

LETTER FROM JUDGE WILMOT.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 25th 1857.

HON. DAVID WILMOT.

Sir: At a regular meeting of the American State Council held in Albion, on the 15th of April last, it was Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to solicit from the candidates put in nomination by the Convention held at Harrisburg, or the 25th of March, their views in regard to the principles of the American Party.

In pursuance to the foregoing resolution, the undersigned were appointed said Committee.

JOHN BROTHLINE,
JOHN COVODE,
J. McMURTRIE,
P. N. POWER,
GEO. W. PATTON.

You will please to give us the categorical answers, to the following interrogatories, which embrace the principles of the American Party, to which your attention is desired:

1. Do you hold that in the election or appointment of all officers, native-born Americans should be preferred?
2. Are you in favor of the protection of American labor, American rights, and American interests?
3. Are you in favor of the purification of the ballot-box, a reform in the naturalization laws, the enactment of a registry law, and the prohibition of foreign paupers and convicts landing upon our shore?
4. Are you opposed to any interference of Church hierarchies in politics?
5. Are you in favor of Free Schools for the education of all classes, with the Bible as a text-book used therein?

With great respect, we remain, your humble servants, JOHN BROTHLINE, Chairman.

[REPLY.]

TOWANDA, July 10th, 1857.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 6th of May came to hand during the sitting of my court, immediately on the close of which I left home, and returned only a few days since. This must be my apology for not earlier having responded to your communication.

I am requested to answer certain interrogatories propounded to me in pursuance of a resolution of the late convention held at Albion.

The history of our State established a wise and safe policy in respect to the point embraced in your first interrogatory. It will be found, rare indeed, that any except native born citizens have held high official stations either in the Executive or Judicial departments of our State Government; and the same class, with comparatively few exceptions, have filled the seats of our legislative halls. This naturalized citizen cannot reasonably complain that this traditional policy should be preserved. There is nothing in it intolerant or prohibitive; nor will the enlightened and patriotic citizen of foreign birth so regard it. It imposes no legal disqualification—it takes from him no right. Official station of right belongs to no man. While I would adhere to this policy as one of wisdom and patriotism, no American, who properly appreciates his responsibilities would neglect an inquiry into the character and fitness of candidates presented for office; nor could he without betrayal of the best interests of his country.

The naturalized citizen cannot discharge his duty without demand upon his integrity for the naturalized citizen, in preference to one born on our soil. Understanding the spirit of your first proposition as not inconsistent with the views here expressed, I yield it my cordial assent.

Are you in favor of the protection of American interests?

To this, your second interrogatory, I shall content myself with a simple affirmative answer.

The matters embraced in your third interrogatory are of first importance, and demand the most serious consideration of the patriot and statesman. The boldness and success with which frauds are perpetrated upon the ballot-box have become alarming, and unless promptly and effectively checked, must end in gravitation of our system of free government. The forms of liberty may remain, but only as a cheat and mockery, glossing over as cruel despotism as ever cursed a people.

I would sustain with my whole strength any and every measure wisely devised to preserve the purity of our popular elections. Wilful fraud upon the ballot-box is moral treason against republican government, and all duly concerned therein, in addition to other penalties, should be forever disqualified from holding office or exercising the elective franchise.

Doubtless our naturalization laws could be amended so as to aid in securing purity and fairness in our elections, but we should not weaken our State sovereignty by looking to the General Government as the great source of reform in this matter. It belongs exclusively to the States to regulate the whole question of Suffrage—to prescribe the qualifications of electors—to provide safeguards against frauds, and inflict punishment for assaults upon the integrity of the ballot-box. Our own State cannot too eagerly or vigorously exert its constitutional power in respect to these matters—vital as they are to liberty and the existence of a free Government.

It has ever been a source of just pride to the true American, that his country offered an asylum to the oppressed of every land. God forbid that we should be so ungrateful for his blessings, as to refuse to share them with the honest and industrious of whatever clime or country; but it is an outrage upon our hospitality and a violation of international law, for the government of the Old World to ship cargoes of criminals and paupers on our shores. Our Government cannot be too vigilant in guarding our rights in this respect.

To your fourth interrogatory I answer: That I am opposed to the interference of hierarchies in politics. The office of a Christian minister is second to no other in dignity and responsibility. I would not detract from his functions, or impair the respect due to his character. I acknowledge his right to be as a teacher of the people, I believe it to be his duty, to speak openly and fearlessly against social and political evils, destructive of public morals and at war with the interest and happiness of mankind. In thus publicly speaking, if he transcends the proprieties of his place and office, a safe corrective is found in the censor of an enlightened public. But

that a priestly order, invested by the laity with a mysterious sacerdotal character—possessions of extraordinary spiritual power—bound together by strong ties, and acknowledging as their field a foreign potentate—that such an order should enter the field of politics, control our elections and influence the policy of our government, is surely cause for alarm; and should awaken the jealous vigilance of the American people. It will probably be denied that any such hierarchal influence is brought to bear in our elections. We should judge with candor and not pounce without proof.

We see the American people divided on the momentous issue. The principles of human freedom or bondage are brought in direct conflict. Man's inalienable right to liberty is denied. The doctrine is openly asserted by those who hold the government in their hands, that God created the mass of mankind to be slaves. In the heat of this great struggle the strongest ties severed,—the ancient political parties broken, and men of nation and faith divided, save one. The votaries of one Church alone are united in political action. This in the midst of otherwise universal division is truly most remarkable. From Maine to Texas—from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean—in every city, town and hamlet, under whatever circumstances placed, or by whatever influence surrounded, we find the votaries of this church arrayed in political action on the side of slavery. This cannot arise from an intelligent assent to the principles of slavery, because those principles would reduce ninety-nine out of every hundred of these men to the condition of slaves. Whence are we to look for the cause of this unity among so many hundreds of thousands scattered over so wide a surface? We find the votaries of the Catholic Church as a class the least enlightened of our population, and thus in a condition to yield ready obedience in all things to an authority which they have been taught to respect as God's appointment. The church of their father advances high and extraordinary claims. It is the only Apostolic and Catholic Church. It is infallible in doctrine, miracles continue to be wrought with its holy communication; its head is the Vicar-General of God on earth, and successor of the Apostle to whom was entrusted the keys of Heaven. It is a pure hierarchy: The laity have little or no power, all the authority being concentrated in the priesthood.

Again I ask, whence this unity in political action among the votaries of this church arises, is a divided? In seeking an answer to the inquiry, all men will look to the source where the power resides. When the votaries of the Church of Rome shall exhibit in our political contest in the like diversity of views and action that is seen among all other classes of our people, then will the public mind, bereft of the suspicion that hierarchal influences are mischievously at work in our politics.

It is idle to grade the point, by labored efforts in defense of religious freedom and the rights of consciences. No assault is made upon either. The largest liberty, the broadest toleration, is conceded in matters of religious faith and worship.—The ground of complaint lies here, that a hierarchy, invested with peculiar sanctity, invests its power in the eyes of the laity, should exert a spiritual influence to control our elections, and thus to exercise a despotic power. No intelligent man will question the fact that the late Presidential election was controlled by the united Catholic vote. If the adherents of the Church had been divided in their votes as were all the Protestant sects of the country, the present administration would never have had an existence. The Slave Power to-day would not be master of our government,—promulgating its abhorrent doctrines through our judicial tribunals, undermining the sovereignty of the State, and boldly trampling down the clearest constitutional rights of citizens.

It is also apparent to every intelligent observer, that the same unity in the Catholic vote is relied upon as the main support of our opponents in the coming State election. With these undeniable facts before us, can it be said that there is no ground for the strong conviction in the minds of the American people, that hierarchal influences not only interfere in our politics, but actually control our elections? If the Pro-Testant sects of our country presented the same unanimity in opposition to the Pro-Slavery Democracy that the Catholic Church does in its support, our opponents would not be slow or measured in their denunciation. Indeed, the chiefs and press of that party assail with gross vituperation such Protestant Christian Ministers as openly in the face of day, denounce from the sacred desk the crimes of slavery, and insist upon the sanctity of the marital and parental relations. In them, it is a grievous offence to proclaim in connection with slavery, the great essential truths of Christianity: that God is the Creator and Father of all men, that He made of one flesh all the nations of the earth, that He is no respecter of persons, but holds in equal love all His children; and that He will require of every one the observance of His righteous law.

"All things whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do ye even to them. This alliance between an ancient and powerful Church and the slave interest of America, is the most remarkable when we consider the fact, that the early and authoritative teachings of that Church are in condemnation of slavery. How long this strange alliance is to continue I know not. How long it is to be successful is for the American people to decide.

To your fifth interrogatory I answer,—that I am in favor of free schools for the education of all classes, and opposed to any exclusion of the Bible therefrom.

Respectfully yours, D. WILMOT.

TO JOHN BROTHLINE, Esq., Chairman.

Strength and Health Restored!—Mr. John Davidson, living ten miles above Pittsburgh, on the Pennsylvania Canal, says: "When I commenced taking Bechharr's Holland Bitters, I could hardly walk. Now, I enjoy excellent health."

Headache and Debility.—Mr. Silas J. Luscomb, of Birmingham, says: "I have found in Bechharr's Holland Bitters a remedy for Headache and Debility. My wife has also used it with the greatest benefit."

Mr. A. S. Nicholson, of Pittsburgh, also remarks that he has experienced much relief from its use for headache.

BEAVER ARGUS.

W. WEYAND, Editor.

M. & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST, 12, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR,

DAVID WILMOT

OF Bradford County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,

James Veech,

OF Fayette County,

Joseph J. Lewis,

OF Chester County,

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

W. M. MILLWARD,

OF Philadelphia.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Assembly.

DE LORMA IMBRIE, Beaver.

GEORGET P. SHAW, Lawrence.

Sherrif.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN, Palaika tp.

Register & Recorder.

SAMUEL B. WILSON, Borough.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM HENRY, of Borough.

Clerk of Courts.

ALFRED G. McCREARY, N. Brighton.

Commissioner.

ABNER MORTON, Franklin.

Auditor.

(A VACANCY.)

Cornier.

NATHAN P. COUCH, New Brighton.

Poor House Director.

(A VACANCY.)

Trustees of Academy.

J. T. KENNEDY, N. Brighton, (4 years.)

SAMUEL MOREHEAD, Sharon, (4 yrs.)

SMITH WINNINGHAM, Beaver, (3 yrs.)

ABNER W. LA COCK, Rochester tp, (2 yrs.)

Notes of travel, handed in too late for this week, will appear in our next issue.

Judge Wilmot's Letter.

The Star heads Judge Wilmot's letter with the caption "Wilmot an Unadulterated Know Nothing." We purpose very briefly to put this gratuitous assumption to the test.

Judge Wilmot does not deny that his preferences generally would lead him to the selection of native born citizens to fill the offices; but he at the same time lays down the distinct declaration, "that occasions may arise when an enlightened and faithful discharge of duty would demand our suffrages for the naturalized citizen, in preference to one born on our soil." Will the Star assume the opposite of these propositions; of American labor, American rights, American interests. Will the Star take opposite ground, and say it is not favorable to these ends?

Mr Wilmot is opposed to the interference of Church Hierarchies in politics. Will the Star take the opposite ground, and assume that it is in favor of such interference?

Mr Wilmot favors a reform in the naturalization laws only so far as to effect the purification of the ballot-box. Does the Star oppose such reform, for such purpose?

Mr Wilmot opposes the landing of foreign paupers and criminals upon our shores. Will the Star avow itself favorable to the admission of these two classes. Mr Wilmot is in favor of Free Schools, for all classes, and opposed to any exclusion of the Bible therefrom. Is the Star opposed to Free Schools? or in favor of the exclusion of the Bible?

Now, here are all the points embraced in the letter. And unless our neighbor is prepared to take ground opposite to that assumed by Mr. Wilmot, on any, or all of these propositions, we must claim the liberty of charging the editor with being as much of a Know Nothing as Mr. Wilmot.

STOCK TAKEN.—We are gratified to learn that the Capital Stock (\$75,000) required by the terms of the Charter, has all been subscribed. But 15 shares are held outside the County. The institution will probably go into operation in the early part of October.

Sad Case of Drowning.—This community was painfully startled last week by the receipt of intelligence of the death by drowning of Mr. John Lezard, of this place. He was the Second Engineer of the steamer Tropic, and it was while ascending the Missouri river that the accident occurred which terminated his life. The boat came in contact with a snag in Applegate's Bend, by which the steamer was broken, and as Mr. L. was on watch alone, it is supposed that, to avoid the escaping water and steam, he either leaped or fell overboard, was drawn under the wheel, and then perished. His body was recovered on the 29th ult., after a diligent search of two days, and temporarily interred at Rochville, Boone county, Missouri. A friend has sent us a St. Louis paper, containing the proceedings of a meeting held by the passengers on the Tropic, shortly after the occurrence, from which we take the following:

Resolved, That we deeply regret the death of Mr. Lezard, the engineer, and sympathize with his family and friends in their bereavement for a brave and efficient man who has died at his post.

Mr. L. was about 25 years of age; was a young man of high promise, and universally esteemed by all his acquaintances. He was main stay to a widowed mother; and this last bereavement adds another drop to a cup of affliction previously filled to overflowing.

"A PICTURE FOR TAXPAYERS TO LOOK UPON."

In the last Star, our neighbor, together with General Carter of this place, endeavor to convince the tax-payers, that a "great fraud" had been perpetrated upon them by the Republicans during the late session of the Legislature, in the passage of the Bill for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works. In what does this supposed "fraud" consist? Let us examine. Gen. Carter "has posted the books," and makes a statement to the effect, that from the year 1830, up to 1856, the "total receipts of the State Improvements were \$25,342,020, 47, and the expenditures \$19,499,885, 08" leaving a balance in favor of the State of \$5,842,135, 44." This estimate may be correct, and for the present we shall not stop to inquire whether it is or not; but what in the name of common sense has this to do with the sale of the Main Line, at this period? We have not, nor do we now assume to deny, but that for a series of years, some of the Public Improvements of the State, have been and still are sources of considerable Revenue to her; but that the Main Line has been one of these, or that the others have become more profitable and less expensive to the State, we emphatically deny. For the very reverse is the case. Let us "demonstrate this to the General. During the period of which he has spoken, and when the revenue from some of the Public Works amounted to a considerable sum, he cannot have forgotten that then they were not only in the hands and under the management of the political party of which he is a member? Can he have forgotten that when the Public Works, yielded this revenue, and above the expenses, that Democratic office-holders were not half so numerous upon them nor half so prodigal as now? Has he forgotten that the corruption, the development of which every now and then startles the public, as it exists on our Public Works now, had no existence then. And has he become oblivious to the fact, that at that time, they were not, as at present, used wholly and solely for the purpose of fostering and strengthening the Democratic party, by employing upon them every person who would vote the "Democratic ticket." Did the General take into his account these little incidents before he came to the conclusion that the "profits on the Public Works were increasing and the expenses less" or did he forget them? Hardly. Yet it must strike every one as being peculiarly strange that Gen Carter, a man of more than ordinary political sagacity, should, at this time, when newspapers and public documents are in the hands and being read by almost every intelligent voter of the State, fall into the egregious error of attempting to convince the tax-payers, that if the Public Works yielded a revenue while watched over by honest men, that as a thing inevitable, they would do the same while in the hands and under the control of "unprincipled demagogues." Ah! General, you overdone it there; but since you have asserted and proved by figures that the "Public Works" were a benefit to the State from 1830 up to 1856—that is, when they were correctly managed and guarded over by honest men; we shall likewise assert and prove by figures, that from 1856, up to 1856,—that is, while controlled exclusively by your party friends—the Main Line—the one against which complaint is made, has not only failed to bear its own expenses; but has annually cost the State a heavy sum above that, to keep it in working order. Look at the figures—(those great witnesses for them) from 1856 to 1856.

Year. Total Receipts. Total Expenditures.

1853 \$1,456,819 29 \$2,124,285 30

1854 1,219,910 01 1,855,216 70

1855 1,444,224 38 1,586,404 30

1856 1,244,071 86 1,662,420 20

\$5,074,028 43 \$7,228,315 50

\$2,154,287 13 \$2,154,287 13

These figures, we have said, are taken from the Reports of the Auditor General, and we presume, and so must every one, also who desires to investigate the subject, that they are accurate—that they must be correct, for it is only through their Reports that the truth can be reached. Then what do they prove? Why unequivocally and unmistakably, that the Main Line has cost Pennsylvania, within the last four years, \$2,154,287, 13 OVER WHAT IT BROUGHT INTO HER TREASURY.

But the Star says that General Carter "posted the books," and gives the balance sheet to be followed in regard to the Main Line. Year. Total Receipts. Total Expenditures.

1851 \$1,321,124, 12 \$832,447, 11

1852 1,111,217, 70 840,377, 00

1853 1,411,909, 21 918,832, 85

3,844,251, 03 2,591,656, 96

Difference in favor of Receipts, \$1,252,594, 07.

Very well, General, but you have "posted the books" in a strikingly peculiar manner. You have rendered a perfect account of the Receipts, but an imperfect one of the Expenditures. For instance, you have excluded from your column of expenditures all money spent for "new work." You also excluded from your account all money spent for the "improvement of the roadway" which the larger part of the business of the year and year, which would aggregated large appropriations. In the future, had lastly you had been blind to the fact—namely, that the State contracted a very heavy debt to build this line, and that the annual interest on this debt, amounts to \$800,000. We leave you here, General, to decide whether you have "posted the books correctly, or not!"

A word now to Tax-payers. Should the Main Line have been sold? Is the question that now addresses itself to every voter in the State.—The figures quoted above as taken from the Reports of the Auditor General, are the official statement of the case. They refer to the tax-payer what the Main Line has done, and what it has not done. They furnish the incontrovertible evidence that it was hanging like a dead weight upon the people, paying their energies and threatening them with a taxation too heavy to be borne. Have we distorted the facts in the case? Hear what Henry S. Mott, the President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, says upon his oath, when applying for an injunction to restrain, as a stockholder, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., from buying the Main Line. He says:

"The Canals belonging to the State are 283 miles in length, requiring heavy expenditures for repairs and have cost for many years yielded income sufficient to pay the cost of keeping them in navigable order."

But again, the Board of Revenue Commissioners, a majority of whom were also Democrats, at their session at Harrisburg last winter, and after the subject was critically examined, incorporated the following in their final Report of Pennsylvania's public improvements, the

Who is Responsible?

The last Star in the course of a long article labors to prove that the mismanagement of Beaver Academy is attributable altogether to the fact that a majority of the Board of Trustees are Republicans. With regard to the allegation that "the Trustees have taken no steps towards providing a single Teacher," we have only to say that all the Male Teachers were selected before the close of the last session, as the editor could have very readily seen by reference to the published Catalogue. But, we desire to know at what time the Board became "unhappy? Was it not last fall? What was done by the Board of Trustees, for five or six years previous to that time, when it was made up almost exclusively of Democrats? Did they guard the institution as carefully and watchfully as was their duty? What was done by our neighbor of the Star during the 12 months he figured as Trustee in a Democratic Board? Has not the building and its surroundings, been suffered for the last six years to pass into a state of wretched dilapidation? Did he and his Democratic colleagues, when they had almost exclusive control of the Board, ever make a single effort to repair the ravages of time? or take measures to restrain the hands of mischievous mischief-makers, who made use of every effort to prevent the tearing away of the fence, the destruction of the boards, the breaking up of the windows, and the mutilation of the doors? The People are interested in having specific answers to these interrogatories. Will they receive them?

For the Beaver Argus.

In the Star of the 7th a communication appears purporting to give a statement of the receipts and expenditures on the Public Works of Pennsylvania for a period of 26 years, and upon this statement the Editor goes on to prove that the Republican Legislature have perpetrated a great wrong upon the commonwealth by selling the Main Line for the sum of \$7,500,000.

Now this sum at 5 per cent interest yields annually an income to the State of \$375,000.00.

While the annual income to the State from the Public Works according to the showing of the Star-man has been but \$283,002.22 which sum multiplied by 26 the number of years taken in by Gen. Carter will make the whole balance correct, with his statement \$7,331,457.94, so that by the sale the people save annually the sum of \$91,097.74, or in a period of twenty six years (the same period as taken in by the Star calculation) we have been saving to the State \$2,368,887.44.

The Star must get a clearer communication before it can clearly prove that the State "lost money" by the sale.

A SCHOOLBOY.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I see a communication in the last Star signed "An Anti Know Nothing,"—the writer representing himself as living on the South side of the River. Now, I desire the people of the North side of the river to know that this is a cheat and a fraud. Therefore, I would state that the author of this article lives on the North side of the river, and is the same individual who was a candidate before the Republican Convention last year for District Attorney, and was defeated, and next day landed in Locofoco land.

I might further say that in the same miserable creature who, in 1855, voted the Know Nothing ticket. He then acted with the party which he now vilifies.

I wish to inform this traitor to the cause of Freedom and the Right, that we of the South Side are capable of doing our own writing, and when we want this article to write for us we will call on him. This Locofoco mode of warfare will not win with us of the South side of the river. And, regardless of the weak efforts of the traitor, in October, such a man will send Republican ticket as will be unparalleled in the politics of Beaver County.

I would suggest that the next time he writes "we of the South Side," instead of "South Side," he should say "South of the River."

For the Beaver Argus.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I see a communication in the last Star signed "An Anti Know Nothing,"—the writer representing himself as living on the South side of the River. Now, I desire the people of the North side of the river to know that this is a cheat and a fraud. Therefore, I would state that the author of this article lives on the North side of the river, and is the same individual who was a candidate before the Republican Convention last year for District Attorney, and was defeated, and next day landed in Locofoco land.

I might further say that in the same miserable creature who, in 1855, voted the Know Nothing ticket. He then acted with the party which he now vilifies.

I wish to inform this traitor to the cause of Freedom and the Right, that we of the South Side are capable of doing our own writing, and when we want this article to write for us we will call on him. This Locofoco mode of warfare will not win with us of the South side of the river. And, regardless of the weak efforts of the traitor, in October, such a man will send Republican ticket as will be unparalleled in the politics of Beaver County.

I would suggest that the next time he writes "we of the South Side," instead of "South Side," he should say "South of the River."

A MARRIAGE NOTICE CORRECTED.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—By mistake I gave you last week the names of the witnesses instead of the persons married. The persons married were THOMAS WOODS and MARY JANE MOORE, of Fallston, and not Milton J. Davis and Harriet Moore, as I erroneously gave it to you. Yrs. &c. J. MURRAY.

A WESTERN SIGHT.—It would do the eyes of Down East Farmers good to look over Western fields about these days. The Farmers of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin are now in the midst of their wheat harvest, and the Chicago Tribune of the 4th, records the following good prospect:

A friend of ours says that one day last week he went up to the top of a hill called Mount Zion, six miles from Janesville, Rock County, Wis., and counted on the surrounding plain one hundred and sixty-four horse power reaping machines, busily cutting down wheat. There were one thousand men, women and boys following after, binding and shocking up the golden sheaves. It was a sight worth seeing, to behold the grain falling and being gathered up at the rate of two hundred acres per hour.

A BAD PROSPECT.—The Yazoo Sun, a leading Democratic organ of Mississippi is compelled to justify itself for supporting the Administration, by saying that Mr. Buchanan will not support Gov. Walker. But if it should be mistaken in this, then mark the consequence. Says the Sun: "To believe that Mr. Buchanan is an accomplice in Walker's policy, would be to believe that he is the most ungrateful man that ever lived. We are not prepared to have this of a man, who has for nearly half a century, defended the rights of the South—never the once wincing any hostility to the least of those rights. If, however, it should not turn out that Mr. Buchanan is as deep in the mud as Bob Walker is in the mire, he will not be allowed to go "soot free." On the contrary, he will be made to feel the resentment of an outraged people.

BEAVER ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.—On the last Monday of August, the institutions named above will again be open for the reception of Pupils. The tutors we are informed, in both the Male and Female Departments, have been selected with care, and are said to be excellently qualified and at the same time efficient teachers. We hope to see them encouraged. If there is any one natural advantage the "Beaver" has to boast of, it certainly is its adaptation for schooling purposes. No community in the State can boast of a more healthy tone of society, and no place in Western Pennsylvania is usually so free from either local or epidemic diseases.

Telegraphic.

Washington City Items.
Washington City, Aug. 8.—The Navy Department this morning received a letter from flag officer James Armstrong, dated Hong Kong, May 25d, in which he says, from the numerous force of the English agents they are making for its permanency. It is clear that China is to be compelled to throw out her exclusiveness. He adds that there will be a total of 60 vessels, mounting 738 guns.

Accompanying this force are several large hospital and transports with a very large medical superannary.

Lawrence Evacuated—Vote on the Topeka Constitution.
St. Louis, Aug. 8.—Kansas advice state that Gov. Walker, evacuated Lawrence on the 2d, with all the troops except 7000. The ostensible cause, that the Indians have attacked Fort Riley, is regarded here as "a case to get the troops away."

St. Louis, Aug. 8.—The Topeka Constitution is elected. The State ticket Returns from 20 counties favor it for the Constitution, 6663; against it, 3203. The apportion to hear from 111 counties increases the majority for the Constitution.

A Disasterous Gale.
St. Louis, Aug. 8.—A gale which occurred on the 22d of July which occasions great loss of life among fishermen on the north shore of the Province of St. John. Sixty boats are supposed to be lost; fifty