

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner.

HON. ARNOLD PLUMER, OF VENANGO COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

The Democracy of BEDFORD County will hold a

Grand Mass Meeting

In the Court-House in the Borough of Bedford on MONDAY EVENING of the approaching County Convention for the purpose of nominating a Ticket to be supported at the next election, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to secure its triumph at the Polls.

SUPREME COURT.

This body met in the Court House on last Monday morning at 9 o'clock, all the Judges and the Prothonotary, (Gen. Miller,) being present.

Slavery in the Early Church.

We have been handed a "Translation from Chastell's Influence of Charity in the first Christian Ages," written in French, touching the question of slavery, which we will publish in the next Gazette, satisfied that it will be read with great interest.

On motion, Messrs. S. H. TATE, T. A. BOYD, O. E. SHANNON, and J. P. REED, were, on Monday last, severally admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Judge FISHER, of York, is among the distinguished legal gentlemen at the Bedford Springs. He is on his return from Somerset where he was holding a Special Court for Judge KIMMELL.

We invite attention to an able and sensible article from the Armstrong Democrat, which will be found on the first page, in reference to the infamous "JUG LAW," a measure which is opposed by the united Democratic Press of the State.

We occupy a large space of our paper today with an account of the horrible riots which recently occurred at the election in Louisville, Kentucky, to which we direct the serious attention of all good citizens.

FULTON COUNTY.

On the first page will be found the resolutions unanimously adopted by the sterling democracy of Fulton County. They breathe the right spirit, and are written with a degree of ability seldom found in the proceedings of political meetings.

YELLOW FEVER at PORTSMOUTH.—NORFOLK, August 10.—The yellow fever is increasing at Portsmouth. Over 7000 of the population have left the city.

The Elections.

IN NORTH CAROLINA we have five of the eight members of Congress, and on a popular vote a majority of from 8 to 10,000. The Legislature is also strongly Democratic.

TEXAS.—In this State the Democrats have carried the Governor and a majority in Congress and in the State Legislature. Governor JOHNSON'S majority it is thought will reach 2,000.

ALABAMA ALL RIGHT!—The Washington Union has returns which show that the Democrats have carried the Governor, a large majority of the Legislature, and six of the seven members of Congress!

KENTUCKY has gone for the Know-Nothings. Our Democratic friends in that State fought most gallantly, but there was too large a Whig majority to overcome. For twenty-five years Kentucky has been largely Whig, and it was too much to hope that she could now be revolutionized, although it looks odd to see her following the lead of Massachusetts instead of Virginia.

The Official Vote of Virginia.—The Richmond Enquirer, of yesterday morning, publishes the official vote cast at the late election in Virginia. The vote for Governor is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate and Votes. Wise, 83,424; Flournoy, 73,244.

Wise's majority, 10,180

Mr. Buchanan.—We learn that Mr. Buchanan, U. S. Minister at the Court of St. James, has written to Washington that he will leave England for the United States in the steamer of the 6th of October.

BRAINS.—Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, on the occasion of a grand riot, ascended a block and attempted by a speech to quiet the people, when a random missile hitting him in the head fell him to the ground. He was badly hurt, and, as his friends were carrying him into his house, his wife met him at the door and exclaimed: "Why, my husband, they have knocked your brains out!"

"No they haven't," said the Governor: "if I'd had any brains I shouldn't have gone there."

From the Pittsburg Gazette, (Whig.)

POLITICAL ASSURANCE.

We had thought that the Know-Nothings of Pittsburg, for sheer impudence, could outdo all the rest of the State; but we concede, now, that the Know-Nothings of the eastern end of the State are their equals in that line, at least, if not their superiors.

At a meeting of the Whig State Committee, held pursuant to public notice at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 24th of July, it was, on motion of Stephen Miller, and H. D. Maxwell, Esqrs., unanimously

Resolved, That a convention of Delegates of the Whig party be held at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY the 11th of September, 1855.

A. G. CURTIN, Chairman. John H. Diehl, Secretary.

Here, now, are four individuals—Stephen Miller and H. D. Maxwell, A. G. Curtin and John H. Diehl, not one of whom is a Whig, gravely resolving to call a State Convention. These men have been conspicuously abjured all connection with the Whig party, have enrolled themselves in another and a hostile organization, and sworn to vote for none but nominees of their own party; yet coolly assuming to themselves the task of directing the affairs of a party which disowns them.

But let us not stop here. This Mr. Stephen Miller, who thus moves to call together a Whig State Convention, has an editorial article in a column adjoining that from which this was taken which commences thus:

"It requires no argument to prove that the Whig and Democratic parties, as potent political bodies, are about as dead as Julius Cæsar."

Say you so, Stephen? Then why did you, most sapient Stephen, move to call upon a party "as dead as Julius Cæsar" to hold a State Convention?

The useful Stephen, who, like the little busy bee, improves each shining hour, but, however, he is still another gathering. Hear him.

"After consultation with gentlemen of standing whom we know to belong, respectively, to the Old Line Whig ranks, to the American Organization, and to the Anti-Nebraska or Republican movement, we feel authorized to suggest an informal meeting of such as are opposed to the present National Administration AT HARRISBURG ON THURSDAY, THE 9TH OF AUGUST, (instant), for the purpose of consulting as to the propriety of calling a Union Convention at a subsequent day, to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner. Let fifty or a hundred of our prominent citizens, from the different sections of the State, representing all the elements of opposition to the National Administration, assemble at Harrisburg, suggest a programme, and call a Convention—and our work for it, an outraged people will do the rest."

Bravo! And after the Whig convention, and this one, what then? Will the obliging and industrious Stephen betake himself to a Know Nothing convention, and so enjoy the blessing of sipping honey from every dower?

Mr. Stephen Miller, and those for whom he speaks, will tell us to what party he and they really belong, we shall know how to appreciate all this interestedness. Let them acknowledge, at once, that they are Know Nothings, and care only for the success of the Know Nothing cause; and, knowing the utter inability of that party to elect its State candidate this fall, they propose and urge these two conventions, as the auxiliaries to an overthrow of the present cause. That would be the plain truth, and although truth is as apparent as if it had been frankly confessed, we should be able to award them the credit of candor, even if we had to deny them the possession of any other virtue.

As things are, we beg to assure the brazen-faced contentions of these gentlemen, that the people do not tend to understand their schemes, however unwilling they may be, for the present, to balk them. They may not be able to see very far into the political millstone; but the time is coming when they will tie it, with a good grace, around the necks of the conspirators and cast them headlong into the sea.

The following withering rebuke of Know Nothingism is from the New York Times of Friday last—a paper edited by a member of the dark lantern Order. Read it:

The Elections at the South.

The result of the Philadelphia Council of Know-Nothings, and its resolutions, has been watched for with more than common interest for these days of political luke-warmness. It was soon ascertained that the North. That action, save where it confined itself to a repetition of the ritual, was repudiated quite generally, approbation of the Pro-Slavery sentiment, and in the twelfth resolution, being limited in extent to a denial of belligerent war to the Know-Nothing cause, and that the August elections would show an overwhelming harvest from the seed sown in May.

The elections have been had, and the harvest is slowly coming in. But all sparse, shabby, ratted, sprouted, worthless crops, this crop of victories in the Slave States turns out the shabbiest and meanest. Tennessee, upon which everything was staked—where the new party had recruited some of the very best talents and leadership of the country, and where "JUG" and "CULLAR" "pan," and about which so delirious an excitement in anticipation of a Know-Nothing triumph was raised here, as to seduce the "fancy" into enormous wagers on the Know Nothing Governor—Tennessee, with the fate of Virginia before its eyes, and the tone of Philadelphia panaceas to strengthen its heart, is consigned to the hands of its enemy. It matters very little whether the Administration or some independent interest is successful; the so-called Americans are ignominiously flogged. The few candidates for Congress who, like General ZOLLOFFER in the Eighth District, have been elected, are so far as we can see at present, the only party vote, and would have been chosen unquestionably, had they quite omitted the Know Nothing cognizance.

The fact, we cannot help regarding, as decisive of the Know Nothing problem. The party has already ceased to be a national party, and its only countenance upon to conciliate that partiality at the South, which should more than compensate for the alienation at the North, appears to have been wholly unproductive, and in leaving the precedent of Virginia uncontradicted, has proscribed fatally for the presidential election. The consideration must impress itself strongly on every mind; if the party at the climax of its prosperity, with the most ultra pro-slavery bias, were wrong from the North to stand upon, with native, tried, assured, pro-slavery candidates to vote for, fails to divert the masses of the people from old partisan attachments, what can be anticipated in the contest where the candidates, at least be silent, if not hostile, on the great absorbing question? To have grounded any hope for national success the party, with its extraordinary aims, should have swept the whole South like a whirlwind. Anything short of a splendid triumph would not nerve; the momentum would not suffice to carry them along over the dreary, fainting interval between to-day and November, 1856. But they have only achieved a splendid defeat; they have shown how little the best helps at the best moment can do for them, and that nothing at all can be reckoned upon for another year. These elections have demoralized the party.

It remains to be seen whether the Order at the North will accept the lesson so emphatically taught it. If satisfied that no considerations shall at least be offered to the southern wing can make it at all useful in the coming conflict, the sooner it renounces a separate organization and enlist where its exertions may stand some chance of a practical result, the better for it and for the country at large. That party alone can place its candidates in Washington, and can afford to omit every Southern State from its party of majorities, and count with certainty on the rest. If the American party cannot afford to do so it is as impotent as it is thoroughly deserves to be. It will prove in the mass to be as devoid of political sagacity as its leaders proved themselves in the National Council.

The Grand Jury of Philadelphia have found True Bills against PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, and his five black confederates, for riot and a disgraceful assault upon Col. John Wheeler, Minister to Nicaragua, at this time his slaves were stolen from him.

From the Louisville Courier (Whig.) 7th inst.

LOUISVILLE ELECTION RIOTS.

THE ELECTION RIOTS—BLOODY WORK—MURDER AND ARSON—TWENTY MEN KILLED.

We passed, yesterday, through the forms of an election. As provided for by statute, the polls were opened, and privilege granted to such as were "right upon the goose," with a few exceptions, to exercise their elective franchise. Never, perhaps, was a greater farce, or, as we should term it, tragedy, enacted. Hundreds and thousands were deterred from voting by direct acts of intimidation, others through fear of consequences, and a multitude from the lack of proper facilities. The city, indeed, was, for the day, in possession of an armed mob, the passions of which were inflamed to the highest pitch by the incendiary appeals of the newspaper organ, and the popular leaders of the Know-Nothing party.

On Sunday night large detachments of men were sent to the First and Second wards, so that the polls were properly opened. These men the "American Executive Committee" supplied with the requisite refreshments, and, as may be imagined, they were in a very fit condition yesterday morning to see that the rights of freemen were respected. Indeed, the factious and bigoted troupe committed to them in such a manner as to commend them forever to the admiration of out-laws! They opened the polls and provided ways and means for their own party to vote; they bluffed and bullied all who could not show the sign; they in fact, converted the election into a perfect farce, without one redeeming or qualifying phase.

We do not know when or how their plan of operations were devised. Indeed, we do not care to know when such a system of outrage—such perfidy, such dastardly—was conceived. We only blush for Kentucky, that her soil was the scene of such outrages, and that some of her sons were participants in the nefarious swindle.

It would be impossible to state when or how this riot commenced. By day break the polls were taken possession of by the American party, and in pursuance of their preconcerted game, they kept every traitor and scoundrel at bay, and every one who could not manifest to the "guardians of the polls" his soundness on the K. N. question. We were personally witness to the procedure of the party in certain wards, and of these we feel authorized to speak. At the Seventh Ward we discovered that one of our fellow citizens, a member of the Know-Nothing party, was in the Sixth Ward a party of bullies were masters of the polls. We saw two foreigners driven from the polls, forced to run a gauntlet, beat unmercifully, stoned and stabbed. In the case of one fellow citizen, a member of the Know-Nothing party, who was in the Sixth Ward, which we have no time to make mention now.

The more serious and disgraceful disturbances occurred in the upper wards. The vote cast was but a partial one, and nearly altogether on one side. No show of force, however, was made, and the riot was largely in the minority, but who in the face of cannon, muskets and revolvers, could not, being unarmed and quiet populace, confront the mad mob. So the vote was cast one way, and the result stands before the public.

In the morning, as we state elsewhere, George Berg, a cooper, living on the corner of Ninth and Market, was killed near Hancock street. A German, named Fritz, formerly a partner at the Galt House, was severely, if not fatally, beaten.

In the afternoon a general riot occurred on Shelby street, extending from Main to Broadway. The mob, after having looted the shops, and committed some fourteen or fifteen men were shot, including officer Williams, Joe Selvaige, and others. Two or three were killed, and a number of houses, chiefly German coffee houses, broke into and pillaged. About 3 o'clock, when the vast crowd, augmented by a number of fugitives from the city, and armed with shot guns, musket and rifles, were proceeding to attack the Catholic church on Shelby street, Mayor Barbee arrested them with a speech, and the mob returned to the First Ward Polls. Presently a large party arrived with a piece of brass ordnance, followed by a number of men, armed with muskets. In an hour afterwards the large brewery on Jefferson street, near the junction of Green, was set fire to.

In the lower part of the city, the disturbances were characterized by a great deal of bloody work. Late in the afternoon, three Irishmen, coming down Main Street, near Eleventh, were attacked and one knocked down. Then ensued a terrible scene, the Irish firing from the windows of their houses, on Main street, repeated volleys. Mr. Bodes, a riverman, was shot and killed by one in the upper story, and Mr. J. J. Quinn, a well known Irishman, was set on fire. The flames extended across the street and twelve buildings were destroyed. These houses were chiefly tenanted by Irish, and upon any of the tenants venturing out to escape the flames, they were immediately shot down. No idea could be formed of the number killed. We are advised that the fire was caused to death, having been so badly wounded by gun shot wounds that they could not escape from the burning buildings.

Of all the enormities and outrages committed by the American party yesterday and last night, we have not time to write. The mob having satisfied its appetite for blood, repaired to Third street, and until midnight made demonstrations against the "Times" and "Democrat" offices. The furious crowd satisfied itself, however, with breaking a few window panes, and burning the sign of the Times office.

At one o'clock, this morning, a large fire is raging in the upper part of the city.

Upon the proceedings of yesterday and last night, we have no time nor heart now to comment. We are sickened with the very thought of the men murdered, and houses burned and pillaged, that signaled the American party yesterday, and that lay twenty corpses from the trophies of this wonderful achievement.

(From the same.)

The Election—Riots and Bloodshed.—The election during yesterday was, as near as could be, all one-sided, the most unfair means being resorted to by the Know-Nothings to crowd other voters from the polls.

In the First Ward the most intense excitement prevailed for some time, and the polls were surrounded by a large crowd. Whenever a Know-Nothing voter approached the crowd he was hoisted right over the heads of all and landed at the door, ready to do anything. Several disgraceful fights occurred, and one man of the name of Burch, who had with others, chased an Irishman from the polls, was in turn beset, beaten nearly to death, and knocked senseless by the man he had been chasing. Marshal Kidd, we learn, subsequently arrested the Irishman.

In the Sixth ward several disgraceful scenes occurred, such as six, eight, or a dozen men pitching into one poor Irishman and driving him from the polls.

In the Seventh Ward everything appeared to go on quietly, and in the Eighth it was a dense, noisy, and very filthy, street, having any chance to get to the polls through the crowd. There were rumors of a serious difficulty at the Oakland precinct, and Marshal Kidd dispatched a wagon load of special police to establish order, or raise a bigger mob.

In the Seventh Ward, four men were walking along the street when they were beset by a crowd, and ran off. One of the men was killed, and a horse came from the Ninth and Magazine streets. The horse was stoned, and a woman hurt, and finally one or two of the men were shot, one of them dangerously. One of the pursued party was the first to shoot, firing a pistol at the crowd, who were stoning him and his companions. Some one came out from the crowd with an shot gun, and led drive at the fugitive. The Marshal subsequently arrested two of them.

(From the Louisville Dispatch.)

LOUISVILLE DISGRACED.—No respectable man can think of the scene of yesterday, without shame. We had a farce, or rather a tragedy, instead of an election. A complete system of terror and blood was established by the Know-Nothing party or faction. The details are disgusting.

The lawlessness was provided for by the city authorities, in allowing but one voting place in a ward.

The upper and lower wards were taken at an early hour, and the middle wards were not exempt.

We have had no election in any American sense of the word. Our city is governed, not by law, but by a set of hired scoundrels who obey the secret commands of lawless men. It is not worth while to try to disguise the character of this City. There is no law, no police, no justice here. Our poll books speak not the voice of the people, but the dictates of a mob.

We never heard of such scenes, much less have we seen them anywhere. Nor have we ever been witness in this country. This sort of proceeding was not anticipated. It came fully upon all that had been threatened, and surpassed anything anticipated, unscrupulous as we knew the secret party. If the election yesterday was legal and is to stand, then the right of suffrage in Kentucky is a mockery. There is no freedom here and no law. Scoundrelism is triumphant. We have found means to subvert the law of numbers at the polls by violence, and passed off as legal. If the example of Louisville were generally followed the liberties of this country would be ended. We shall hear from Kentucky, however, in a few days. Perhaps we shall have good news, when it will be necessary for the State to take this city in hand, and reduce her to obedience to law.

The Louisville Riots.

We publish to-day a somewhat detailed account of the dreadful riot in Louisville on Monday last copied from the Louisville Courier, a Whig journal, and also the Louisville Democrat. It appears from these, as we had every reason to suppose would prove to be the case, that the Secret Order of Know-Nothings not only concerted the grand scheme of riot beforehand, but industriously sought and pursued the whole day to provoke an outbreak, by denying to naturalized citizens of every class the privilege of voting, and often driving them from the polls with violence. It nowhere appears that the naturalized citizens were the aggressors, but the Secret Order, blinded by bigotry, and their very natures and all the bitter feelings, were vented by the idea that intolerance to tolerate an idea that is the very basis of their organization—resolved first upon this scheme of wrong, and executed it, seek now to throw the odium of provocation, and the instigation of the outrages upon the parties it was their sole purpose to persecute and injure. Such, however, cannot be the case; for wherever an enlightened public sentiment is unbiassed by prejudice—wherever truth is valued and wrong condemned, the united voice of the American people will charge home upon the secret order of Know Nothings the whole responsibility of this grievous wrong—this last and greatest, as it is the holiest outrage upon the rights and privileges of freemen. It was deliberately planned beforehand—executed without remorse, and in cold blood—and every man engaged in it, can be esteemed in no other light than a deliberate and willful assassin.—Phila. Argus.

The Louisville Riots.

We have the testimony of all history to bear us out in the assertion, that the most cruel and revengeful measures, when once carried, have often been pushed to their utmost extremity, by those very men who, before their enactment, pretended to oppose them, in order to throw the odium on others. But this opposition has proceeded from the lip, and not from the heart, and probably would not have been made, had not the objector have foreseen, that his opposition would be fruitless. It is said, that AUGUSTUS, with his usual hypocrisy, pretended to be shocked at the idea of proscription; but perceiving that ANTONY and LEPIDUS were two to one against him, he knew that his single voice against the measure would not be sufficient to prevent it. By giving it, however, he would preserve his popularity, and not lose the pleasure of glutting his revenge. LACTANTIUS informs us, that when the horrid butchery commenced in Rome, AUGUSTUS carried it on with a severity more unrelenting than either of his colleagues; and that whenever LEPIDUS or ANTONY were inclined to mercy, either from interest, entreaty or bribes, he alone stood out for blood with lusty determination. From the light which history begins to dawn upon the recent butchery in Louisville, we are inclined to believe, that some of those miserable Know-Nothing demagogues, who pretended to stay the work of destruction, after it had run into full activity, were the very men who counselled and encouraged the act in the Secret Lodges. Sufficient information has reached us to prove, that the attack upon the lives and property of the foreign born citizens of Louisville, together with the Catholics of American birth, was pre-arranged in the Councils of the Know-Nothing Order. Several of the Louisville journals foreshadowed the riot precisely in the manner in which it occurred, basing their intimations upon the knowledge of what had occurred in the Secret Lodges. One of those journals, until very recently, was the organ of the Know-Nothing party, and only withdrew its support, when it discovered the infamous designs of the organization. A few days preceding the election, the Democratic party of Louisville, appointed two well known and respectable citizens from each Ward, to confer with the Executive authorities of the Know-Nothing Councils, in reference to the adoption of measures to protect the right of suffrage from apprehended interruption by the mob spirit which had prevailed in that City, ever since the advent of the Secret Order. It was believed that Committees of the two parties, acting in concert, would exercise a moral influence over persons, disposed to be disorderly. The Know Nothings declined any conference on the subject, for the reason, not publicly expressed, but generally understood that they had determined to carry the election by acts of violence and intimidation. No foreign born citizen was to be permitted to vote, and this was to be carried into execution at the hazzard of life and destruction of property. How faithfully the resolve of the Lodges was carried out, we learn by the telegraph, in the death of twenty persons, shot or roasted alive, and the burning of a score of houses containing women and children. And such cowardly miscreants dare pollute the name of American, by an assumption of its title. The telegraph, too, is used for the vile purpose of defaming the character of men who only resisted with deadly weapons, when their houses, containing their families, were being fired over their heads. Had they done less than shot down the mob, they would indeed have been unworthy of being called citizens.—We have seen the same resort to the telegraph by incendiaries in our own City. It is the most powerful weapon the proscriptive party can use to corrupt and forestall public opinion; and they fly to it, as the criminals, in former ages, flew to the femples for safety.

What other party in this Union but the one which has seized on the name of American, only to disgrace it, has ever resorted to the torch, the stiletto, the musket and the cannon, to procure success? None whatever. Whenever defeat at the ballot box is imminent, the members of that disgraceful party part for carnage and ruin with the most brutal instinct. "Kill—kill—burn—burn"—are the only words which their depraved hearts force to their lips, and with a keen relish for the work of destruction, no man's property is safe from depreidation. Has an American born citizen a home occupied by a foreigner by birth, or a Catholic by persuasion, it is given to the flames without the least hesitation, and his person maltreated for venting to such persons. The mob monster may be truly said to have the arms of PHIBETUS, with the

head of POLYDEMONS—strong to execute, but blind to perceive.

We learn from Louisville, that the desperate and fanatical mob of Know-Nothings, fearing that their majority in that city would be swept away, if the naturalized citizens were permitted to vote, determined to prevent such an evidence of their weakness, even to the butchery of those citizens and burning them out of their homes.

The Secret Order knew, from experience, that when they should begin the work of destruction and rapine, all the thieves and vagabonds in the city, would be on their side, to swell their numbers, in order to grasp a full share of plunder. This is always the case whenever a mob gets into motion. The vilest dregs of society, for the time, become the leaders and urge their followers to the farthest extent. Violence is resorted to, and dwellings assailed, that the thieves can the more securely ply their trade, and find security from punishment in the force of numbers and partisan protection. Such was the case in the riots of 44 in Philadelphia.—We know several leaders of the Know-Nothing party, who, in '44, were caught robbing private houses into which they had forced themselves, and now hold high positions in the Secret Order. Two of the journals in Louisville were about to be assailed, but as there was nothing very valuable to a mob, led on by thieves, they desisted from the unprofitable labor, and not from the interposition of two Know-Nothing editors, who desire to grow great by telegraph. They had been too long fomenting disorder, to be entitled to any credit for its suppression.—Destroy the outspoken honesty of the Press! Yes—Despotism begins with this—because it can no more exist in a Nation, until the liberty of the Press be destroyed, than the night can happen before the sun is set.

And yet so disgraced a Party as the Know-Nothings, has dared to assume the name of "American." They originally, in their fondness and accustomed use of slang names, and in the day of their triumphs, called themselves "Know-Nothings," and to that, as characteristic of their mental poverty, they shall be held in the day of their disgrace and defeat. They insult the name of an American, and belie our institutions when they attempt to cloth themselves with its noble panoply. God forbid, that it should ever be suspected that such men as control and influence the Secret Lodges reflect the sentiments of the true American mind, or the impulses and emotions of the genuine American heart. The true American would not persecute and trample down his fellow man, because he differs with him in his religious belief or form of worship. The true American would not torture into a crime the mere accident of birth, and hunt down a fellow creature because he drew his first breath in a foreign land, and first looked upon the blessed sun shining from other skies than our own. A true American respects the constitution and the laws under which he lives, and has no fellowship with a party which appeals to the worst and meanest prejudices of the hour, and illumines its path with the glare of burning churches and dwellings, and marches through pools of human gore, which, in its blind and insatiate fury, it has wantonly shed. It is the interest of all good citizens that the monster should be crushed.—Pennsylvania.

OLD BERKS.

We publish below the resolutions passed on the 7th inst. by the gallant Democracy of Old Berks, which are worthy an earnest perusal at the hands of every Democrat in the Commonwealth.

The Committee on Resolutions, through J. Lawrence Getz, Chairman, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the Democrats of Berks county, in annual Mass Meeting assembled:

1. That the platform of principles laid down by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, in 1852, contains a full and explicit exposition of Democratic doctrine upon all questions of national policy; and we hereby re-affirm the same, as that upon which we are willing again to go before the country, and abide the decision of an intelligent people.

2. That we cordially endorse the resolutions passed by the Democratic State Convention of 1855; and heartily approve the nomination of ANSELMO PLUMER of Venango county, for Canal Commissioner, having full confidence in his political ability as a Democrat, and honesty and capacity as a man.

3. That the administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE has been conducted in conformity to Democratic precedent and practice, and in strict accordance with the spirit of the patriotic maxim: "No North, no South, no East, no West; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond, and true devotion to the common brotherhood."

4. That State Sovereignty in all matters of purely internal and domestic concern, is and always has been, a cardinal principle of the Democratic faith; and that, as a consequence of this principle, we recognize the policy and justice of non-intervention by Congress in the domestic affairs of the Territories—leaving the people thereof free to establish such local institutions, not contrary to law and public morals, as to them shall seem fit; and that we consider the admission of new States into the Union, without slavery, as justified by the precedent set by the fathers of the republic, in the formation of our Federal Union, and confirmed by the uniform practice of Congress from that day to this.

5. That the right of Americans to rule America is so clear and indisputable, that since George III. of England relinquished his dominion over these States, no foreign prince or potentate has attempted to oppose it; and that, after the example of Washington and his patriots of the Revolution, we recognize as Americans, all citizens, whether by birth or adoption, who are attached to our republican institutions, and live in obedience to the Constitution and Laws.

6. That we regard, with unqualified disapprobation, the existence in this land, where freedom of thought, free discussion, and a free press, have ever been considered a sufficient safeguard against public wrongs, of a secret political society, which fetters the will and conscience of its members with unlawful oaths, compels them to vote for whomsoever it shall decree, and counsels them to dissimulation and falsehood in their intercourse with others; that we regard such societies as anti-American in their origin, anti-republican in their spirit, and destructive in their tendency of the very first principles of civil liberty; and that we declare unalterable hostility to any organization, or party, open or secret, which seeks to deprive men of any of the rights of citizenship, on account of the accident of birth-place, or conscientious differences of religious belief. For our justification of this hostility, we appeal to authorities purely American: 1. The Declaration of Independence, which enumerates among the injuries and usurpations "suffered by the American people at the hands of the King of Great Britain, his endeavors to prevent the population of these States, by obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners, and refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither." And 2. The Constitution of the United States, which provides that "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or trust under the United States."

7. That we congratulate the Democracy of Virginia, upon the noble triumph they recently achieved, over the stratagem that, flushed with success at the North, boasted itself as invincible. We recognize in their gallant standard-bearer, HENRY A. WISE, a bold, chivalrous and eloquent champion of Democratic principles, worthy to occupy the Executive chair of the good old Commonwealth, who has never wavered from the faith she learned at the feet of her own JEFFERSONS.

8. That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability, and sound Democracy of Hon. J. GRANTY JONES, our Representative in Congress, and that his public acts meet our most cordial approbation.

9. That the premeditated fraud practiced upon the Democrats of Berks county, by Jeremiah Beagle, John F. Luederman, and Samuel Shearer, in secretly

joining the Know-Nothing Order, while they professed still to be Democrats, and the deliberate violation of their solemn pledge, denying all connection with that Order, have forfeited their every claim to justly respect from the distrust and scorn of all honorable men.

10. That the passage, by the last Legislature of a Prohibitory Liquor Law, in opposition to the will of the people, fairly expressed through the ballot-box, was an unwarrantable stretch of legislative authority, which should not be suffered in silence; that the personal liberty, an invasion of the rights of citizenship, and a tyrannical attempt to force men into submission from that which, in its rational use, has the sanction of universal custom, and a higher than human authority; and that we will employ all our efforts to secure the repeal of said law, at the same time, pledge our support to any practicable and necessary measure for arresting the evils of intemperance, and preventing abuses in the liquor traffic.

11. 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 management of the Government by Gov. S. B. BLYDEN, and tend to show the danger of entrusting the conduct of the Commonwealth to the hands of men who are swayed by fanaticism and governed by prejudice.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—Rev. J. W. CRAMER will preach in the Lutheran Church on next Sabbath morning at 10 o'clock, A. M.

CAMPMEETING.—The Campmeeting for Bedford Circuit will commence on Friday the 31st of August, near Rays-Hill, on the land belonging to Mr. David T. Black, half-mile from the Turnpike Road. Rev. JOHN A. COLLINS, P. E., with several other distinguished preachers, are expected to be in attendance on the occasion. Accommodations can be had for both man and horse at David T. Black's. G. W. BOUSE, P. C.

MARRIED.—On the 12th inst., at Centreville, by Rev. J. F. Whiteside, Mr. HENRY WERTZ, to Miss MARY ANN MAY, all of Bedford Co.

DECEASED.—On the 3d inst., at her residence in St. Clair township, Mrs. MARY A. CRISMAN, consort of Mr. Daniel W. Crisman. The deceased was an amiable and kind lady, and enjoyed the friendship of all who knew her. She died in the triumph of Gospel faith, and left a bright evidence of her acceptance with God.

LOOK OUT! Persons indebted to the undersigned on book account, or for Borough and School Taxes, for the years 1852 and 1853, are invited to call at his office and settle their accounts (by due bill or otherwise.) All whose accounts remain unsettled, on my books, by the first day of September next, may be waited upon by Constable Agnew or Mower. H. NICODEMUS, Aug. 17, 1855.

NOTICE.—The Commissioners named in the Act of Assembly, entitled "An act to incorporate a company to make a Plank Road from Hopewell to Bloody Run, in Bedford County," will meet at the house of John A. Gump, in Bloody Run, on the 11th day of Sept. next, and at the house of James Echleberger, in Hopewell, on the 12th day of Sept. for the purpose of opening books and receiving subscriptions preparatory to an organization of said Company.

John King, Thos. W. Horton, John Dasher, Geo. Wisbart, David Brallier, M. M. Peebles, Wm. Hartley, J. M. Ballard, B. R. Schom, Thos. H. Murray, Alex. King, W. P. Aschen, Aug. 17, 1855.

Register's Notice! ALL persons indebted either as heirs creditors or otherwise are hereby notified that the following named persons have filed their accounts in the Register's Office and that they will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Bedford County on FRIDAY the