

BEDFORD INQUIRER.



BEDFORD, Pa. Friday Morning, JUNE 10, 1859. "FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

People's State Convention.

The Convention of the People's Party which assembled in Harrisburg on Wednesday last, placed in nomination Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York County, for Auditor General, and Gen. WM. H. KEIM, of Berks County, for Surveyor General.

Mr. Cochran, the candidate for Auditor General, is an excellent man, and will make an officer of the first class. He was the candidate for Canal Commissioner in 1856, and legally elected, but cheated out of the office by the frauds in Philadelphia, as proved in the case of Mann vs. Cassidy.

Gen. Keim, our candidate for Surveyor General, was elected, last fall, at the special election in Berks County, to Congress, by some five or six hundred, over the Buchanan candidate. He is one of the most popular men in the State.

No one doubts the success of this ticket by a majority of at least 36,000.

MILITARY PARADE.

The military parade on Monday last, at Bloody Run, came off finely. There were four companies on the ground, the Bedford Riflemen, Cumberland Valley Blues, Bloody Run Independent Blues, and Hopewell Riflemen. The whole body, officers and men, were as fine a looking set of men as could be found anywhere, and some of them were quite proficient in military manoeuvres.

A great many persons were in town, the hotels were all crowded, good order pretty generally observed, and things passed off pleasantly, as things generally do, in Bloody Run, which is so celebrated for its hospitable citizens.

Capt. A. J. Sanson, was elected Brigade Inspector. We have not been able to ascertain who were elected to the other offices, but we believe Lemuel Evans was elected Brigadier General; Alexander Compher, Colonel; Sam'l B. Tate, Lieut. Colonel; B. F. Horn, Major.

1st Lieut. Thos. Lyons, was elected Captain of the Bedford Riflemen, in place of Capt. Sanson, 2nd Lieut. Wm. Koeffe, was elected 1st Lieutenant, and Corporal W. P. Mower was elected 2nd Lieutenant.

The Gazette talks a great deal about whites marrying negroes. This is something we are totally opposed to, but if that paper has some Locooco friends that it is afraid will marry negroes, we do not blame it for talking so much about it. Another thing; we cannot blame it either as it is aware that about three fourths of those that marry negroes, belong to that party, or are the children of those who do. Probably the editor, when he was in Illinois for a few months, conducting an abolition paper, got acquainted with that celebrated individual who was "in the wood pile."

The Virginia election, has resulted badly for the Locoocos. They have elected their Governor by a greatly reduced majority. The opposition have gained a congressman, and some four independent Locooco candidates have been elected over the regular Locooco nominees.

SEVERE FROST.—On Sunday morning last, we had one of the severest frosts ever experienced in this neighborhood so late in the season. The fruit has been somewhat injured. The peaches, cherries and grapes in some parts of the County have been considerably hurt, whilst the apples have not been very much injured. The grain,—wheat, rye and corn, have suffered but little. In the gardens, the early vegetables, and plants have been injured to some extent.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—We notice that in many of the Counties preparations are making for the holding of Agricultural Fairs, the coming fall. If our people do not wish to be behind the age in agricultural matters, they had better be commencing the necessary preparations for an exhibition of the agricultural products, and mechanical ingenuity of the County.

METHODIST MINISTERS EXPELLED FROM TEXAS.—All the preachers of the M. E. Church (North) except two, have been driven out of Texas.

There's Democracy and liberty for you! Why shouldn't the members of that Church in the North belong to the party which is controlled by the Southern Locooco politicians?

CENTRAL BANK.—We learn from the Hollidaysburg Register that the Central Bank of Pennsylvania at that place, suspended last week, but on last Tuesday it opened and was redeeming its paper in small quantities. There is general confidence in its complete resumption.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSITS.—Messrs Reed, Rupp & Schell, have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposits in Bedford. We have no doubt that an institution of this kind will pay well in this place.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9, 1859. To Inquirer and Gazette:—The People's Party assembled in State Convention at Harrisburg yesterday and made the following nominations: Auditor General, Thos. E. Cochran; Surveyor General, General Keim. Every county in the State was represented, and the best of feeling prevailed. D. J. CHAPMAN.

IT DON'T TAKE.—The letter of that "degenerate son of a noble sire," Locoocoism may make all they can out of Jim Clay's letter. All the old admirers of his noble father despise the apostate son.

We call attention to the Card of J. Selby Mower, Esq. Business entrusted to his care will be attended to faithfully.

Read the Foreign News. The allied powers have gained the first battle. Bloody work may be expected for some time to come.

Several visitors have already arrived at the Bedford Springs.

CAMERON FOR PRESIDENT.

With but few exceptions the American-Republican journals of Pennsylvania, says the Harrisburg Telegraph, take ground in favor of the nomination of Hon. SIMON CAMERON as the anti-Democratic candidate for President, and from present indications he stands a very fair chance for nomination by the National Convention. In such an event he would rally to his support the active and enthusiastic young men of the Opposition party, and the toiling masses of the iron-bound old Keystone, and carry our flag in triumph through the contest, by a majority unprecedented in the political history of this State. Our own views are too well known to need repetition, and we allude to the subject now simply for the purpose of introducing to our readers the following well-timed article from the Mutch Chunk Gazette, an Opposition paper of acknowledged ability and influence. That journal says:—

We heard the remark made during the last year, that as Pennsylvania has furnished decidedly the weakest and most unprincipled man who has ever occupied the Presidential chair, the Republicans of other States would hardly trust another Pennsylvanian, and for this reason they would not agree to the nomination of Gen. Cameron or any other Pennsylvanian. Now this very fact that James Buchanan is just the man we Republicans contended he was in 1856—only much meaner and worse—is calculated to strengthen a candidate on our side. Pennsylvania is entitled to a President of the United States. The present incumbent is not, and never was, the choice of the people of Pennsylvania, but he secured the vote by means of the then existing division in the ranks of the Opposition and by the united vote of the deadliest enemies of Pennsylvania—the Free Traders and Slave drivers of the South. Since his inauguration—since he has taken a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States, which instrument he has since violated time and again, he has confirmed all our predictions of 1856, that he has no sympathy or respect for Pennsylvania, and never had a "single drop of democratic blood in his veins." No, James Buchanan is not a Pennsylvanian.

It is unreasonable now to ask that we, the Republicans of Pennsylvania, who did in 1856 solemnly protest, and work, and vote against this imbecile tool of Slavery, James Buchanan, should have the chance to present a candidate for the Presidency? We think not.—Every reasonable Republican must admit that we are more directly interested in the enactment of a Protective Tariff, and the protection of free labor in States and Territories, than the people of any other State in the Union. Republican principles are calculated to benefit Pennsylvania more than any other State, and unless Pennsylvania interests are respected, it will be doubtful whether the State can be carried in 1860. But, let the Republican party of other States resolve to consult the party of Pennsylvania, and for once to respect the opinions of our Representatives in National Convention, and our word for it, the 27 electors will be secured. Gen. Cameron, we believe, is the man for Pennsylvania. His nomination would at once settle the question as to this

State. We could then safely send our champions out into other States as Missionaries—we were going to say to Jersey, but with Cameron as our candidate it wouldn't be necessary. He would carry every Northern State, with very good chances for Missouri, Delaware and Maryland.

For the Inquirer. WATERSTREET, Pa., May 30, 1859.

Mr. OVER:—Shakespeare once wrote, "there is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

In the latter part of last winter, a few of the young men of this neighborhood concluded that this "tide" in their "affairs" was about to flow, resolved to be led on by it to Pikes Peak. When the time arrived for their departure, all abandoned the adventure, except Mr. Wm. H. H. Ralston, eldest son of Robert Ralston, Esq., of this village. About the middle of March, he bade his friends and acquaintances adieu for a time, and, with a light heart, and bright prospect of being amply rewarded for all his toils, he started for the land of gold.—He proceeded on until he reached Atchison, where he joined a company bound for the golden Peak, and, after supplying themselves with the necessary implements, provisions, &c., they commenced their journey over the plains.—When they arrived at Fort Kearney, Mr. Ralston wrote to his friends here, that their prospects were still bright, but, after traveling about four days more, they met about fifteen hundred men on their way back to the settled countries, in a lamentable state of destitution. Young Ralston and his comrades being assured by them that "all is not gold that glitters," resolved to go no further, and, in a letter to his father, after his return to Fort Kearney, he says: "Many who had spent much of their time in the gold regions of California, had prospected the whole country, and fully satisfied themselves that there is no gold at Pikes Peak—no even the usual signs—and that it is a humbugging scheme, set afloat by a number of land speculators along the Missouri river, to divert the tide of emigration thither, and to deceive the unwary and credulous, and had left, disgraced that they had been made the dupes of speculators' infatuations." And now, Wm. Ralston is desirous that all who may be affected with the gold mania may be made acquainted with the facts, and remain in a better country, and give no credence to any enticing reports they may see in the newspapers, and go there only to meet with disappointments.

SATTER. RECEIVING INSTRUCTIONS. There was a great gathering of Locomotion editors from Western Pennsylvania at Pittsburgh two weeks ago. They had been summoned there as United States Jurors. Bigler was also there to give them instructions. The purchase was so plain, that many editors were ashamed to admit that they were of the craft. Brother Traugh, of the Hollidaysburg Standard, was there, of course—his last paper is evidence that he received fresh instructions from head quarters.—Huntingdon Globe.

CAN IT BE TRUE.—We have been credibly informed by several gentlemen, that Hon. Wm. Bigler has sent into this county, packages of folded envelopes, to be used by the persons having them in possession may see proper. A number of these envelopes have been used, thus cheating the Post Office Department out of the amount of postage it should in justice receive for conveying their contents over the post roads. This is but a small specimen of the economy practiced by the leaders of the Buchanan faction. To make up for such losses to the Department, it is fair to suppose that another effort will be made to tax the people—the outsiders—with a five cent postage. It is also fair to suppose that Bigler has extended his franking operation to every county in the State—making the sum total saved to the faithful, quite an object—though not any more honest than manufacturing bogus three cent pieces.—Id.

SUCCESSFUL SUIT FOR FREEDOM BY A WHITE GIRL.—A most interesting suit was completed on Saturday in the Fifth District Court, Judge Eggleston presiding. It was the case of a suit for freedom from slavery, the plaintiff being a white girl, sixteen or seventeen years of age, with a complexion bordering on the brunette, named Alexina Morrison, and the defendant, a slave dealer of Jefferson City, named James White. The girl, about a year and a half ago, ran away from White's slave yard, where she had been several months, and was protected by some citizens of Carrollton who she informed that she had been kidnapped from Arkansas, and sold into slavery, though she was born free and of white parents. An appeal to the Jefferson Parish Court was made but the jury did not agree on a verdict, and the venue was changed to New Orleans. The trial in the Fifth District Court occupied three days, chiefly employed in the efforts and arguments of counsel on both sides in regard to the admission and rejection of evidence. For the plaintiff the chief testimony was that of scientific gentlemen, that there was an absence about her of evidence of African descent. As for the defendant, the principal evidence was narrowed down to the single bill of sale, which he produced from a person in Arkansas, who was not present. The Judge's charge to the jury was excepted to by defendant's counsel, from beginning to end. The jury deliberated but a few minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.—N. O. Bulletin.

The slavery influence is certainly getting very bold when it will thus daringly seize a perfectly white girl, and attempt to consign her to slavery. But it is a great institution—so long live the twin sisters, slavery and democracy.

A SHOT IN THE FLOCK.—We wonder if the following Paixban shot, from the "Notes from the Plymouth Pulpit," by Henry Ward Beecher, hits anybody in all this region round about? We hope not. Mr. Beecher says: "There is sitting before me in this congregation now two hundred men, who stuff their Sundays full of what they call religion, and then go out on Mondays to catch their brother by the throat, saying: 'Pay me that thou owest; it's Monday now, and you needn't think that because we are sitting together yesterday, over our Saviour's sufferings and love, that I am going to let you off from that debt, if it does ruin you to pay it now!'"

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. THE FIRST SEVERE CONFLICT. THE AUSTRIANS DRIVEN BACK. DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

St. John's, N. B., June 4.—The steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 25th ult., and bound to New York, has been intercepted off this point by the Associated Press' News Yacht.

Her news is of great importance, as announcing the first important blow in Italy. The Allied and Austrian forces have met, and the latter been defeated.

The battle between the Austrians and the Allies took place at Montebello. The Austrians were 15,000 strong, and made the attack. After a severe engagement, they were obliged to retreat. The Allied army lost 700, while the Austrians' loss is estimated at 2000. A number of Austrians had been captured and taken prisoners of Marcellis.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet; prices were somewhat easier, but there is no change reported in the quotations. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions steady. On the London 'Change consols closed at 97½/92.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

The battle of Montebello took place on the 21st of May. The Austrians, who were commanded by Gen. Stadion, attacked the posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers. They were driven back by Gen. Forey's division, after a furious combat, which lasted four hours.

The Allies carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians. Two hundred of the Austrians, including a colonel, were captured and taken to Marcellis.

The Austrians were 15,000 strong. They lost 2000 men. The Allies lost 700; among whom were many officers.

The Austrians account of the battle differs widely from the above. The actual force of the French is not stated. It is reported, however, that it numbered 6000 men, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

PASSAGE OF THE SESIA BY THE SARDINIANS.

A bulletin issued by the Sardinian Government announces that the extreme left of the Sardinian army under Gen. Beldini, had forced a passage over the river Sesia, putting the Austrians to flight.

Gen. Garibaldi had entered Gravellona with 6,000 men for a revolutionary purpose. Gravellona is on the Sardinian side of Lake Maggiore.

General Garibaldi had made forty-seven more prisoners.

It was rumored that six Englishmen-of-war had entered the Adriatic sea.

THE LATEST. REVOLUTION IN LOMBARDY—DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

Revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy.

The King of Naples is dead, and Francis I has assumed the Government of Naples.

ENGLAND.

The British Admiralty has formally invited tenders for the carrying of a cable, from London to Australia via Panama.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called to sanction the agreement with the Government and to issue £600,000 of new capital.

FRANCE.

The Paris Monitor announces that France adheres to the abolition of privateering, and the principle that the neutral flag covers the enemy's goods.

The Paris Bourse closed firm, and there were quoted at 65.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO WON BY NAPOLEON III.—THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO WON BY NAPOLEON I.

The first battle is at last fought between the French and the Austrians in Italy. By the steamship City of Washington we have telegraphic news from Cape Race that on the 21st of May the first struggle took place, and was won by Napoleon III, at Montebello, where the French under Napoleon I, defeated the Austrians fifty-nine years ago, just after he had crossed the Alps; and what is worthy of remark, neither of the Napoleons was at the battle, but in its vicinity.

That a battle was won by the French on the 21st ult., there can be no doubt, for on this point the French, Sardinian and Austrian accounts agree. We have not yet received the details of the battle, but the French represent the Austrians as fifteen thousand strong where the fight took place, and the troops of Napoleon as only six or seven thousand men, with a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, at the same time stating that the Austrian loss from 1,500 to 2,000 men, besides 200 prisoners, whilst the French lost 600 or 700, many of whom were officers. The prisoners were sent to Alessandria, and some of them had arrived at Marcellis. The Austrians were the assailants, and the fight occurred in this way.

It appears that General Stadion, an Austrian officer of distinction, with a strong force, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and was repulsed by General Forey's division after a sanguinary combat of four hours. The allies carried the heights of Montebello, but did not pursue the retreating Austrians. The Austrian account mitigates the defeat by stating that General Stadion pushed forward by a forced march a reconnoitring body of troops toward Ligit and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a superior French force, retreated behind the Po in perfect order.

Montebello is on the extreme right of the French lines, close to Parma on the east, and yet far from Lombardy to the north. It is fairly in the direction of Milan from Alessandria, and a little less than half way. The whole distance being only sixty-five miles. It would seem, therefore, as if the French were pushing on their right to strike at the capital of Lombardy. While these operations are going forward on the extreme right, we learn that the left of the Sardinian army, at the Northwest, under Chialini, one of the Italian revolutionary leaders of 1848-9, had forced a passage over the Sesia, near the Austrian frontier, and put the Austrians to flight, while still further west and North, at the very foot of the Alps, on the very extreme of the allied lines Garibaldi had captured the town of Gravellona, on the Piedmontese side of the Lake Maggiore, which sep-

arates Piedmont from Lombardy, with 6,000 men, intending to enter the Austrian dominions in order to kindle the flame of revolution; and from Berne, in Switzerland, we learn that revolutionary movements are reported in Lombardy, and no doubt the Swiss strongly sympathize with the revolutionists against their ancient enemy, the House of Hapsburg. Garibaldi was therefore, where the Swiss, Austrian and Sardinian frontiers meet.

From this news it would seem that the Austrians are now nearly driven back over the Ticino into their own territory, whether the French would be sure to follow them.

General Guille had removed his headquarters back to Garlasco, almost on the very frontier of Lombardy, and in a straight line between Alessandria and Milan. It is quite evident that the Austrians are gradually retreating to their own strongholds. The Austrian General, as if desperate, had ordered the Sardinians to give up their arms on pain of being shot.

Meantime Prince Napoleon was with a force at Leghorn, in Tuscany. It was rumored that six English men of war had entered the Adriatic, but as they are neutral, the news does not seem to be of much importance, even if true.

By this arrival the first victory in favor of the French is the great and important fact, and that against odds, which shows that the Gauls have not degenerated since the elder Napoleon led them from victory to victory over the Austrian hosts.

It is a curious historical coincidence that the battle of Montebello was the first fought by the troops of Napoleon I. after crossing the great St. Bernard in 1800. It was one of the bloodiest and fiercest ever fought. In disparity of numbers the resemblance is also remarkable. Napoleon I. had then only 16,000 men, two-thirds of whom were new soldiers, who had never seen a shot fired; and with these he was to arrest the desperate march of an army of 120,000 veteran Austrians. It was necessary for him to divide this little band to save it from being cut to pieces before he could receive reinforcements. With characteristic rapidity he moved from point to point through Lombardy; with lightning glance his eagle eye perceived the movements and combinations of the enemy under Melas. He knew that a great and decisive battle must soon take place, for Melas was rapidly concentrating his army from all points. To Lannes and Murat he issued the following brief but remarkable order:—"Gather your forces at the river Stradella. On the 8th or 9th at the latest, you will have on your hands 15,000 or 18,000 Austrians.—Meet them and cut them to pieces; it will be so many enemies less upon our hands on the day of the decisive battle we are to expect with the entire army of Melas."

The prediction turned out true. An Austrian force of 18,000 strong advanced and posted themselves strongly on the heights of Montebello, with batteries planted upon the hill sides which swept the plain. It was of the greatest moment that this body should be prevented from combining with the other vast forces of the Austrians. Lannes met them with only 8,000 men. Yet they rushed on the foe with a shout of enthusiasm. Their ranks were swept with a storm of grape-shot. Said Lannes, "I could hear the bones crash in my division like glass in a ballistone." For nine hours—the carnage continued. Again and again the mangled columns of the French rallied to the charge; and it was not till three thousand of their men lay dead on the field that the Austrians broke and fled, also leaving three thousand dead behind them, with six thousand prisoners.

Napoleon, hastening to the aid of his General, arrived just in time to see the battle won. He rode up to Lannes, surrounded by the dying and the dead, his sword dripping with blood, his face blackened with powder, and his uniform soiled and torn by the long strife. Napoleon smiled in silence, but did not forget the heroism of Lannes, whom he afterwards created, from this battle field, "Duke of Montebello"—a title which has descended to his family to this day. It was the same hero who had before saved the fight on the terrible bridge of Lodi, where the French were mowed down by the Austrian cannon like grass, and Napoleon's Generals said it was impossible to advance. "Impossible is not French," said Napoleon, as he seized a standard and rushed forward, shouting, "Follow your General."

Lannes, however, was the first to cross the bridge. He dashed past his leader, plunging his horse into the very midst of the Austrian ranks, and grasped one of their banners. At that moment his steed fell dead beneath him, and half a dozen swords glittered above his head. With Herculean strength and agility he extricated himself from his fallen steed, leaped upon the horse of an Austrian behind the rider, plunged his sword into the body of the rider, and hurled him from his saddle. He fought his way back to his followers, having slain six of the Austrians with his own hand. The bridge and the battle were won. For this deed of terrible energy Napoleon promoted Lannes to the spot.

The battle of Montebello was not without its influence on the immortal victory of Marengo, which was fought immediately. There 20,000 Frenchmen, under Napoleon, met 40,000 Austrians, including 7,000 cavalry and 200 pieces of cannon, which irresistibly swept Napoleon's troops before them, till Dessaix, so anxiously expected with his reserve of 6,000 men arrived, and charged when the battle was deemed lost. The tide was turned. The Austrians were overthrown with terrible slaughter. Twenty thousand men of both sides lay dead on the field. Dessaix, the greatest general Napoleon ever had, was among them. The First Consul wept, and said the battle was dearly bought.—N. Y. Herald.

THE OFFICERS IN THE WAR.

The telegraph tells us that an unusual number of officers fell on the side of the French in the recent battle of Montebello, and the inference has been drawn from this fact, that the French officers in that action must have exposed themselves with uncommon audacity under the inspiration of the near presence of the Emperor. It is quite probable that this may have been the case; but the fatality in question may be accounted for, perhaps, in a less romantic manner; by the consideration that the French officers are more signally distinguished on the field of battle by their uniforms than the Austrians. The Austrians long ago abandoned the use of the epaulettes, which has always been the "shining mark" that death, like slaughter, is supposed to mark, and which the French

insist upon retaining. The Austrian officers formerly went into action wearing white cloaks, which marked them out conspicuously among the grey coated masses of their men, but the fearful execution done upon them by the Sardinian riflemen in the war of 1848-9, led the Government to discard this garment also; and no officers are now so well amalgamated with their men in appearance before the enemy as the Austrian. The French officers in comparison stand out as clear relief upon their companies as did the scarlet coated and gold laced British captains in the days of our own Revolutionary war.—N. Y. Times.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE MASSACHUSETTS AMENDMENT.

The Democratic presses which are crying out against the recent amendment of the Constitution of Massachusetts, says the Detroit Tribune, are quite oblivious of the fact that the unflinching Democratic State of South Carolina adopted a law three years ago in reference to naturalization, precisely similar—in fact that the Massachusetts bill is almost a literal copy of the South Carolina proscription. Nobody decried the Democracy of the nation responsible for the action of a single State, except so far as that State was a type of the society and government aimed at in the Cincinnati platform—which it undoubtedly is. The Dred Scott decision is there the great text-book of law and morals, resulting in an egregiously only one remove from a monarchy, and infinitely meaner and more detestable. But we do not hold the Democratic party of the nation responsible for the South Carolina law, though it is clearly as responsible as the Republican party of the nation is for the Massachusetts enactment. But we apprehend the same plea will not hold with reference to the provision inserted in the Organic Act of Minnesota, by the Democratic members of the U. S. Senate, to prevent foreign born residents from voting on the formation and adoption of the State Constitution. The bill was passed by Congress in the session of 1857-'57. As it came from the House of Representatives, (then in the hands of the Republicans,) it authorized all persons to vote on the fundamental law under which they were to live, who had been permitted to vote under the laws of the Territory—including foreign born residents who had been two years in the United States, and had declared on oath their intentions to become citizens. When the bill came to the Senate a Democrat from North Carolina (Mr. Biggs) moved to insert the following:

"Provided, That only citizens of the United States shall be permitted to vote at the election provided for by this act."

The vote on the Biggs' amendment was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Texas, Benjamin, Biggs, Broadhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Crittenden, Evans, Fish, Fitzpatrick, Foster, Geyer, Green, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Tenn., Mason, Reid, Rusk, Sidel, Thompson of Ky., and Thompson of New Jersey.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bigler, Bright, Cass, Colman, Dodge, Douglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foster, Hale, Jones of Iowa, Nourse, Pugh, Seward, Sumner, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, Weller, Wilson and Wright.

For the Amendment—Democrats 22; American A. Republicans 1. Total 23.

Against the Amendment—Democrats 12; Republicans 12. Total 24.

Here was the Democratic party of the nation, by its authorized representatives, recorded as voting by a large majority against the right of foreign born citizens to have a voice in the formation of their fundamental law—a right previously conferred upon them by the people of the Territory. The single Republican who voted with the majority (Mr. Foote of Vermont) subsequently changed his vote and assisted in having the obnoxious amendment expunged, as it was on the motion of Mr. Hale of New Hampshire. The truth is the Democracy love foreigners just as a drayman loves a horse, and their toleration of foreign voters is measured precisely by their ability to get work out of them. Where they are strong enough to get along without them, as in South Carolina, they cripple their political power by amending the naturalization laws. Where they apprehend an ostracism from the pro-slavery faith, as in Minnesota, they elbow them out of the public councils. Of course the category of meanness would not be complete without charging Know-Nothingism and proscription upon the Republicans.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

REMARKABLE RACE BY RAIL—STAKES \$275,000.

From L. D. Kueker, superintendent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, the Cleveland Leader obtains the following particulars of an exciting race, in which the steeds were iron horses and the stakes greater than have ever been known on any track. Mr. Kueker had the facts from John D. Campbell, Esq., superintendent of the M. S. and N. I. R. R. One day last week, as the eastward bound express train reached Laporte, Indiana, a passenger stepped off while the engine was being replenished with wood and water, and walked back and forth on the platform, and continued to walk until the whistle sounded.

A few minutes after the train had gone a station man saw the pedestrian, and going up to him, asked, in a surprised tone:

"What the — are you doing here?" "The man started, opened his eyes, and looked around bewildered. The fact was, he had been fatigued and dropped asleep while walking. Rousing himself he asked: "Why? Where am I?" "Where are you? At Laporte." "Where's the train I came on?" "Just left ten minutes ago." "Ten minutes ago and left me? I should go on that train. It is a question of life and death with me. Can you get me to it? Have you got an engine here? Where is the Superintendent?"

The section master had an office near by, and the two went to find that official and to procure an engine. The traveller stated his case—by the must go on—could not delay—and offered the officer \$250 if he would put him on board the train. The strange demand and strange offer caused the station master to hasten to the engine house. The fire was not out in the engine that had drawn the train to that point—the bargain was settled—a draft given on the traveller for the \$250, and in ten minutes the flying express, with an engine to overtake the forty express. After rushing on for thirty or forty miles some connection gave way about the engine. The engine was stopped—the engineer