

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 13, 1855.
G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Mineral Fountain.

DR. REAMER has just put in operation a splendid Mineral Fountain at his Drug and Book Store in Bedford, where he has a rich supply of the most choice flavored Syrups. Give him a call. The beverage is as wholesome as it is pleasant.

Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, of Baltimore, is expected to preach in the M. E. Church, of Bedford, on next Saturday and Sunday. He will remain in town several days.

Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, accompanied by his wife, is at the Bedford Springs, where they expect to remain for several weeks—and, although he has come here expressly to get rest, and recruit his health, still we hope to hear him preach frequently before he leaves. He will preach in the Presbyterian Church on next Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, and in the evening, Mr. C. is one of the eminent Divines of the age, and wherever the sound of his voice is heard, the power of the Gospel is proclaimed in all its purity. Those who had the pleasure of hearing him last summer, will rejoice to learn that he is again with us.

AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.—The address delivered by Rev. Mr. CLARK, of Chambersburg, on last Thursday evening, in the Presbyterian Church, was an intellectual treat of no ordinary character. We wish it had been heard by all our citizens. His brief Eulogy upon Rev. JOHN WESLEY was powerful, eloquent, and to the point. Many a man would "write a book" and not say as much.

EXAMINATION.

Our citizens had an opportunity recently of witnessing an examination of the Scholars under the charge of Mr. WM. W. CAMPBELL, Principal of the Bedford Male and Female Seminary, and we but give expression to the opinion of all present, when we say that it was such as to reflect the highest honor upon the Institution. Mr. C. is certainly master of his profession, and is competent to impart as good an education as can be obtained in any other Academy in the Commonwealth. We hope to see his school liberally patronized at the opening of the next session. It is worthy the encouragement of all our citizens, who should feel a deep personal interest in its welfare.

4th of July, 1855.

This glorious day was celebrated with unusual spirit in Bedford. At an early hour our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of bells, the firing of guns, and the best martial music to be found in the State, and the citizens of the surrounding neighborhood visited our town in large numbers.—At 10 o'clock the military made their appearance upon our streets, looking as neat and clean as a dollar just from the mint. The line consisted of the Bedford Rifles, Capt. SASSON, the Cumberland Valley Rifles, Capt. MAY, and the Bedford Cadets, Capt. BENEVOLE. The "Bedford Fire Company" joined the military, under the direction of Mr. GEO. D. SMITH, and made a fine appearance.

After performing a variety of evolutions, the soldiers and citizens marched to Denbigh's beautiful grove, near town, where a splendid dinner had been prepared by Mr. VALENTINE SEIDMAN of the "Globe Hotel."

Previous to partaking of the dinner, however, an Oration was delivered by G. H. SPANO, Esq., which, for beauty of style and eloquence of thought, was quite equal to any address we have ever heard upon a similar occasion. His views were expansive, liberal, and patriotic in an eminent degree, and the ease and elegance with which they were delivered attracted general admiration and applause. He had but few notes, and seldom referred to them. Mr. S. is, we have no doubt, destined to become eminent in his profession and highly useful to his native State as a member of the great Democratic Party. He would adorn any station.

At the close of Mr. Spano's Address, Fr. JORDAN, Esq., addressed the "Fire Company" in an appropriate manner.

The entertainments of the Day were concluded by an "Exhibition" on the part of the young gentlemen connected with the Bedford Academy, which terminated in a manner highly creditable to themselves and the Institution of which they are pupils. The Hollidays Brass Band discoursed sweet music on the occasion.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

The Ladies of Bedford presented the "Cadeaux" with a handsome Flag on the morning of the 4th of July, having selected Mr. ROBERT W. FRASER, Jr., as their Orator on the occasion—and it affords us pleasure to say, that he fulfilled the trust in a manner that seemed to take every body by surprise, his speech being his first effort at public speaking. His speech was truly eloquent and appropriate, and was greatly admired by all who heard it. As it was delivered in the Hall of the Court-House, (owing to the inclemency of the weather in the morning,) but few heard it except the military; and, to gratify those who were not present, we will publish his remarks in the next Gazette, Mr. F. having furnished us with a copy.—He is certainly a young gentleman of fine mind.

Maj. Samuel H. Tate presided at the Celebration on the 4th of July, assisted by Thomas King, Esq., Hon. Wm. T. Daugherty, Capt. May, and Lieut. Fyan, as Vice Presidents, and Capt. Deckerhoff and H. J. Henderson, Esq., as Secretaries.

Col. JOSEPH W. TATE delivered an Oration before the Military and citizens of Bedford on the morning of the 4th, a duty we have no doubt discharged to the entire satisfaction of his audience. We regret that other engagements prevented us from hearing the address.

THE FIRE COMPANY dined at the house of Maj. JOSEPH SELLERS on the 4th, where an elegant entertainment was served up in Mrs. Sellers' best style.

JOHN HAFER, Esq. of the "Bedford Hotel," gave his boarders and country customers a dinner on the 4th, which (from representations we have had of it) was a splendid affair. John knows how to do such things.

Canal Commissioner.

The nomination of Hon. ALMOND PLUMER, as the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, is received with lively satisfaction in every part of the Commonwealth. We have known Mr. P. intimately for the last fifteen years, and rejoice to be able to say, that he is one of the pure and radical Democrats of the age, on whom the party can rally with the most cordial unanimity.

Our Spring Season has now fairly opened, and bids fair to be a good one. The stages north and south have been coming in full every evening for the last few days. To all who desire a comfortable rest during the warm weather, and the use of waters superior to any other in the United States for their medicinal qualities, we would say—*come to Bedford.* In a short time, we expect to have all the Judges of the Supreme Court with us, together with many other gentlemen of distinction.

Another K. N. blow up!

The Pennsylvania State Council of Know-Nothings met in Reading on the 4th inst., and repudiated the platform of the K. N. National Council which recently assembled in Philadelphia. A portion of the Delegates seceded, however, and organized a State Council on the platform thus repudiated by the majority—so that the K. N. has now five National and two State platforms! No other political party ever exhibited so little harmony and unity of sentiment. The Bedford Lodge has put their veto upon the action of the State Council, and it now remains to be seen which will yield!

Natural Know Nothings.

The Chambersburg Whig, in speaking of the Know-Nothing Delegate Convention recently held in Bedford, says:—These Bedford Delegates were doubtless know-nothings of the natural sort, or they could not publicly have displayed their ignorance of the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention.—The Whig further says it would "like to see such men as Senator Jordan stand on the Bedford Know-Nothing Platform." The Bedford Know-Nothings would like to see this Honorable Senator dare stand upon any other platform!

The attention of the Freeman of Bedford County is directed to an exposition of Know-Nothingism, on the first page of the Gazette of to-day, emanating from the members of an entire Lodge in Connecticut, by which it will be seen that the whole system is one of infamy of the deepest dye, and well calculated to arouse the indignation of every lover of Liberty and Republicanism in the Land. We ask men professing Christianity to read the disclosures here made, and they will then be able to discover the full enormity of the conduct of those ministers and religious newspapers who advised their hearers and readers to unite with this secret oath-bound organization as calculated to promote the interest and honor of America! We venture to predict that the minister or other religious teacher who is identified with this secret conspiracy, will, in a short time, be considered a walking pestilence upon the earth—a loathsome compound of folly, wickedness, and treachery, from whom his congregation will turn away with loathing and disgust.

We also invite attention to the Card of many citizens in Tennessee who have withdrawn from this disgraceful combination, which will likewise be found on the first page. It is short, but pointed and convincing.

A Good Work.

Col. McCORMACK, of the Chambersburg Whig, has many political sins to answer for, perhaps, as any other Federal Journal in the State—but his manly and straight-forward opposition to the dangerous principles of know-nothingism has blotted out a mountain of his past offences, and given him a strong hold upon the confidence of the people. The Colonel, however, wants the nerve to go a little further. Gov. POLLOCK, it has been boldly charged, and not denied, is a fully initiated member of a know-nothing Lodge, and, therefore, stands quite as guilty before the world as the "Little Croaker" and its immediate adherents—and yet the Whig considers him perfection itself. This is not fair, and exhibits a partiality by no means commendable. We do not wonder that the gallant Colonel was "slightly sickened at the fearful imposture" attributed to foreign influences, after the bold attempt made by himself and his party friends every where to appropriate to themselves the entire mass (Whigs and Democrats) composing the "Irish Irish brigade and sweet German army" in the last Presidential campaign. Such a failure would naturally sicken any body!

The following article is bold, patriotic, and sensible, and will be read with general interest.—

TOO LATE LEARNING.

Our friends of the Washington Commonwealth are just now learning what we learned months ago—namely that a sworn and secret political organization is susceptible of the grossest abuse, and can scarcely escape being perverted to the service of designing and dangerous men. Nor is our contemporary alone in feeling the scourge of such a despotism. We have felt it and only swayed it more deadly blows by grappling with it in its own stronghold, and many of our Whig brethren of the press, who had aided to warm it into life, and who thought as prompted by prejudices or imaginary wrongs in our early and decided hostility to it, are now threatened with the same dangers and are compelled in self-defense to follow our footsteps. The Commonwealth will now agree with us that had it realized at an earlier date the dark treason that rankles in the circle where it expected friendship, its task of self-preservation would have been much more easily and more successfully performed.

Our contemporary need not warn us to "be careful" to be prepared for charges of "slibbery" and to be accused of seeking to betray the Whigs into the hands of the Democracy. We have no such fears—the time for such apprehensions is past. We well remember, however, but a few months ago, when we were treated with animation at every step and excitedly invited to prepare for bankruptcy.—Even true friends trembled for us, as they studied the boasted strength of an organization, cemented by the combined power of extra-judicial oaths and thoroughly excited prejudices. But we felt that no revolution, not based upon principles which can be the result of sober reason and strengthen themselves in the calm judgment of the people by their beneficent results, could fail to recede with increasing power upon its advocates; and we have not been disappointed. We did not seek to destroy, but to modify and strip it of its evils. Heavily sicken at the fearful imposture accorded to foreign influences in this country by the base pandering of parties, we could not but sympathize with its apparently, and even avowed, leading principle of Americanizing our whole political policy; and were most reluctant to resist it until it presented, in its despotic discipline, dangers to which all other political dangers seemed insignificant.

But it is now stripped of its moral power, and instead of insidious dictation and intolerant proscription, will soon woo you as gentle as a sucking dove. It still exists—still has a formidable array of nominal members in this country, but it can only be potent by inaugurating merit in men and measures and reaching the popular heart by seeking the public good. It is no longer the firmly knit and ponderous crushing power it once was. It is now but a loose aggregation of men as all other parties, and blind submission to the edicts of the council is among the things that have been. True, it is not declared an open organization in this county, for the very good reason that there are ambitious leaders whose only hope of using the order to promote their own selfish ends, depends upon secret councils and oath-bound submission; but the great mass of the party is to all intents and purposes open and free, for in defiance of the demagogues who would enforce discipline or impose disgrace, they will act as they please—talk as they please—and vote as they please. They are sicken with dictation and humbug, and the oath is rabbed of its moral force by its proscription to so unworthy a purpose. If the Commonwealth has difficulty in surroundings—if men still bow because oath-bound and proscribed because hidden so do—they have a responsible task to perform, and it must conquer the despotic that besets it or fall beneath its remorseless stroke. There can be no half-way or middle ground of safety, and only when councils, oaths, cries, and signs are totally abolished, can Americanism be stripped of its dangers and command the favor of liberal and conservative men.—Chambersburg Repository and Whig.

Not Recognised as Christians.

An Ohio exchange paper says that at the administration of the Lord's supper by the Rev. Mr. Wishart, at his church in New Athens, Harrison county, Ohio, a few Sabbaths since, he debarred all know-nothings from participating in the ceremony. He took the position that a person could not be a Christian and an honest man, and at the same time a know-nothing.

The Enemies of America.

The Chambersburg Repository and Whig, of last week, furnishes its readers with the following scathing and eloquent rebuke of Know-Nothingism, clearly showing that the existence of this midnight order can only be maintained by blotting from our national Record the glorious Declaration of Independence:

We need hardly apologize for not republishing the Declaration of Independence, as was once the custom with most papers on the return of our national anniversary. It is not exactly an orthodox document these times, and it may be well not to permit it to re-appear in the hands of our countrymen, to prevent the kind of perversion which its illegitimate channel.—Especially on the 4th of July would we not promulgate a doctrine so palpably at war with the new lights of the age as the miserable, bungling fogies of '76 impose upon the country in the subjects of the paragraph from the Declaration of Independence. We trust that the Reading Council will take its legitimate course so that patriotic journals can again publish our declaration of rights, without spreading such foggy and heretical sentiments. Here is the paragraph:

"He (King George) has endeavored to prevent the population of these States: for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands."

Shame! O! Sage of Monticello! It must be expunged! Couldn't the little croaker have it attended to?—Chambersburg Repository and Whig.

WHERE WILL IT END?—The Know-Nothings who have assailed the Catholic church and made professions that their hostility was to stop there, have not been satisfied. The "Covenanters" in Butler county, Pa., are denounced and upbraided on account of their religion. The Seceders have a share of their attention. The Rev. John McCandless, who thought it his duty to speak disparagingly of an oath-bound secret political party as anti-Christian and anti-republican, has gained their displeasure, and came under the smarting rod of an author who dare not give his name. That is well for him, for that servant of God would wipe away his proper title in one discourse so that he never would be heard of again, only as having an existence. On the Presbyterian church, too, war has been made. A fearless watchman on the tower, has been threatened with a dismissal from a congregation as pastor. Where will this end?—Either on the establishment of a new church, in connection with the government, or in the total overthrow of the proscriptive party!

The State Convention.

Contrary to our expectations, the Democratic State Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 11th inst., was fully attended, numbering about one hundred and twenty-five delegates. A temporary organization was effected by calling Hon. John B. Guthrie, of Pittsburg, to the Chair. It was afterwards permanently organized by appointing Hon. J. Clancy Jones, of Berks county, as Chairman. After the usual preliminaries, nominations and ballots were had for the office of Canal Commissioner. Quite a number of candidates were presented, but the most prominent before the Convention were Hon. Arnold Plumer, of Venango, and William S. Campbell, Esq. of Allegheny county. The following was the result of the ballots for them:—

Plumer,	1st	47	51
Campbell,		37	43

Sixty-three votes only being necessary for a choice, Mr. Plumer was declared duly nominated. On motion, the nomination was made unanimous. A committee on resolutions having been appointed, through Col. Black reported the following, which, after some discussion, were duly adopted as the platform:

Resolved, That the Democratic party needs not, on old and settled issues, to declare its principles in detail. It is sufficient for us to say, that we belong to the Democracy of the Union, and recognize no geographical lines between the North and the South. The interests of all parts of the country are the same to us; and so far as our power we will maintain the constitutional rights of every State, and we recognize in its widest extent the principle of popular sovereignty in the territories.

Resolved, That every one who makes our country his home, and loves the Constitution, the laws and the liberty of the Union, is in its largest sense a true Republican, and should do him neither good nor harm.—His religion is between himself and his God, and should be left to his own judgment, conscience and responsibility.

Resolved, That we regard the secret order, commonly known as Know-Nothingism, as an organization dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country. We consider its design as at once unconstitutional and void of patriotism, being plainly opposed to the spirit of true Christianity, and a just and manly American sentiment.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania renounce and re-assert their confidence in and adherence to the political creed promulgated by James Jefferson in his first inaugural address, and practiced by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk and Pierce, in their administrations—that those principles require no concealment, and that experience has fully demonstrated their application to all the interests of the American people.

Resolved, That we have unimpaired confidence in the ability and integrity of Franklin Pierce and his administration of the government of our country.

Resolved, That the views and principles of the present State administration, as embodied in the acts passed by the recent Legislature, and approved by the Governor, by which the interests of the State have been, or are proposed to be, seriously and injuriously affected, contrast strongly with the wise and judicious policy of Governor Bigler, and tend to show the danger of entrusting the government of the Commonwealth to the hands of men who are swayed by fanaticism and governed by prejudice.

Resolved, That we pledge our hearty and united efforts to the election of Hon. Arnold Plumer, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, whom we have the honor to nominate; and to the re-assertion of the principles of the resolutions of the State Convention, as embodied in a speech of great eloquence and power, in which he had so nobly and ingeniously argued against Know-Nothingism.

REAPING MACHINES.—Between fifteen and sixteen thousand reaping machines it is said will be manufactured and sold this year in our country. The demand is so great that manufacturers cannot make them fast enough for their orders. This affords evidence of agricultural prosperity, as the cost of these machines will amount to nearly two million of dollars.

THE NEW WHIG PAPERS.—Those that believe the old Whig party still lives, are making anxious inquiries after the Whig State Central Committee, and want to know whether there is to be any Whig State Convention held this year.—They express lively fears that the Committee has sold out the party to the K. Ns. The Washington Commonwealth says:

"There is certainly something wrong somewhere: our State Central Committee are perfectly indifferent or have betrayed and sold the Whig party! We should regret to believe that this were true—but, judging from the appearance of things, we can scarcely come to any other conclusion."

To which, the Lancaster Examiner adds, as though it spoke knowingly:—
"The fears of the Commonwealth are doubtless too well founded. The administration and the State Central Committee have evidently been guilty of treachery to the Whig party not surpassed in infamy by that of John Tyler or Benedict Arnold. History will class them all in the same catalogue of traitors."

WANTED.—To establish by a First Class Insurance Company, an Agency in this County. To a person of good business habits, willing to devote his time alone to the Company, a liberal compensation will be allowed. Address, with reference, Box 900, Philadelphia.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

Everything connected with the late Convention is full of promise to the Democratic party. Few similar assemblies have been marked with the same order, dignity and good feeling, and few have presented in so striking a manner a leading desire to merge all personal animosity in a union of effort for the welfare of the whole party. Such a state of harmony was what might have been naturally expected from the history of political movements during the past year. The Democracy learned, at a bitter lesson themselves, and to the best interests of the State, the folly of losing sight for a moment of the paramount value of the principles which we maintain—of permitting ourselves to suppose for a moment that we are not allowed the constant vigilance of every patriot, and of allowing personal considerations and individual claims to obtain an undue influence in the selection of candidates for office. The late Convention exhibited in this respect a most gratifying spectacle. It seemed as if every member had come to the place, not with the single purpose of carrying the nomination of his favorite candidate, but with an honest and sincere desire to do that course which was best calculated to promote a union of sentiment, and ensure the cordial co-operation of Democrats everywhere throughout the State. It is true there were a number of rival candidates for Canal Commissioner, but they were not arrayed against each other in the bitterness of personal hostility.—They were all men well known throughout the State and with any one of the number for a standard-bearer against the distracted and confused ranks of the opposition, we might probably have attained an easy victory. Those among them with whom we have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, were all strong practical thinkers, who gave us the necessary knowledge of public affairs and details of business to insure their competency while their honesty has never been questioned.

But, without any disposition to underrate the merits of others, we may say that the choice of the Convention seems to have been uniformly made in favor of the man who is a safe and prudent practical man, who has managed his own finances and those of the State, while under his control, with equal care, vigilance and success. He is a consistent member of a church; and yet free from every taint of bigotry or intolerance. He is a man of rightly tuned sympathies, and yet not one who would catch eagerly at every chimerical scheme for legislating mankind into morality. It was but lately that we had an opportunity of hearing him, in a most enthusiastic democratic meeting, express in vigorous and appropriate terms his earnest hostility to the doctrines of the proscriptive organization, which he characterized in no more appropriate terms as the wooden-union party, and denouncing its corrupting and immoral tendencies.—Besides this, Mr. Plumer belongs to that class of Democrats who, in all the fluctuations of party questions, have maintained a uniform consistent course. He has never been seen to desert from the ranks of a radical democrat. He has been a representative in Congress, Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, under President Polk, and State Treasurer, and yet no man can be less entitled to the name of an office-seeker. Often when his friends have urged him to be a candidate for some important station, he has declined the proffered boon. His nomination at the present time has not been sought by him. He has made no bargains, promises or efforts to obtain it. But he is willing to assume the responsibilities into which an almost certain election will introduce him, and to lay the cause of his injured country to public service. Those who know him best are fully aware that his election to the office to which he has been nominated will confer no favor upon him, other than the satisfaction which must always be inherent in popular approval. But in a time of such laxity in legislation—the time when the most valuable interests of the Commonwealth are trampled upon, or squandered by inexperienced or reckless hands, it is absolutely necessary that every position under the State government should be filled with men of tried integrity, and that no office should be, as far as possible, dispensed with. We have had enough of such a course, enough of such a course, and we are ready to let us rally once more around one of that venerable band of the time-tried democrats who have been with the party in the days of its former triumphs, and have not deserted its principles in the hour of defeat.—Pittsburg Union.

Arrival of the America!

Terrible Slaughter of the Allies.

HALIFAX, July 5.—The Steamer America has arrived. She brings Liverpool dates to the 23d, which announce that the English and French troops attacked Kelian and Malakoff forts on the 18th, but were repulsed with great slaughter. The details have not been finalized.

Mr. Roebuck has moved a vote of censure in the English Parliament.

The intelligence from the Crimea is fragmentary, but private advices say that the loss to the allies will not be less than 1000, including Gen. Campbell, and 75 other officers. Many rumors are prevalent. Lord Raglan's despatch and the new paper correspondence are to hand, describing the gallant capture of Mamelon and the quarries. The main facts have been already stated with general correctness. The allies have made an unsuccessful attempt to storm Malakoff. The most serious moment occurred in regard to the transaction by some accounts. The English loss is set down at 4000 men, but the report is believed to be much exaggerated. The following are the only official notifications of the event: Lord Panmure registers to have announced that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Russian and the French troops the Malakoff towers, at daylight on the 18th, without the success which has hitherto attended our efforts. Both the French and ourselves have suffered considerably.

The advices from Peltisser to the French government are to same effect.

Private accounts, published in the London Standard, say that the loss of the British officers is killed and wounded amounts to not less than 70. Among the killed are Sir J. Campbell, Col. Vass, and Col. Shalifort. The greatest portion of the loss was experienced in a ravine, where a powerful and unexpected battery was opened on the troops. The allies but terribly, the Russians springing a mine, and during the confusion they recaptured the Mamelon tower.

The Russian account of the success of the Allies in the Sea of Azoff is published. Gortschakov confidently asserts that the Russians supposed that the operations against the Sea of Azoff were expected, the stores of grain destroyed were private property, and not intended for the use of Russian army.

The correspondence relates the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the French and Turks at the capture of Kerbeli.

A despatch from Bucharest, via Vienna, confirms that an expedition has been undertaken against Hercegovina.

A despatch from Vienna, dated June 17th, which was retained by the press, says the Russians had made a successful attack on Kars, and reported that they had retaken Anapa.

The Austrian commander has proclaimed martial law in Moldavia, but the Moldavian authorities refuse to promulgate the order, unless authorized by the Sultan.

Constantine Bales, son of the reigning Prince, was killed at Jassy, in a duel by the Austrian Major, Stalberg. The affair had caused considerable sensation in the Principality.

The recent attack on an English boat's crew at Hango, causes much excitement in England. The report is published that the Germans supposed that the boat was taking soundings as was done at Kerigh. The Russian account, in the Invalid Russ, says that six were killed, and the remainder are prisoners.

ANSTRIA.—The Russian influence is very active, even in the neutral German semi-officially says, that peace is possible in France and England are willing, inasmuch as the fourth point is morally although not formally settled, and the other points, namely, the navigation of the Danube and the excavation of the Principality are also settled, leaving only the Vienna 2d point to be arranged.

announcements of his illness.

Spain.—The disturbances at Sandago have been suppressed. We have no reliable statement respecting the Carlist insurgent insurrection. Russia is suspected as the instigator.

Mr. Dodge had his first interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and friendly remarks were exchanged.

DEMERS.—The Danish Diet is dissolved. Delance forbids enlistments for foreign service, under a penalty of eight years' imprisonment.

Latest News.—Marselles, Friday night.—The English steamer Astrogos has arrived, bringing news from Constantinople to the 19th June.—There has been a slight engagement at Eupatoria since the 12th June. The Russians attacked unsuccessfully the batteries of the besiegers.

The general loss in the taking of Mamelon and the quarries is 4000 men.

Democratic Victory in Illinois.

In the recent election for a Judge and Clerk of the Supreme Court of Illinois for the second division of that State, embracing twenty-nine counties among the most populous in that State, Onias C. Sinner, of Quincy, was the Democratic candidate for Judge, and Mr. Torney, for Clerk, and T. Logan, of Springfield, the Know-Nothing and Abolitionist candidate for Judge, and Mr. Cornett for Clerk. The result shows a Democratic majority varying but little from ten thousand votes, and a defeat to the midnight plotters against civil and religious freedom absolutely overwhelming. Thus breaks the glad morning after a night of treason and hostility to the vital principles of American liberty. From West to South the electric spark has run, and men catching the inspiration are forgetting the old Democratic banner as they would that their country were assailed by foreign foes or domestic traitors. It only needs patience and prudence, and a few short months will see the present Know Nothing party buried beneath that weight of public scorn and contempt which always follows attempts to overthrow the Constitution and destroy the Union. The Democracy of Illinois have made a gallant fight, and the victory achieved is a proud testimonial to their unshrinking devotion to the progress of republican liberty.—Phil. Argus.

WHAT A KNOW NOTHING ROT COST.—On Monday evening, in the common council of Chicago, the committee on police reported in favor of paying bills for the late riots, as follows, amounting to \$4,233 50.

The above (says the Chicago Times) professed to be the bill of items, we observe floating about in the newspapers. Our contemporaries are in error when they name \$4,233 50 as the total cost of the know-nothing riot in this city. This sum embraces only the items for the military and commissariat departments, including the surgeons' bills. The costs and fees for trying the prisoners, added, will make the amount over \$10,000. A handsome sum for our taxpayers to pay for a mob provoked by crazy-brained know-nothings!

VIVA VOCE.

The Detroit Advertiser accounts for the result in Virginia on various hypotheses, in the process of which it makes a very singular admission:—"The viva voce manner of voting also deterred many from supporting the American candidate."

Why did the viva voce manner of voting deter many from supporting the American candidate? "In no State is voting more untrammelled and independent than in Virginia. There are few large establishments there whose hundreds of employees might be supposed to vote under duress. The cities and large towns, where suffrage, it may be, is subject to influences which do not operate in rural districts, are not numerous. The State is essentially agricultural, and its citizens, when they go to the polls, express by their voice their individual sentiments, not the sentiments of an employer or a political leader. Why, then, did the viva voce manner of voting deter many from supporting the American ticket? We can conceive but one answer to the interrogatory: if the viva voce manner of voting did deter many from voting the American ticket, it was because men were ashamed to vote it—because to vote it was creditable and politically ruinous—because it was obvious that the day would come when to have voted that American ticket would be deemed cause of reproach.

The admission of the Advertiser is a confession that know-nothingism suffers from daylight exposure—that its success depends not upon the justness of its principles, but upon the secrecy of its movements. Its symbol is the dark lantern. It is like a thief, whom night invites to activity and the sun drives to concealment.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS ATTEMPT TO EXCLUDE CATHOLICS FROM PARTICIPATING IN A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN CINCINNATI.

Is it not singular that the know-nothings should carry their proscriptive doctrines so far as to deny Catholics the privilege of participating with the rest of their fellow-citizens in the Fourth-of-July celebration? We did not believe it possible that anybody could be so determined as to desire that any portion of our citizens should not honor the memory of Washington, Jefferson, and the illustrious founders of our nationality. The know-nothings have accused the Catholics of a want of American feeling, although Charles Carroll, the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, belonged to that sect; and now they refuse to allow them to come into a public Fourth-of-July demonstration. A meaner and more contemptible spirit was never exhibited. Americans want every one to rejoice on the Fourth of July, without distinction of race or religious creed.

Things have come to a pretty pass when a spirit of sectarian exclusiveness is to be evinced on freedom's anniversary. The little demagogues and mean bigots who were instrumental in getting up this narrow and sectarian celebration ought to meet with an overwhelming public rebuke. We take pleasure, in this connection, in publishing the following note from a gentleman whose sympathies, as is well known, are with the know-nothings. He says:

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 19, 1855.

There appeared in the daily papers of this city, this morning, a list of names for the purpose of forming a 4th-of-July celebration, and my name is used as one of a committee on the works, without my knowledge or consent. By this, the getters-up of this celebration of the 4th can learn that I will not serve on any committee where all citizens of this or any other country, whether Jew or Gentile, Mohammedan or Hottentot, Roman Catholic or Greek, cannot join in the celebration of the glorious 4th, the day that every freeman's heart should expand to its fullest extent. Hang out your banners,

fire your crackers, shoot your little and big guns, build your bon-fires on the hill-tops, that the light may illumine the heavens, and reflect back into the chambers of the sick, that their hearts may be gladdened, and their eyes filled with joy at the reflected light of the glorious day.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
WILLIAM WISWELL, Jr.

FROM NEW MEXICO.

The St. Louis Republic has advices from New Mexico to June 6.

Mr. Magraw, contractor for carrying the Salt Lake mail, has returned from a trip as far as the Blue. At that point he met with Lieut. Heath, who brought the latest intelligence from Fort Laramie, contradicting the reports of Indian depredations upon emigrant trains, of which so much has been said. All was quiet about Fort Laramie.

From the Squatter Sovereign, published at Atchison, Kansas Territory, of the 26th, we learn that Maj. Ross, late agent for the Utah Indians in Utah Territory, with his family, arrived there on the 21st inst. Sixteen persons accompanied him.

Major Ross made the trip from Salt Lake Valley in forty three days. On their journey they passed two rail trains. Major Ross reports that he did not see or hear a bottle Indian on the Plains, and denies the correctness of all reports about outrages being perpetrated by the Indians, the story of a train being intercepted, and one hundred persons murdered, &c.

The Indians convicted of the murder of Captain Gannison and his party, who were tried at Salt Lake, sentenced to the penitentiary, and thence made their escape, were afterwards retaken and were securely confined in prison.

Mr. John Ray writes to the editors of the Squatter Sovereign, that he left the Valley of Salt Lake on the 5th of May, and met several trains for California, Oregon and elsewhere.—A portion of the United States troops were met twenty miles east of Fort Kearney. He denies the report respecting the troubles and annoyances of the Indians, and says that they evinced quite a friendly feeling. He hopes that some one will be employed to carry the mails in whom confidence can be placed, and not hazard their loss by the want of proper attention.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republic writes as follows:

On the 20th of April, by order of Col. Fauntleroy, commanding, Lieut. Col. C. S. Vrain left Fort