearlessly for its glorious principles.

"SAM" A NATIVE OF ROME.—Martin Luther gave this account of the order which bears very decided resemblance in many respects to the present organization:

"In Italy there was a particular order of friars called *Fratres Ignorantiæ*, that is, *Brethren of Ignorance*, who took a solemn oath that they would neither know, learn, nor understand anything at all, but answer all things with *Nescio*, "*I know nothing*."—*Luther's Table Talk, No.* 437.

THE LIQUOR LAW!

The people seem to be moving in every quarter for the REPEAL of the iniquitous JUG Law passed by the last K. N. Legislature, and approved by a K. N. Governor. That it will be swept out of existence by the popular voice of next October, no man in his senses can doubt. We have no hesitation in proclaiming ourselves in favor of its speedy repeal. We have always considered *Political* Temperance a humbug, and we are now fully satisfied on this point. Whilst KING, of Cambria County, was the avowed candidate of the *Temperance* men, he *dodged* the vote on this question fearing that it might interfere with his *political* prospects in future—and many of the men who supported the measure throughout, drank probably a pint of brandy or whiskey every day they were in Harrisburg! To suppose that such a code of *morals* can result in *reform* is perfectly ridiculous. Whilst corrupt *politicians* are using the Temperance Question as a mere *hobby*, the cause itself is perishing for want of *moral* aid. Dealers in Liquor, Beer, and Ale, are *now* selling in open violation of the *law*: and, if *temperance* laws are not enforced, what is the use of passing them?

REPUDIATION.

☞We learn from the Philadelphia *Argus* that the K. N. Treasurer of that City refuses to receive *Relief* notes in payment of Taxes, notwithstanding these shinplasters were issued on the *authority of the State* at a time when the *Whigs* (now Know-Nothings) accidentally controlled the affairs of this Commonwealth. The Treasurer, it seems, is acting upon instructions from the authorities at Harrisburg! The last K. N. Legislature added millions of trash like this to our banking capital, which will eventually swindle the people by wholesale. A man may receive it in payment for his farm, his crop, or his marketing, and yet not be able to pay even his taxes with the filthy stuff!! The people have suffered *midnight Lodges* to control their taxes, and dreadful will be the suffering they will experience in consequence thereof. We take consolation in the fact that the *Bedford Gazette* never failed to *warn* them of their danger!

☞By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary" located at Rainsburg, in this county, will open for the reception of Pupils early in August, and we sincerely hope it may meet with liberal encouragement. There is no good reason why it should not become one of the valuable Institutions of the Commonwealth. The location is fine—the building good—the country healthy and beautiful—and the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood, upright, moral, kind and obliging.

☞The following communication from our worthy friend, Maj. Taliaferro, was intended for our last issue, but omitted for want of room. It loses none of its interest, however, from the fact that Mr. Wise's majority is several thousand more than we supposed it would be this time last week. The K. N's who kept *dogging* the Major on the street, on the receipt of their *first news*, which always elects Whiggery, must feel considerably *flat* just now.

For the Bedford Gazette.

Gen. BOWMAN:—

Permit a native born citizen of the good old commonwealth of Virginia, the VIRGIN State of our glorious Confederation, to congratulate you, Sir, and the sterling, unflinching Democracy of Bedford county, on the result of the recent contest for *Principles* in the "Old Dominion; a WISE defeat of a midnight faction seeking to destroy the Platform of the Democracy and sap the foundation of Religion, Law, and Order, making all these a bye-word and reproach, and the Constitution like unto *rotten* Massachusetts—the State of *Hiss*—to be hissed at in all time to come—unless she repent of her evil doings, and cause her 3000 apostate Ministers of the Gospel to return to their sacred desks as preachers of righteousness and not of K. N. debauchery; if, indeed, they have not entirely forfeited the confidence and respect of all good citizens, which, I fear, is the fact.

Virginia, the land of Washington, of Jefferson, of Madison, of Patrick Henry, of Lee, and a host of other Heroes and Sages of the Revolution, is not the State to give way to Know Nothing Infidelity, Abolition Fanaticism, and Freesoilism. No, Sir. And now do I love *her* as my mother; and though it has been made my fortune in War and in Peace to be severed from her bosom for more than forty years, yet in a temporal sense she is the crown of my rejoicing.

With many and kind thanks to my K. N. friends in this section of the "Old Keystone State," who have, during the few past days, *officiously* stepped aside to inquire "if the Major had heard of the Virginia election, and of the defeat of his gallant friend, Henry A. Wise, by some twenty thousand majority for his Nix Wisser opponent," are now respectfully referred to this short letter to the Bedford Gazette, with the remark that the handle of the *Jug* of Virtue and Patriotism has always been on one side in Virginia, and Henry A. Wise holds it firmly in his Giant grasp, being full of *Constitutional* Liquor, "good for Man and Beast," but certain death to K. N's, whether living in the South or in the North! I am truly happy at this great result of right over wrong—happy that the Administration of President Pierce has been vindicated—that pure morality has been promoted—and now, when it shall have pleased the Almighty to pour out His Spirit upon us as in times past, and cause another glorious revival of vital religion in our midst, I may then be enabled to lift up my eyes [illegible] old Simeon of old and say, "Lord, let thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

Yours, Sincerely,

Law. Taliaferro.

SPEECH OF MR. BUCHANAN AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY DINNER IN LONDON:

The inauguration dinner of the exhibition season of 1855 attracted on Saturday, May 6, a brilliant assemblage, within the walls of the Royal Academy, London. From two o'clock, at which hour the doors were opened, until six, the Ministers of State, many magnificent patrons of art among the nobility, and others distinguished in politics, law, literature and science, continued to arrive and to apply themselves with keen artistic relish to the inspection of the paintings in the various rooms. The "fusion" of rank, wealth and parliamentary eminence, with the artist world, was no less complete than gratifying; and many interesting groups might be seen, in which sing with artists whose [illegible] the merits of the more remarkable paintings. At six o'clock about one hundred and eighty gentlemen sat down to dinner in the east room, the chair being taken by the President of the Royal Academy, Sir C. L. Eastlake.

During the evening the President said that the next toast which he begged to introduce was the "health of the foreign ministers, who had deigned on this occasion to be their guests." (Cheers.)—He had to regret the absence of some of those invited, and among them the representatives of those gallant nations now our special allies; but they were honored by the presence of others who might here recognize the perpetual alliance which it was the province of the arts of peace to promote.—(Cheers.)

MR. BUCHANAN.—After what fell from my noble friend (Lord Palmerston) on a former occasion, who said I had no right to call myself a foreign minister at all, (a laugh), I am inclined to think I have no right to address you, but although I might plead this privilege, I am not disposed to do it on this occasion. The foreign ministers who represent the different nations of the world at this court must be very ungrateful indeed if they did not feel sentiments of deep gratitude towards the British people and the numerous noble societies that adorn this country. We have received the kindest attentions from all, and it is a natural and necessary consequence that this should produce feelings of response, not only on our own part, but also on the part of the countries we represent. (Cheers.) We feel it to be a great privilege to be present on occasions of this kind. The arts have been brought to great perfection in this country, and when we review the pages of history we find one thing to be constantly the fact, that civilization, and above all, liberty, are the best foster mothers of the arts. (Cheers.) Painting and sculpture sprung into existence almost at once, like Minerva from the head of Jupiter, when Greece became free; and I believe it may be said to be a remarkable fact, that they sprang almost at once to a point of excellence which has not since been exceeded in any country in the world. For my own part, not having had an opportunity in my own country of seeing expensive galleries, or many specimens of the perfection to which the arts have been brought in this country, everything wears an air of novelty in this exhibition that has inspired me with delight, and I shall remember the present evening when I return to my native land as one of the most agreeable and instructive of my whole life. (Cheers.) But, although the taste and immagination may be gratified by the specimens of art here collected, I cannot help admiring that noble institution of England—an English dinner. (Cheers and laughter.) I have enjoyed the privilege of feasting with you, and after enjoying the feast of reason and the flow of soul, in surveying the pictures hung upon these walls. I have been highly delighted to enjoy a more material feast of this sort. I return you the thanks of my colleague and myself, and I am sure I may also thank you in the name of every member of the diplomatic corps.—(Cheers.)

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE.—English papers mention the suicide of a Mr. Roylstone, who, ten years ago, was worth one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, which he has since squandered in the gratification of his appetite. He had agents in China, Mexico, Canada, and other places, to supply him with the rarest delicacies—and a single dish, sometimes, cost him fifty pounds. At length, on the 15th of last April, nothing was left him but a solitary guinea, a shirt, and a battered hat. He bought a woodcock with the guinea, which he had served up in the highest style of the culinary art.—He gave himself two hours for an easy digestion, and then jumped into the Thames from Westminster bridge.

A collision occurred in Boston Bay on Tuesday night, as a consequence of which two ladies were left upon a wreck to drift about at the mercy of the winds and waves during the recent storm. They were rescued after being on the wreck more than twenty-four hours.

From the Philadelphia Argus.

ALL HAIL VIRGINIA!

The Champion of Civil and Religious Liberty!

A Voice from Independence Hall!

PENNSYLVANIA SENDS GREETING TO THE OLD DOMINION.

As was anticipated, the meeting in Independence Square last evening, was a demonstration worthy the occasion, and the principles it was called to endorse. The meeting was no common one. Since the adoption of the Federal Constitution such a crisis has not occurred in the political history of our country. The Hartford Convention treason was confined to a few Eastern States, and was therefore comparatively powerless, but Know Nothingism has amalgamated with abolitionism, and penetrated the entire Northern and Western States, while in the East everything, save the Democratic party, lies dead at its feet. With such victories to stimulate them to action, no marvel that when the contest came in Virginia, the key to the South, intense anxiety was felt by the lovers of civil and religious freedom as to the result. Loud and defiant boasts were sent forth by the Know-Nothing organs and their allies, that the like triumphs which had attended their efforts in other States, would follow them in the Old Dominion. Though confessedly opposed to civil and religious freedom, and allied to a faction which by legislative enactments had repudiated the Constitution, and set at defiance the power of the States, still, with matchless effrontery, they invaded the soil of Virginia, and sought to trample under foot those principles which had been enunciated by a Washington and a Jefferson.

But in this they were mistaken. They had undertaken a task more than equal to their capacities for lying, cheating and juggling. They judged old Virginia by the same standard they did Massachusetts with her treason-loving population. They vainly hoped that the bait gilded with specious poisons would be swallowed by the Constitutional men of old Virginia. Such was not the case. From one end of the Commonwealth to the other, from the centre to the circumference the alarm was sounded, and when the day of contest came the enemy was driven from her territory covered with shame and disgrace. It was this achievement, so momentous in its consequence that caused the demonstration of last night, and made each patriot's heart beat with quickened impulse as he witnessed the steady tread of the vast column of freemen that passed onward to the Mecca of Republicanism, from thence to send their greetings to the Old Dominion. Each ward was paraded with transparencies bearing appropriate mottoes, while the strains of martial music, mingled with the shouts of thousands, filled the air with inspiration. The scene in old Independence Square will never be forgotten. It was a sure forerunner of that victory which awaits the Democracy in this State. The meeting was called at 7½ o'clock, but the different sections of the consolidated city did not arrive upon the ground until after 9 o'clock. The southern wards formed at Passyunk road and Washington street; the western ner of Frankford road and Hanover street, and the north-western wards at the corner of Broad and Coates streets, and proceeded to the square, accompanied by bands of music.

At about half-past seven o'clock, Col. Florence arose, and called the meeting to order.

MR. FLORENCE said:—In undertaking the pleasing duty of presenting to you the list of names which will be submitted as the officers of this meeting, I am sure I may be indulged in a few remarks that this great occason seems to inspire. I congratulate the twenty thousand persons present that they have assembled spontaneously, upon this sacred ground, to return thanks to Almighty God that the spread of heresy has been stayed in the land where repose the bones of the great father of this country.—God be praised that these twenty thousand men have come together in one common mind, to assure our brethern in Virginia that we are with them heart and soul, and return to them thanks for the noble deed they consummated on last Thursday.

As a bright and happy coincidence, as many freemen in the city of New York are now assembled in Tammany Hall, sending up shouts in honor of the same great occasion, and it is our duty to unite with our brethren in New York by sending them greetings of congratulations on this, the mutual occasion, of rejoicing.

The following was read and despatched to the meeting in Tamany Hall, New-York:—

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1855.

To the Chairman of the Democratic Meeting Tamany Hall, New York.

The Democracy of Philadelphia assembled this evening to the number of 20,000, in Independence Square, within sound of the tocsin of American Liberty, desire to interchange congratulations with their brethren in Virginia, and pledge the Keystone, in her next contest, to stand by the side of the *old Dominion*.

Mr. Florence then read a letter from Ex-Gov. Bigler, in which he regretted exceedingly his inability to attend and take part in the proceedings of the meeting, convened to rejoice over so glorious a victory in Virginia. Though absent he hoped he would not for that reason be lost to the spirit of the occasion.

The letter was received with loud and continued applause.

Mr. Florence continued:

It is fitting and inspiriting to the hearts of the patriots of America to come together, under a call for a union meeting, and as that meeting, is of the united Democracy, let us, in the name of the Democracy of the city of Philadelphia, in the language of St. Paul, say, in all heart and spirit to those in New York, assembled at old Tamany, "Let brotherly love continue." [Applause.]

As it would perhaps be intrusive, if not improper, to further detain you before the meeting is fully organized, I shall at once proceed to the discharge of my duty, by reading the list of officers of this meeting.

[*Officers names omitted for want of room.*]

The meeting being thus organized, Mr. Robbins, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Accept my thanks for the distinguished honor you have conferred on me, by selecting me for your presiding officer on this very important occasion.

The victory which we meet to celebrate, is one of the utmost moment to the welfare of our country.—It is a triumph of long established national principles over error and fanaticism. And in the opinion of many intelligent men, it is the most important victory that has been achieved since the great contest between Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, which resulted in the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency of the United States.

Our opponents, with their secret organization, swept over the Northern and Northwestern States like a tornado, and their progress was never checked or arrested until they tried their strength in the old patriotic State of Virginia.

They boastingly told Mr. Wise that he would be defeated by some twenty or thirty thousand; but he, nothing daunted, buckled on his armor, and met the question openly and boldly, and instead of being defeated, he was elected by ten or twelve thousand majority.

We, therefore, gentlemen, have great cause to rejoice at the result, and we have reason to believe that Pennsylvania will profit by the illustrious example set by her by Virginia.

The President then introduced the Hon. John Cadwalader.

Mr. Cadwalader's Speech.

Jno Cadwalader, Esq., said, Fellow Democrats, bretren in a righteous cause, this is no ordinary occasion on which we meet together. The two great seats of commerce in the United States—New York and Philadelphia—are to-night simultaneously assembled for the purpose of exchanging their mutual congratulations and heralding forth their approbation to the fellow Democrats in every section of the Union, on a occasion of which the interest can only be measured by the importance of the late crisis, in which the security of the union of States has been involved in peril as yet unsurpassed in our national history. The Union has hitherto depended upon the faithful agency of Democratic Republicans in protecting the rights of all classes who were threatened with oppression from intolerance. Political intolerance had threatened one class—religious intolerance another. Both kinds of intolerance had been combined for the oppression of the third. [Applause.]

The Democratic party, regardless of temporary self interest, has fearlessly, on every occasion, been at hand for the rescue of all. (Applause.) Their political strength, as the reward of this political virtue has hitherto been founded on their alliance with the agricultural population and with our naturalized fellow-citizens, both of which classes in return for the protection of the Democracy, have always been united in the support of Democratic principles. I conceive that the late election in Virginia was a triumph over a band of conspirators, insidiously associated for the purpose of sowing dissension between the agricultural population and the naturalized Americas. Regarding its importance in this light, I would ask the attention of the meeting to a few hasty observations on the character of the agricultural interest of which the Democracy has thus been the recognized protectors. Generally, throughout the Union, the agricultural population, particularly that more remote from our Atlantic seaports, has found an immunity from oppressive taxation in that economical system of limited expenditure in affairs of government, for which our party was contrasted so strongly with their political opponents, who had always cultivated an alliance with the commerical classes in comparative disregard of the agricultural interest. All the fiscal agents of enlarged financial operations—all artificial regulations of commerce, tending to extravagant outlays—had been of anti-Democratic parentage. The consequence was a natural reliance of the farmer on his Democratic protectors, and a reciprocal support of the Democracy by those who enjoyed the benefit of this protection. But the particular agricultural interest which depended on this protection was that of the planter in the slaveholding States.

Our sister States of the South had united with us under a general government, upon Constitutional pledges of immunity from interference in their domestic affairs. The domestic institutions of these States would have been sacrificed with a total disregard of the Constitution, if they had not received the unwavering support of the Democracy. Our naturalized fellow-citizens depended, in like manner, on the Democracy for the protection of these equal rights, privileges and immunities, against which anti-Democratic influence had been unceasingly exerted from the days of the alien and sedition laws.—Now, these two interests, in alliance with the Democracy, especially with the Democracy of the North, had always hitherto been able to resist successfully every kind of intolerant oppression. The purpose of Know-Nothingism is, and has been, as I have already stated, to sever this union of the Agriculturist and the naturalized American. Know-Nothings have been the agents relied on by opponents of Democracy to sow the seeds of dissension between these hitherto associated classes.

Had the Know-Nothing faction succeeded in the Virginia election, the success would have been proclaimed as a sure proof that the Southern Democracy were faithless to naturalized Americans. This would have been the means of exciting in the minds of our naturalized fellow citizens a feeling of hostility to the population of the slave-holding States, resulting in hostility to their local institutions. The conspirators against our national freedom had hopes, by such artifices, of depriving the Democracy of the aid of the naturalized American population, without which aid the Democracy would have been incapable [illegible] the rights of the people [illegible] themselves? I will tell you now. Before the end of the first year of General Taylor's Presidency, it become apparent to every man of ordinary intelligence that the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency of the United States must be successful at the election of 1852. During more than two years preceding that election the members of the Democratic party had therefore been recruited by accessions of unfaithful mercenaries, corrupt auxiliaries, pretending to belong to the party, but, in truth, possessed of none of its sterling principles—members if only in name.

The party, swelled thus in numbers, by spurious pretenders to membership, was unable to discard those by whose vote its apparent majorities had been augmented. In the distribution of patronage, such of these men as scrambled into office (God grant they may be few, of course, did not become Know-Nothings. Those who were disappointed in their expectations of office, became traitors. (Great applause.) Their treachery was at first secret, in order that it might be more effective. This was the origin of Know-Nothingism. At first it astonished and paralyzed the Democracy. They found their organization tainted, without being able to discover the source of its impurity. Treachery lurked in every quarter where first no means of detection were at command. The remedy was first discerned by our late honored Chief Magistrate, William Bigler. His plan of the campaign of Pennsylvania in 1854 was that which had been followed by the present Governor elect of Virginia. Gov. Bigler, like Henry A. Wise, saw truly that open canvass, in which traitors and skulking recreants were fearlessly denounced and openly challenged to come forth from their hiding places, and avow democratic principles, the fruits of Democratic organization would be restored. In its restoration he saw and foretold Know-Nothingism's extinction. At the outset of the Pennsylvania canvass the honored candidate was, by the hand of Providence stricken down and languished under disease, from which he did not recover until the eve of the election. He had little more than time to make the canvass in Philadelphia. Here alone, between the June and October elections of 1854, there was a gain to our cause of no fewer than 5000 votes. Had he been able to make a similar canvass throughout the State, he would have been triumphantly elected. (Applause.)

Mr. Wise, under her auspices, had commenced his canvass with [illegible] determination, and by the blessing of Providence had been sustained in his almost superhuman toil until its triumphant completion. [Applause.] Truth cannot be repeated too frequently by and [illegible] Democracy that Virginia has never failed to [illegible] Democratic electors for the Presidency. The champion of our faith, who was honored by the [illegible] of such a constituency, and whose merit [illegible] a like honor on those who selected him, [illegible] the Democracy of the slaveholding States [illegible] protection of the naturalized American is [illegible] return for his fidelity to their constitutions. [Renewed and continued Applause.]

In order not to [illegible] upon the time of others I will not pursue this [illegible] thought to its obvious conclusions. We are [illegible] led to celebrate the funeral of an extinct faction [illegible] It would be our own fault if we dug it up [illegible] grave in which it was buried, and give it new life [illegible] if not already killed, it had received its death [illegible] in Virginia, and it could not survive the triumphant [illegible] cess of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in [illegible] next.

While Mr. Cadwalader [illegible] speaking the following despatch was received [illegible] the Chairman of the Mass Meeting in New [illegible] was received with three cheers:

[illegible] YORK, May, 1855.

Your despatch is received [illegible] here are thousands assembled in front of [illegible] all. 100 guns have been ordered in honor [illegible] ting. The Democracy of the Empire State [illegible] their brethren of the Keystone State, and pledge [illegible] selves to stand side by side with them in 18[illegible]

ISAIAH [illegible] Chairman.

[illegible] Tamany Hall.

Capt. A. [illegible]ech.

Mr. President and Fell[illegible]s:—A friend has suggested that the gates [illegible] ton Square ought to be opened, so that those [illegible] not get into this Square may go over there [illegible]e.) This is, indeed, a great gathering [illegible] freemen, with warm hearts and quick sympathies to respond to one of the most glorious victories in the history of Democratic triumph. Virginia has met the legions of the enemy and before her they have retreated vanquished. The patriotism and chivalry of the sons of the Old Dominion were too strong a barrier for the sectarian bigotry and rampant fanaticism which ran for a while like wild-fire over the land. There the torrent of heresy which deluged the North was checked and forced back with increased impetuosity to those dark and murky places from which it had its source. (Immense applause.)

Secret political organizations, as has been well said, will never succeed in this Republic. There can be no sympathy for men clubbed together with all the characteristics of Jacobins and Spanish conspirators. [Renewed applause.] Honest men are truthful. What they do may be seen in the broad sun light. Not so with those of this dark lantern oligarchy. Their plots are hatched at midnight, and in mysterious hiding places. Is this manly? Rather is it not cowardly and unworthy of men?

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
Eternal years of God are hers;
But Error wounded writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

[Applause.]

The Constitution of these United States was not framed in secret. The deliberations of the fathers of the country were not in gloomy rooms by the fitful glare of dark lanterns. Nor were citizens invested with their rights and immunities without notice. (Applause.) Secrecy does not belong to our institutions. Secret political organizations are to us noxious exotics, transplanted from the hot beds of European despotism. (Loud and continued applause.) If for a time they flourish, we may well exclaim with the Roman poet, *O! Miseras hominum mentes! O! pectora cæca!*

But the glad tidings from Old Virginia, have dispelled whatever of gloom there may have been.—The Democracy there, as they have ever done, and as they ever do every where, closely and gallantly followed out the teachings of its great apostle and expounder—Thomas Jefferson. We have met to tender them congratulations, it is meet that we should do so, and I am sure from the vast concourse before me there will rise up one loud, long and hearty shout for Old Virginia and Democratic principles.

Three cheers were given for old Virginia and Democratic principles.

The following brief but excellent letter from ex-governor BIGLER was read at the meeting:

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, May 31st, 1855.

Dear Florence—I regret exceedingly my inability to participate in the proceedings to-night as a speaker, as so kindly and flatteringly desired by the Committee, but I hope I shall not, for that reason, be lost to the spirit of the occasion. Virginia first triumphed over the insidious and seductive influence of Know-Nothingism; but Pennsylvania, with her candidate for Governor, was the first to declare a war of extermination against the heresy, and up to this hour a Pennsylvania Governor has the only official paper on record discarding the doctrines of the dark lantern oligarchy."

Your friend, WM. BIGLER.

To Hon. T. B. Florence.

KNOW NOTHING-ISM AS IT IS!!

CHRISTIAN! READ! PAUSE! REFLECT!

And the Lord said unto Cain, Where is Abel, thy brother? And he said, I KNOW NOT.—Gen. 4 c. 9 v.

And with Absalom went two hundred men out of Jerusalem, that were called, and they went in their simplicity, for they KNEW NOT ANY THING.

And the conspiracy was strong; for the people increased continually with Absalom.—2d Samuel, ch. 15, 11 and 12 verses.

Then Jesus said, Father, forgive them; for they KNOW NOT what they do.—Luke 23d ch. 34th v.

In these days of know-nothing bluster, it may be well, perhaps, to refer to some of the most prominent and important acts of the know-nothings, from the time when the illustrious founder of the order flourished to the present day, and ascertain, as far as we can, what classes of men have sustained and perpetuated it in different ages of the world. By way of directing the attention of our readers to a few circumstances connected with facts which we doubt not are familiar to them, we have extracted from the only record into which errors could not have crept, the [illegible] account of the [illegible] that Cain was the first know-nothing. That such is the fact is evident from his answer to the Lord—"I KNOW NOT." It is the very language employed by the Hindoos at this day whenever an inquiry is made of them in regard to their proceedings. As in the passage to which we refer, the inquirer is invariably met with the answer, "I KNOW NOT."

Mr. Cain was doubtless a better man than many of the know-nothings of our time, but he was not a model to hold up for imitation in aught save his know-nothingism. It is not denied that he stopped his brother's breath, but when accused of it he acted the know-nothing so well that he was only sent into the land of Nod, with a mark upon him such as the whole tribe must sooner or later receive.

From the days of Cain to the time of Noah, it seems, the know-nothings "increased continually," as they did afterwards when marshalled under Absalom, and they flourished until they had nearly swallowed up all parties, as they have the abolition party and infidel *isms* at this time. Noah was derided by them; but that gentleman pursued his legitimate business, and regarded them not. But when the party had become strong, and they began to quarrel for offices and position, and had "corrupted themselves," they went in a body, and the occurrences of that day broke up the party.

So effectually were they extinguished that we have no further account of know-nothingism until about the time of the conspiracy of Absalom against his father, King David. Then they again organized, and came out in full force in aid of Absalom. For a while "the people increased continually with Absalom." Ullman, the Hindoo. But the death of their leader Absalom, in the attempt to take the life of his father, proved as disastrous as any of the recent occurrences, not excepting the late Syracuse proceedings.

The next formidable know-nothing demonstration, after the death of Absalom, was during the earthly career of Jesus of Nazareth. Never before had they been so thoroughly organized, nor had they exhibited such malignity as then distinguished them. At Jerusalem they denounced the Saviour as a *foreigner*, who had come all the way from Galilee. The fact that he was a Galilean seemed the greatest cause of their hostility. Mistaking his mission, and supposing that he intended to establish an earthly kingdom at Jerusalem, they formed a secret conspiracy against him, and, by perjury before Pilate, they procured the order for the crucifixion. And on that occasion, that their true character might not be mistaken, Jesus so distinguished them in His prayer to His Father as to leave no room for cavil, by the emphatic appeal, "Father forgive them, for they *know not* what they do." Here is the authority of the Saviour that those who crucified him were *know-nothings*.

We have neither the space nor the inclination to dwell at a greater length upon the acts of know-nothings in the Old World. We have given enough at least to show the character of the leaders. In justice to their memory, however, we must state that among them all not one could be found who was so depraved as the foundor of the order in America—a wretch by the name of Hudson, but more generally known as "Ned Buntline."

And yet, notwithstanding the terrible history of know-nothingism in past ages, it is now represented by its advocates as a system better calculated than any other to advance the true interests of Americans. It is gravely claimed that its tenets, when once fairly understood and fully carried out, will usher in a period approximating quite closely to the millennium in the happiness of the people. Its doctrines are represented as purely American, and unobjectionable in any respect. By such statements well meaning men, democrats in principle, and recognized as such in party distinctions, are induced to unite with the order, and do not become aware of their degredation until they have taken oaths which they do not like to violate, but the observance of which is far worse.

It is recorded in history that one of the kings of Sparta, notorious for his tyranny and avarice, had in his presence chamber a statue of a beautiful woman, covered with the most costly robes and sparkling with jewels. Whenever a subject excited the fear of the monarch, he was invited to the palace, and there, in a magnificent chamber, scented with burning spices and lit with mellow light, induced to embrace the beautiful female. As the unthinking man approached, entranced by her angelic beauty, her arms opened and received him, at first with a gentle pressure; but soon, alas! the shrieks of the deluded victim gave evidence that he was pierced by the steel spikes that projected from her body, and that the beautiful woman was but an instrument of torture moved by the hands of a monster for his own selfish and unholy ends. Know-Nothingism to use a pretty strong figure, is that mock beauty; and the way the spikes that project from its body are already piercing the flesh of the deluded Democrats, who come to the presence chamber as bridegrooms to their brides, is a caution now, and will be more particularly so hereafter.—New York Republican.

Know Nothing Blisters!

"The bosom of America is open to receive, not only the opulent and respecaible stranger, but the oppressed and persecuted of ALL NATIONS AND OF ALL RELIGIONS, whom we shall welcome to a participation in ALL OUR RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES."—*Washington.*

"Our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions, MORE than our opinions in physics and geometry. To proscribe any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to office of trust and emolument unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right. It tends, also, to corrupt the principles of the very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing with a monopoly of worldly honors those who will externally profess and conform to it. Every person has an equal right to the honor and confidence of his fellow citizens, resulting, NOT FROM BIRTH, BUT FROM HIS ACTIONS, and their sense of them."—*Thomas Jefferson.*

"*Resolved*, That the liberal principles imbodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty, and the ASYLUM OF THE OPPRESSED OF EVERY NATION, HAVE BEEN CARDINAL PRINCIPLES IN THE DEMOCRATIC FAITH, and every attempt to ABRIDGE THE PRESENT PRINCIPLES OF BECOMING CITIZENS and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books."—*Resolution of the Baltimore Democratic Convention.*

"The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States—FOR THAT PURPOSE OBSTRUCTING THE LAWS OF NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS REFUSING TO PASS OTHERS TO ENCOURAGE THEIR MIGRATION HITHER, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land."

[*Declaration of Independence.*]

THE TORNADO NEAR JEFFERSON, ILLINOIS.—The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 14th, has the following account of the tornado near Jefferson, in that State, by which a house was literally carried off, and three persons were killed:

A cloud of a peculiar shape was first observed approaching from the northwest, and terminating in a funnel-shaped point, the apex towards and nearly reaching the earth. As it came nearer, it was discovered to be a whirlwind, rapidly revolving, and whirling up various objects, in which were plainly seen large sticks of wood, boards, small trees and chairs. It was coming towards our informants, but did not reach them, but turned to their right, described a semicircle, and fell upon a large frame house, torn off, and immediately the whole house was lifted from its foundation, literally torn to pieces, and the pieces carried up in the horrid vortex. The furniture in the house—all of it—shared the same fate; the weight of the articles appearing no obstacle to their ascent whatever. And now we come to a part of the narrative sad indeed to relate. In the house were nine persons. They were all drawn up into the air, and fell, at different distances and with great violence to the ground. The wife of one of the eye-witnesses, Mrs. Page, and two of her children, were instantly killed. All the other persons in the house were greatly injured.

The injuries, with two exceptions, consist of singular and heavy bruises all over the body. One man had his arm broken, and another his wrist badly sprained. Mr. Page only saved himself from being drawn up into the air by holding on to a large rock. The house stood upon four granite boulders. These were all moved several feet from their places.

The whirlwind went on and passed diagonally across a post and rail fence. Of this it tore up twenty rods so effectually, that there is not the slightest vestige of a fence remaining. Many of the fragments of the building, etc., fell to the ground from a great height. In coming down they fell nearly perpendicularly, and entered the ground like stakes. Hundreds were counted by our informant.

AN ADVENTURE WITH LIONS IN INDIA.—On the evening of the 14th of March two large lions were shot in the immediate vicinity of the cantonments at Deesa. At about 4 o'clock in the afternoon some natives brought intelligence that two strange animals had been near Old Deesa, and that none of the people knew what kind of quadrupeds they were. They were however declared to be neither cheetahs nor tigers. Captain Wyville, of Her-Majesty's 83d Regiment—a dead shot—immediately started in pursuit, accompanied by three or four natives. On reaching the place pointed out the captain found, to his astonishment, a full-grown lion and lioness. He, however, lost not a moment, but taking a cool and deliberate aim, lodged a leaden pill in the carcass of the "monarch of the forest," which brought him at once to the ground stone-dead. The lady, not being accustomed to such scenes, immediately dashed off with her new acquaintance, Captain Wyville, in full pursuit. On rounding a point in hopes of turning her flank, our gallant Nimrod found himself at once almost on the top of the infuriated beast. He had only time to jump from his horse before she was over his back, and had fastened upon one of the beaters. The poor fellow's peril now became imminent; but his two companions with courageous hearts came up to his rescue and attacked the brute with their swords. The spectacle now became awful, and inevitable death would have overtaken one or more of the brave beaters, had not Captain Wyville raised his rifle and shot the lioness through the head. The skill and dexterity of the shot was enhanced by the fact that the deviation of a hair's breadth from the true aim would most likely have carried the ball to the heart of one of his undaunted companions.—Capt. Wyville, however, seems to possess the eye of the eagle and nerves of iron. For courage and coolness the adventure has never been surpassed, and rarely if ever equalled. One of