FOR GOVERNOR: WILLIAM BIGLER, of Clearfield County. JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT: JEREMIAH S. BLACK, of Somerset County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER HENRY S. MOTT, of Pike County.

Office of the Intelligencer. In Kline and M'Clure's Buildings, Duke street, 3d door north of E. King, and directly opposite the east entrance to the new Court House.

County Convention. The Democratic County Convention will meet at Ziegler's Hotel, in North Queen street to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The following delegates have been as far as heard from:

Columbia S. W.—Peter A. Kimburg, Adam Maxton, Jacob Hogsadobler. John Stewart, Thomas Groom.
City, N. E. W.—William Cox, John Waidler, Newton Lightner, John Hamilton. James L. Reprodist.
S. E. W.—Dr. P. Casciday, James H. Barnes, William K. Leonard Benjamin Schaum, Cyrus Winters.
S. W. W.—George Coonley. Wm. S. Annweg, Geo.
Sanderson, Nathaniel Fry, Gabriel Kautz.
N. W.—Adam Dellat, James Wiley, Edward Kantz, S. G. Musser, John Kale.
Manor—Abraham Peters, George G. Brush. Frederick So. Kantz, S. G. Musser, John Kale.

Manor—Abrahum Peters, George, G. Brush, Frederick Soner, Barnhard Mann. (farmer) Conrad Krause.

Strusburg Bor.—W. F. S. Warren. William T. McPhail,
James Paul, Alexander M'Cloy, William, Stacey.

Omestoya—Auros Sourbeer. John Kolp, James Hildebrand, Richard Holl, B. Middleton.

Elitabethinon—A. Redsecker, G. W. Boyer, Geo. Bardwell

A. Ehrode. B. F. Baer. gal W.—John Gross. Henry Funk, J. S. Keller, jr. nt Joy twp.—John Sheaffer, Peter Kemerer, Joh Salisbury,—James H. Houston, T. W. Honderson, Isaa-N. Bowers, B. F. Houston, T. S. McIlvain.

Bigler on The Stump! Governor BIGLER was in the northern part of the State last week, and addressed the peo-

ple at Montrose, Wellsboro', Wilksbarre, and other places, at all of which points he was received with much enthusiasm, and his visit made him hosts of friends. But where is Mr. POLLOCK, whom the

Whigs boasted so much about taking the stump with the Governor? Can our neighbor of the Examiner inform us of his whereabouts, and when he designs addressing his fellow the election.

not neglect Lancaster in his travels. The belongs. We hope his political friends here will "trot him out."

The Free Soil State Convention-so called-met at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, and passed resolutions withdrawing their State ticket-Potts, their candidate for Governor.

Just as every body expected. No one, for a would be pursued by the Abolitionists. Pot- tempt it deserves. LOCK sympathises with them, and it would be him their support at the ensuing election.

Democracy" Convention, the Harrisburg Patriot has the following:

We learn from some of our exchanges that those who boast of the above euphoneous title assembled in this place, on one day of last week, and resolved to drop their regular candidate for Governor, Mr. Potts, and give their votes to James Pollock, the Know-Noth-

The first intelligence our citizens had of the meeting, was in the shape of a telegraphic despatch to one of the Philadelphia papers. We doubt, in the first place, that there was any such meeting; and, in the next place, that there were any persons here authorized to act in the manner reported. Where was the meeting held? In the mar-

ket-house, in the street, in a Hotel, in a Know-Nothing lodge, or in imagination? Who were present? Why was not their coming previously announced? We have conversed with a number of persons on the subject, and have not yet been able to find a single one who knew of anything in the shape of a political meeting in this place, during the present week, except the Whig County Convention.

The proceedings of the Conestoga Democratic meeting will appear next week.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, Esq., has declined the Whig nomination for the Judgeship. The vacance on the ticket has not vet been supplied, but it is supposed the selection will either be A. HERR SMITH, Esq., or Judge Buffington. The Know-Nothing candidate, it is pretty well understood, will be Hon. A. L. HAYES, of this City.

Next week we expect to be able to publish the Know-Nothing ticket, for this County. It will doubless be a rich affair, judging from the list of candidates from which those midnight conclaves were to make their selections.

We are pleased to learn that our for mer townsman, E. Jefferies, Esq., has been appointed Superintendent of the new West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, and has entered upon the discharge of the duties appertaining to his office. No better selection could have been made in the State.

A KNOW-NOTHING IN TROUBLE. -- Orr; (alias "Angel Gabriel,") the street preacher, was convicted at Boston, on Tuesday last, of disturbing the public peace, and fined \$20 and costs, and also required to give bond in \$300 for his good behavior for six months.

James Kavana, one of the bell ringers at the St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y., has been arrested for stealing at various times nearly two thousand dollars from boarders in that establishment.

The City of New Orleans is again afflicted with the Yellow Fever in the form of an epidemic. Week before last there were 118 deaths from that disease, and last week125. It is also prevailing in Augusta, Charleston and other southern cities and towns.

A great fire occured at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on Tuesday last, which destroyed property to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000.

The steamship Washington arrived at New York, on Friday-but brings nothing new from the seat of war. The British Parliament was prorogued by the Queen on the 12th of August. Mr. Buchanan was present in his plain citizen's dress, whilst all the rest of the Foreign Ministers were in Court cos-

RE-ACTION.—A special election in Washing ton City, has resulted in the choice of an anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Council.

General W. S. Harney, it is said, has received from the war office a furlough for the purpose of visiting the scenes of conflict in the East, and examining the military appliances of the armies engaged in the great contest there. In the same manner, during the Mexican war, European officers visited the scenes of our struggles to study the art of war.

The President of the U. States was at Cape May last week.

What Should be Done? This is a question which will naturally force itself upon the minds of the Delegates to-morow. What is the best policy for the Conven-

ourely of policy, and its decision may have an mportant bearing upon the future prospects | The three are somewhat distinct as to details, | the accusation was a random one, totally desof the Democratic party. We are not quite prepared to say which of All have their train of events illustrative of to specify the place when or the time when the three plans suggested is the best one, or British annexation; and we demonstrate then, Mr. Morr joined that order, we feel confident which, in the long run, would be the best for from British admissions, drawn from original that the Democracy of the State will rejoice the party. Our Democratic friends through- authorities, that weaker pretensions never that every shadow of doubt as to his position ought the county are somewhat divided in were set up.

of a ticket, we hope they will place in nominaion such men as will not only secure the enmanagement of their leaders.

into the field an independent ticket. But this, also, to give any hope of success, must be composed of the best material in the County. brought before the public in a fair, open and honorable way ;-not such an one as has been already fixed upon by secret, midnight conspirators against the Constitution and laws of Woolly-Head Whigs, Winnebagoes and Know- mate kings, and bid them claim the country; unequivocally denying the charge, while the Nothings, (all being members of the latter organization,) and which is made up, in the main, of broken-down political desperadoes who have been kicked out of both the great citizens. If he don't soon set out, he will not | parties-many of whom, if they were to run have time to traverse much of the State before on their own merit, could not get five hundred votes in the county. If this is the enter-Since the above was in type we learn from tainment to which the true Democracy of the the Pittsburg papers, that Mr. Pollock is to County are invited, we for one, respectfully make a speech there to day. We hope he will decline the invitation, and would infinitely prefer to see a regular Democratic ticket in people here are anxious to hear him defend the field, composed of true and reliable men, the principles of the new order to which he if it should get but two thousand votes. The people, and by the term we mean the honest a voice in the selection of an Independent ticket, or they will spurn it from them with bothing and disgust. The Democrats of Lan- need not do more than state that their territocaster county have not yet lost a proper sense ry, down to 1814, was regarded as appertainof self respect; and will never consent to be ing to Spain; and the latter power was treatamong the rest-and recommending the sup- | sold to such a scurvy crew as compose the in- | ed with by Great Britain as to it sovereignty. port of Pollock, the Know-Nothing Whig tolerant Know Nothing faction. Such an at- On Honduras conquering her independence tempt on their part is a gross insult to the in- | the sovereignty of the coast and islands went, telligence and moral honesty of our people, single moment, supposed that any other course and will be resented with the scorn and con-

ungrateful in the extreme if they did not give out within the last week. And to show that monstrance of the Central American states Speaking of this Abolition, Free Soil, or as list of the nominations for the different offices again seized; in 1848 Great Britain conquered the Whig papers are pleased to call it "Free made in the Know Nothing Lodges of the them, and she has held them ever since. County, and from which a ticket is to be form. It was while Great Britain, under such ti ed by the Grand Council, and afterwards sub- tles, claimed the whole coast and islands from mitted to the people of the county as an Inde- Balize to New Grenada, and occupied a large pendent Ticket! printed circular distributed in all the Know of 1850 was made. In this treaty she agreed Nothing Lodges, and may be relied upon as to withdraw her claims of sovereignty over litical membership to which I confess, is strictly correct. We see on the list the names this coast, with perhaps the understanding of a few good and true men, and we have no doubt that they have been used by the broken down politicians, who are at the head of this Secret Society, for the mere purpose of securing strength and respectability, but with no intention of placing them on their ticket, as we are confident they will exclude from it

every honest and independent Democrat. As a watchman on the tower, we have felt it to beour duty to warn the Democratic masses of the County, of the conspiracy formed to overthrow the constitution and laws, and barter away the liberties of the people; and having one so, we now leave the question to them and close for the present by submitting a correct list of the Know-Nothing nominations, from which a ticket either has already been, or shortly will be, cooked up, and the Democracy expected to gulp it down, unsavory as

E. C. Lambert, Mount Joy. SENATE
Jacob B. Amwake, City.
John Wise, City.
Baniel Herr. Columbia.
John C. Walton, Fulton.
W. F. S. Warren, Strasburg.
J. W. Fisher, Columbia. ASSEMBLY.

Abraham Gibbs, City.

Jacob L. Greece

Jacob L, Gross, Ephrata.
William R. Wilson, City.
John Rawlins, Rawlinsvillo.
George W. Reicheubach, City.
John M. Dunlap, Manheim.
Joel L. Lightner, East Lampet
Zuriel Swope, City. George W. Reichenbach, City. John M. Dunlap, Manheim. Joel L. Lightner, East Lampeter. Zuriel Swope, City. Samuel Henderson, Salisbury. Joel W. Lightner, Paradise. W. S. Barr, East Donegal. George Ream. Congo. W. S. Barr, East Donegas. George Beam, Conoy. Emanuel D. Roth, Marietta. Elisha Geiger, City.
Andrew M. Frantz, East Lampeter.
Jacob M. Greider, West Hempfield.
Samuel H. Price, City.
John Evans, City.
Levi S. Reist, Warwick.
Adam Bear, Upper Leacock.

John Styer, New Holland, Samuel D. Miller, Marletta. Henry F. Benedict, City. Christian Shenk, City. S. F. Albright, Donegal. Henry S. Shenk, Rapho. George Brubaker, Upper Leacock. Jonas Eby.

Samuel M. Clare, East Hompfield.
John W. Brenneman, Donegal.
Frederick Baker, Marietta.
Joseph Bauman, Ephrata.
J. Franklin Reigart, City. William T. M'Phail, Strasburg Peter Martin T' Peter Martin, Elizabeth. William Kirkpatrick, City. John Shaeffer, Manheim.

RECORDER.
John Curly, Lower Leacock,
Martin S. Bard, Ephrata.
Anthony Good, Brecknock,
Daniel Werntz, City.
David F. Young, Safe Harbor,
H. S. Book, East Donegal,
John M. Ensminger, Wenhaten, David Faul Brown, City.

CLERK ORPHANS' COURT.

Jacob R. Long, Mount Joy.

S. P. Lindemuth, Washington.

Col. John Bauman, Ephrata.

Dr. A. N. Brenneman, Maytown.

James Wiley, City.

Guilford Claiborne, Columbia.

Guilford Ciatorne, Columbia.

QAURTER SESSIONS CLERK.

Adam S. Keller, City.
Jacob O. Steinheiser, Upper Leacock.
Jacob Hildebrand, Strasburg.
David Fulton, Manheim.
Richaad McFirland, Rawlinsville. Richard McFarland, Rawlinsville.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
Joshus Jack, City.
Robert McFadden, Mount Joy.
Edward Hess, Safe Harbor.
S. D. McConkey, Fulton.
J. B. Hower, East Cocalico.
Col. John Witmer, Manor.
Jacob Fry, Manor.
John Johns, Upper Leacock.
DIRECTORS OF THE POOR.
Simon J. Young, City.
William W. Evans. Little Britain.
Casper Hiller, Conestors Centre.
William Gorrecht, City.
John Heller, East Lampeter.
Adain Snyder.

PRISON INSPECTOR

PRISON INSP John Bushong, East Lampe David Bender, City. Nathaniel Myers, Drumore. F. W. Christ, Litiz. J. M. Hess, Safe Harbor. John L. Eamson, City. John Alleman, East Donegal. Elias H. Rhodes, Reamstown. CORONER. Jonathan Dorwart, City. Henry W. Hess, City. James Hudson, Safe Harbor. Andrew Selvert, City. T. B. Beaty.

Hon. A. L. Hayes, City.

The Central American Question. It is understood that the whole Central American question is under discussion be ers to the following correspondence between tion to pursue—whether to settle a full Demo and the British secretary, Lord Clarendon. We Col. Hznzy S. Morz, the Democratic capdicratic ticket, a part of a ticket—or no ticket at somewhat elaborately discussed this question date for Canal Commissioner, by which it will says: all, and leave the field of opposition to the reg not long ago. We traced the process by which be seen that the latter, in a frank, free and

Should a different course be determined upand the British government then alleged that other allows it to rest quietly unnoticed for it was obligated to protect them in their claim. | many weeks, without an effort at contradiction,

look for such a chapter of annexation. 3. The "colony of the Bay Islands" claim is more preposterous still. These islands, six iu number, lying along the coast of Honduras. were claimed as "dependencies" of British "colonies." In the first place all the British rights Great Britain claimed, down to 1786, as to Balize, were to cut wood and gather fruit in limits prescribed by treaty; and in the 1786 treaty it agreed to evacuate the whole country and intelligent Democratic masses, must have and islands, and agreed to establish no colony. So much for Balize as a colony. 2. The Mosquito dignities are of more recent origin. We with the rest of the country, to the republic of Central America. The fact is that Great Britain wanted these islands, and in 1830 her The conspiracy above alluded to has leaked agents from Balize seized them. On the re we are not speaking at random, we subjoin a they were then restored, but in 1841 they were

> This list is copied from a share of them that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty that she would retain her old logwood privi lege in Balize: and she agreed "not to occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America." Such is the language of this treaty.-How the American negotiator, Mr. Clayton, understood it, may be gathered from a sentence in an official letter of 1850. "She can neither occupy, fortify, or colonize, nor exercise dominion or control in any part of the Mosquito coast, or Central America. To attempt to do either of these things, after the exchange of ratifications, would inevitably produce a rupture with the United States. By the terms of the treaty neither party can proect to occupy, nor occupy to protect." This anguage both of the treaty and of the negotiator of it, would seem to be strong enough. The following British document forms

curious comment on this treaty :---PROCLAMATION.

Office of the Colonial Secretary, Balize, July 17, 1852. This is to give notice that her most graciou majesty our queen has been pleased to constitute and make the islands of Ruatan, Bonacca Utilla, Barbarat, Helene and Morsh, to be a colony, to be known and designated as "The Colony of the Bay Islands,' By command of her Majesty's superintendent

AUGUSTUS FRED. GORE. Colonial Secretary .. God save the Queen. As it is after such proceedings, and on such claims as these that Great Britain assumes to interfere in the Greytown matter, this whole question has assumed a practical importance it never before possessed; and hence facts in relation to events in this quarter are of more than ordinary interest. In what spirit our with this question, may be gathered from a was secretary of state in 1848, addressed to the American charge d'affaires to Central America. "The independence, as well as the interests, of the nations on the continent repolicy entirely distinct from that which preto permit them to establish new colonies upon this continent, would be to jeopard their independence, and ruin their interests." Here is the Monroe doctrine, and its necessity, put in truly American fashion. How this matter will be handled by an administration based on the principles of the inaugural may be safely inferred from what it did in the case of Koszta. It stands pledged before the country, to maintain this doctrine, length and breadth; and the cabinet is composed of statesmen who

to perform it.-Boston Post. The Mexican Revolution seems to be spreading in Tamaulipas. Several more towns have pronounced for the insurgents, and they have been victorious in a fight near Matamo-

understand their whole duty, and know how

Book Notices, &c.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for September, is a capital number eautifully embellished with an engraving representir "La Fayette's Interview with Louis XV and Marie And ette," besides several plates representing Revolutionary scenes, and "Fashions for the Month." It is also well filled with original and selected contributions from the pens of some of our most gifted writers, and in all respects is one of the very best numbers that has yet been issued of this GLEASON'S PICTORIAL still continues its attractions, and

appears to be growing better and better with every suc. THE GUARDIAN, for September, comes up fully to any previous number. The contents are:

The Volatile Treasure; The Bible; The Birds of the Bible; A Noble Position; My Meditation of Him shall be Sweet; Music and the Heart; It Shall be my Last Ball; Birth-Place and Home; Jesus on the Sea of Galilee; Jacob's Dream; A Dignified Silence; How Softly on the Bruised Heart; Andrew Jackson; God is near; Professor Lee; Charles Dickens, the Novellst; New Books. rew Jacason, vo. Booss.
The Guardian is edited by Rev. H. Harbaugh, and pub-ished by John H. Pearsol, at \$1 per annum.

Henry S. Mott-A Palse Charge Refuted. We invite the especial attention of our readtween our minister at London, Mr. Buchanan, the Democratic State Central Committee and the subject of Know-Nothingism. Speaking

ular Whig County ticket open to independent Great Britain set up claims in this quarter, 1, unequivocal manner denies, and at once sets candidates from both the great parties. The To the territory about Balize, in Yucatan; 2, at rest, the idle and unfounded charge which uestion to be decided is, or should be, one To Mosquito Shore territory, including San the Daily News preferred against him, of a Juan; 3, To the colony of the Bay Islands.— connection with the Know-Nothings. Altho' that any reason why "nothing good can come the three are somewhat distinct as to details.

The three are somewhat distinct as to details. the accusation was a random one totally dee out of Nazareth?" Am I to be told that the but are alike as to assumption and impudence. titute of foundation, and did not even pretend has been removed by this correspondence.opinion on the subject—and we prefer being The sum of the matter is that under various How nobly the conduct of our State Central overned by their action to morrow, thro' their pretences—just as occasion served—Great Bri- | Committee and of Mr. M., contrasts with the delegates, rather than obtrude any decided tain set up a claim to nearly the whole coast position of Judge Pollock. The charge ppinion of our own in advance. Much can be from Balize to New Grenada. Much of this against him, of having joined the Know-Nothsaid on all sides of the question, and we hope claim is of recent growth. 1. As to Yucatun, ings, has been boldly made and reiterated by the Convention will look at it in all its bear all the British claimed down at least to 1762, the Democratic press of the State for some ings, present and prospective, calmly and dis- was the privilege of cutting logwood in this weeks past, yet he has never denied it. nor lanpassionately, and act in accordance with en- province and taking it away, and this was thorized any one to deny it on his behalf. ightened public sentiment. If that body de claimed only over a district two thousand The only denial ever attempted was by the cides upon settling a full ticket, or only part miles square. By a treaty of 1786, this priv- Clinton Tribune, but that paper took especial ilege was enlarged to about five thousand pains to say that its denial was totally unausquare miles. But in a London Atlas of 1840 thorized by Mr. POLLOCK himself, and is theretire Democratic vote of the county, but will al. it is laid down at fourteen thousand square fore entirely worthless. Confident as we were so commend themselves, by their honesty and miles, and in Martin's British Colonies it is of the high character of Mr. Morr, and his integrity, strongly to that portion of the Whig described as sixty-two thousand square miles, unswerving devotion to Democratic principles, party who are dissatisfied with the corrupt or a surface larger than all Yucatan! And the manly manner in which he has met this by this time it had grown from a claim to cut | charge will but serve to elevate him still highwood to be one of complete sovereignty. 2. er in the affections of the people of this State, on, and the Convention decide not to settle a The claim to the Mosquito coast is one of the and endear him still more to the Democracy ticket, it will then be for the people to bring most disgraceful in the annals of history.— of Pennsylvania. The shallow trick of our Nothing can be more discreditable than the opponents, in making this charge upon Mr. connection of Great Britain with the Mosquito M., for the purpose o? diverting public attensavages. It was actually begun by British tion from Mr. Pollock's position, has recoiled buccaneers; it was kept up by British smug- upon them. Not only is its entire falsity glers; and when Great Britain resolved to take shown, but the humiliating position of Judge possession of the country, it hunted up a line P. is rendered still more apparent by the manof miserable, ignorant, drunken beings, whom ner in which the two candidates of the two the country—in other words by a coalition of British bishops anointed as veritable, legiti-

> title to San Juan. We know not where to be true. Pennsylvanian. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18, 1854. My Dear Sir :- It has been rumored in certain political circles, and insinuated in some of the newspapers of the day, that you are h a secret association, organized connected wit political purposes, commonly called "Know

> This is the British Mosquito protectorate—the | for the very simple reason that he knows if to

The charge has been repeated with more distinctness in the Daily News of this city, of yesterday's date, and although your friends do not attach the slightest importance to these allegations, as being founded in fact, yet it i nothing more than right that they should h met by a formal denial. Such a charge, if true, would be derogator

to your political character as a Democrat, and place wourself and the Republican party, of which you are the nominee for an importan office, in a false position. I am therefore instructed by the State Cen tral Committee to interrogate you on this subject, not that we believe for a moment that

the charge is true, but merely to have your denial in an authentic and unequivocal form publication. Very respection, Comed) J. Ethis Bonham, Chairman

STROUDSBURG, Aug. 26, 1854. Ellis Bonham, Esq., Chairman State Central Committee.

DEAR SIR: On my return home, after considerable absence, I found awaiting my arrival yours of the 18th. In reply, I have to say that I am not connected with a secret as ciation organized for political purposes, com monly called Know-Nothings, and that I have ever made any promise, effort, or request, t he admitted as a member, or given the least intimation that I would do so. The only pol-itical membership to which I confess, is that of the Democratic party of the Union, bound rious and liberal principles which demonstrated the problem of colf government, which has made our country the beacon-light of freedon for a wondering and admiring world. In the love of those principles I have always

lived and expect to die

H. S. Mott. Washington vs. Know-Nothingism. In the Know-Nothing journals we find or f the principles which they profess, set down thus: "The doctrines of the revered Washincron and his compatriots." Perhaps it would be well enough, says the Pennsulvanian, to briefly test the sincerity of this assumed devotion by comparing the action of the Know-Nothings with the conducti of Gen. Washington. Know-Nothingism declares that no foreigner or member of a certain sect should be trusted with any official position. Washington, ifour memory serves us, appointed LAFAYETTE, Kosciusko and Hamilton, all of whom were of foreign birth, and the former of whom belonged to the proscribed church, his most favored aid-de-camps. If he had been blest with the wise counsels of Judges Conrad and Pollock, of course he would have known better than to trust in such

important positions such dangerous men. When he came to form his cabinet he se lected Alexander Hamilton, who was born in one of the West India Islands and who never saw this country until he was about sixteen years of age, one of his prominent advis-

He chose as another THOMAS JEFFERSON one of whose proudest boasts was that he was the author of the Virginia Statute guaranteeing religious liberty, in which Know-Nothingism is attacked in direct terms by such senminister at the court of St. James will deal tences as "that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions more than our short sentence from his instructions, when he opinions in physics or geometry," and by the provision that "all men shall be free to profess and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil quire that they should maintain a system of powers." He also appointed at a later day CHARLES LEE, who had been born in England, vails in Europe. To suffer any interference on an Attorney General, so that it is evident be the part of European governments with the did not approve of the Know Nothing tests, domestic concerns of the American people, or but chose for the highest stations when he deemed them the fittest persons, not only foreigners, but members of the proscribed sect, and those who like JEFFERSON, made attach ment to the great principle of religious liberty a corner stone of their political creed. Any-body but a Know-Nothing can therefore plainly see that instead of their principles h ordance with the doctrines of the "revered WASHINGTON and his compatriots," they are in direct contradiction to them. TERRIBLE TORNADO.-A terrific tornade

passed over the city of Louisville, Ky., at 12 o'clock on Sunday week. The Third Presbyterian Church was blown down during service, causing the instant death of twenty of the congregation and severely injuring twelve others. About one hundred other buildings were unroofed and blown down The total loss of prperty is estimated at \$100 The same tornado passed over Jeffer sonville, blowing down four houses. The following is a list of the killed at Louisville.

Mrs. Vildabee and three children, Mr. Taylor and child, Mr. Godry, Mrs. Salisbury, Miss Headley, John McGowen, Mr. Sweeney, Mrs. Martin, (wife of John N. Martin, saddler;) Mrs. Wicks, (niece of Mrs. Martin;) Mr. Bar bour, Mr. McClelland, Mr. B. Davis, (a resident of New Albany;) and Mr. McBride and child. It is thought one or two others were killed, whose names have not yet been learned.

We see by the Court Records, that the two count eiters, White, of Buffalo, and Lawrence, of Epping, N. H., have been placed under ten thousand dollar bonds, each, or making and selling, imitations of Ayrz's CHERRY Pro-CORAL. This is right. If the Law should protect men from imposition at all, it should certainly protect then rom being imposed upon by a worthless counterfeit such a medicine as Ayre's Cherry Pectoral. We can only complain that the punishment is not half enough The villain, who would for paltry gain, deliberately triffs with the health of his fellow man, by taking from their lips, the cup of hope, when they are sinking, and substituting a falsahood an water delivers a health part of the same of the same

Philosophy of Know-Nothingiam. Under this caption a writer in the Richmon Enquirer thus forcibly expresses himself on to them of the principles they inculcate, he

But your action excludes not only all foreigners, but all Catholics from offices of government. I am neither a foreigner nor a Catho lic, reared as I have been among good old-fashioned Methodists and Baptists. But is faith of a Christian is a matter over which he has such control that he can alter it as circum stances require? This may suit time-servers, but the true Christian holds his faith as his life, and would sooner be deprived of the one than recant the other. All history has shown, that no matter what faith a man may profess, if temporal power be given to it, he becomes a persecutor of those who do not think as he thinks, or act as he advises. Even those first settlers of this country who fled to enjoy quietly their religious belief, form no exceptions to this rule. And what do you propose but persecution when you wish to exclude Catholics from office? Would you have him to aid in the defence of your country in filling your treasury, and in sharing your burdens, and at the same time exclude from your privileges? "No matter what his merit, no matter what his claims, no matter "No matter what his what his services, is he to be nominally a citizen, but really a slave?" I cannot forbear quoting from a distinguished orator who, on a similar occasion, thus expresses himself.— Speaking of Catholics, he says: "Suppose he sends his son, the hope of his pride and the wealth of his heart, into the army; the child justifies his parental anticipa-tions; he is moral in his habits; he is strict in his discipline, he is daring in the field, and temperate at the board, and patient in the camp; the first in the charge, the last in the retreat, with a hand to achieve and a head to guide, and temper to conciliate; he combines the skill of Wellington with the clemency of Cæsar and the courage of Turenne; yet he can never rise-he is a Catholic. Take another instance: Suppose him at the his nights at the lamp and his days at the forum; the rose has withered from his cheek mid the drudgery of form; the spirit has fainted in his heart mid the analysis of crime; he has foregone the pleasures of his youth and the associates of his heart, and all the fairy enchantments in which fancy may have wrapped him

of society is this, in which thy worship is interposed as a disqualification upon thy Provi But it is argued that, inasmuch as the Cathlies acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, it must be dangerous to our institu

tions to intrust them with power.

If there were any just apprehension inject, founded upon any action of the church. ere might be good cause for distrust. But if I mistake not, while a large portion of Europe acknowledges papal supremacy, there is no monarch with a smaller domain, or to whose opinion, in temporal matters, they pay less, respect. I, theretore, conclude, that it, in his immediate vicinity, he cannot subject hose countries to his power, and that, too, where the Catholic religion is the established church, it would be still more difficult at this distance, and where every one is permitted to worship God as his conscience may dictate.-But all this is upon the hypothesis that Catholics are not patriots. For my part, I believe that any attempt at temporal power, under the authority of the Pope, would be spurned by the Catholics themselves. They would remember that, as the head of the church, his office is spiritual, and to that alone they will

But I have always looked with entire unconcern upon the apprehension, that any one sect or denomination will ever become in our country sufficiently powerful to control legis lative action. The very attempt, (if any were unwise enough to attempt it,) would create a union amongst all other sects for their preservation; and the day of its attempt v the day of its discomfiture and defeat. I hope I am ordinarily cautious. I hope I am as anxious for the perpetuity of our any man. But I cannot cry "wolf, wolf," any man. Dut I cannot of a when there is no wolf. I cannot be an alarmist when there is no cause for alarm.

But, let us now suppose for a moment, that

the Know Nothing party is in the ascendant. Eschewing, as they do, all the old party line of Whig and Democrat; elected, as they would be, upon no principle but Know Nothing, what kind of a legislature would that be? A celebrated French philosopher in his wild theories, speaks of the benefit of a legislature of mutes. I presume it would be upon a par with the "Know Nothings," with no settled line of policy, either State or Federal, by which its action is to be governed; elected without any reference to its political opinions, t would form an amusing spectacle to behold, but one from which I imagine the State would lerive but little benefit.

One member would approach another with the question "are you in favor of appropria tions by the State for internal improvement? Answer, I Know Nothing. Shall we legislate for the benefit of Southern cities, or shall we make radeleave them for Northern cities? Answer, l tradeleave them for Northern cities: Adswer, I Know Nothing. Shall we elect Mr. Huntera Democrat to the United States Senate, or shall we elect Mr. Rives, a Whig? Answer, I Know Nothing. It would be a legislature "so checkered and speckled; you would put together a piece of joinery so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed; a cabinet so variously inlaid; such a tesselated pavement with out cement; here a bit of black stone, and there a bit of white; patriots and courtiers, king's friends and republicans, whigs and tories treacherous friends and open enemies; that would be a curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch and unsound to stand on." The mem bers would "stare at each other, and be obliged to ask, sir, your name? Sir you have the ad antage of me, Mr. such-a-one. I beg a thousand pardons." It would so happen, that per sons would have a single office divided between them who had never spoken to each other in all their lives, until they found themselves they knew not how, bedding together, head and points in the same truckle bed. Ephe meral your ascendancy must necessarily be; its success would be but the harbinger of its

dissolution. IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS, &c.—The date acti naking appropriations for the support of the rmy contains a provision which enables the resident, with the consent of the Senate, to confer the brevet of second lieutenant upon such meritorious non-commissioned officers as may, under regulations to be established, be rought before an army board, composed of four officers in rank, specially convened for the purpose, and be found qualified for the duties of commissioned officers. All officers thus promoted are to be attached to regiments as supernumerary officers, according to the rovisions of the fourth section of the act of

The same bill also provides for an increase of the pay of soldiers employed on fortifica surveys, in cutting roads, and other constant labor, of not less than ten days, to wenty-five cents per day for men employed s laborers or teamsters; and forty cents per day when employed as mechanics, at all staions east of the Rocky Mountains, and to thirty-five and fifty cents respectively when the men are employed at stations west of those LATE FROM EUROPE.-By the Europa, at

Halifax, on Wednesday, with foreign advices

to the 19ih ult., being one week later. The

allies, it appears, have at length commenced operations. On the 7th and 8th, the French expeditionary force was landed on the island of Aland, and, at the same time, the Englsh and French marines landed south of the fortress. On the 12th the fortress was invested; on the 14th the Russians made a sortie, without sucess; on the 15th the French carried a redoubt of 8 guns, and on the 16th Bomarsund surren-dered, with 2000 Russians as prisoners. The Anglo-French force consisted of 12,000 men supported by the fleet. A despatch from Paris, the 18th, states that orders have been issued for the Austrians to enter Wallachia, and they have commenced crossing the frontier. On the Danube the Russians continue to fortify all strategetic points. The British troops in camp have been decimated by the cho expedition to the Crimea was deferred for that reason, but nevertheless there were reports of the bombardment of Anapa, and the anding of troops at Balaklawa. has been made with the Circassian chief Schamyl Bey, acknowledging the independer of Circassia. Schamyl is said to have gained

a great victory over the Russians.

Important Correspondence. The National Intelligencer, a few days since, published several extracts from the very nteresting correspondence on the subject of the Rights of Neutrals, &c., which sometime since took place between Mr. Buchanan and

Lord Clarendon, in London, and Mr. Marcy and the British Minister, at Washington. We subjoin two of Mr. Buchanan's letter

to the Secretary of State, which show the part he took in bringing about the important oncession from the British Ministry, that 'free ships make free goods":

Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy. Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LOXDON, February 24, 1854.
LOXDON, February 24, 1854.
Clarendon) whether the British Government had yet determined upon the course they would pursue during the impending war in regard to neutrals; whether they would adhere to their old rule of capturing the goods of an enemy on board the vessel of a triend, or adopt the rule of "Tree ships, free goods," observing that it was of great importance to my countrymen engaged in commerce that they should know the decision on this point as speedily as possible.

ible. He said that the question was then under consideration of the Cabinet and had not yet been decided, but I should be the very first person to whom he would communicate the result. Jutimating a desire to converse with me, informally and unofficially, upon the subject, I informed him that I had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it had no instructions whatever from my new that it is not the first that it is not that i must an and no instructions whatever from my con-divorenment in relation to it, but, as an individual; I was willing frankly to express my opinions. From which passed between us I should consider it a breach of conditione in me to report his private opinions on a question stff pend-ing before the Cabinet Council, and on which its membera-ure probably divided. me to report his private opinions on a question stiff pending before the Cabinet Council, and on which its membera are probably divided.

I can, however, have no objection to repeat to yon the substance of my own observations.

I said that the Supreme Court of the United States had adopted in common with their own courts, the principle that a belligerant had a right, under the law of nations, to capture the goods of an enemy on board the vessel of a friend, and that he was bound to restore the goods of a friend, and that he was bound to restore the goods of a friend captured on board the vessel of an enemy. That from a very early period of our history, we had sought, in favor of neutral commerce, to change this rule by treaties with different nations, and, instead thereof, to adopt the principle that the flag should protect the property under it, with the exception of contraband of wars. That ought to be restricted as much as positible. There was always danger from its exercise of involving the heutral in serious difficulty with the belligerent ring the heutral in serious difficulty with the belligerent The captain of a British man-of-war or privateer would meet an American vessel upon the ocean and board her for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was the carrier of enemies property. Such individudis, especially, as their own interest was deeply involved in the question; were not always the most competent persons to conduct an investigation of this character. They were too prone to feel might and forget right. On the other hand, the American captain of the vessel searched would necessarily be indignant at what he might believe to be the unjust and arbitrary conduct of the searching officer. Hence had blood iwould the the result, and constant and dangerous reclamations would arise between the two nations.

I need not inform his lordship that our past history had fully justified such apprehensious. On the other hand, if the rule that "free ships shall make free goods" were established, the right of the bardi Alas! for what? Though genius flashed from his eye and eloquence rolled from his lips; though he spoke with the tongue of Tully, and traband of war were on board. He would have no investi-gation to make into the ownership of the cargo. If super-added to this rule, the corresponding rule were odopted that "enemy's ships shall make enemy's goods." The lei-ligerent would gain nearly as much by the latter as he had lost by the former, and this would be no hardship on the neutral owner of such goods, because he would place them neutral owner of such goods, because he would place them such the risk of capture.

I observed that the Government of the United States had not, to my recollection, made any treaties recently on argued with the learning of Coke, and thought ith the purity of Fletcher, he can never rise he is a Catholic! Merciful God! what a state

sensible of the risk of capture.

I observed that the Government of the United States had not, to my recollection, made any treaties recently on the principle of "free slips, free goods," and the only reason, I presumed, was, that until the strong maritime nations, such as Great Britain, France, and Russia, should consent to enter into such treaties, it would be of little avail to conclude them with the minor Powers.

This, I believe, is a fair summary of all I said, at different times, in the course of a somewhat protracted conversation, and I hope it may meet your approlation.

I shall not be astonished if the British Government should yield their long-cherished principle and adopt the cule that the flag shall protect the cargo. I know positively that Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, and trussia are urging this upon them; but what I did not know until the day before yesterday was that the Government of France was pursuing the same course.

In this connexion I feel it to be my duty to say that the correspondence of Mr. Schreder, pur Charge d'Affaires at Stockholm, a gentleman with whom I am not personally acquainted, has furnished me the earliest and most accurate information of the proceedings of the Northern Powerson questions which may affect the neutral interests of the United States.

Lord Clerendon referred to our neutrality law (of April ited States. Lord Clarendon referred to our neutrality law (of April

o. INIS) in terms of high commendation, and pronounced t superior to their own, especially in regard to privateers they are evidently apprehensive that Russian privateers may be fitted out in the ports of the United States to cruis

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN. Hon, W. L. MARCY, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Buchanan to Mr. Marcy.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, March 17, 1854. LONDON, March 17, 1854.

Sir: Lord Clarendon sent for me yesterday, and, in compliance with his promise, read me the declaration which had been prepared for her Majesty, specifying the course she had determined to pursue towards neutral commerce during the present war. It announces distinctly not only l the vessel of an a friend found on local they vessor of an enemy, ration on the subject of blockades, so far as I rstand it from the reading, is entirely unexcep-d in conformity with the doctrines which have a maintained by the Government of the United nable and in cont Her Majesty also declared that she will issue no commis ons to privateers or letters of marque during the war.
His lordship then asked me how 1 was pleased with it, and 1 stated my approbation of it in strong terms.
I said that, in one particular, it was more liberal towards extend commerce than 1 had ventured to hope, and this as in restoring the goods of a friend, though cantured on neutral commerce than I had ventured to hope, and this was in restoring the goods of a friend, though captured on the vessel of an enemy.

He remarked that they had encountered great difficulties no overcoming their practice for so long a period of years, and their unvarying judicial decisions; but that modern ivilization required a relaxation in the former severences, and that war should be conducted with as little inury to neutrals as was compatible with the interests and antity of belligerents. He also observed that he had reseated the conversation which he had with me on these subjects to the Cabinet Council, and this had neut inthe subjects to the Cabinet Council.

ence in inducing them to adopt their present liberal policy towards neutrals.

He then expressed the hope that their course would prove satisfactory, to the Government of the United States; and I assured him that I had no doubt it would prove highly gratifying to them.

I assed him if I were at liberty, in anticipation of the publication of her Majesty's declaration, to communicate its substance to yourself; and herepited certainly, I was,—

* * * * It had not yet undergone the last revision of the Cabinet; but the principles stated in it had received their final approbation and would not be changed.

If our shipping interest in the United States should feel as anxious upon this subject as American owners of vessels in this country, you may deem it advisable to publish a notice of the practice which will be observed by Great Britain and France towards neutrals during the continuance of the present war, and to this I can perceive no objection. * * * * * Yours, very respectfully

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

THE OBJECTS OF THE KNOW NOTHING LEAD-ERS .- The Washington Union, in commenting upon the objects by which those who obtain the leadership of the Know Nothings are animated, says:

The great points which the managers seek o establish, and through which they expect to control are,— 1. The managers, who are usually whigs,

hink for the fraternity, who are bound to act in conformity with their thoughts. 2. The freedom of speech in relation to the

political and religious schemes of the managers s denied to all those who have been drawn into these anti-freedom traps. 3. The freedom of action is expressly pro-

hibited in all cases where the managers may order their subordinates to perform a specified act, however wrong or illiberal it may be. . No member of these societies is at liberty to follow the dictates of his own conscience out he must yield everything to those who are he great men of the concerns, and who profit y them, even if he violates natural affection, as own sense of propriety and right, or the luties of religion.

5. He must wage war upon religion and hose who profess it, if its formalities are of a particular kind, whether comformable to the octrines of revelation or not, and whether its rofessor is honest, pure, patriotic, and blameless, or otherwise. Such are some of the characteristics of this new secret society which has been brought into existence to retrieve the ortunes of defeated whig candidates, whose published creeds have received the condemnaon of the American people.

What do these skulking, tongue-tied patriots want? The answer is plain. They desire office, which they cannot obtain from the votes of freemen, who canvass their merits, and a with fearless independence. They can only act by machinery, which enables its managers to control the votes of others, who blindly consent to act as their bondsmen, and who are incapable of thinking and acting for themselves. Will an American freeman consent to have a master tell him how he shall act and vote, or what religion he shall profess? Never. Still, this cunning contrivance has no other object than enabling the managers to control and give the vote of their subordinate and sive brethren as they shall direct-and all to give the leaders the offices within reach. Those whom they use in their unholy work are in no way to be benefitted by becoming

the instruments of the managers. It is offices, and not patriotic and commer dable measures, that they seek to control. In the name of liberty, they deprive their followers of their right to think, act and vote, and subject them to the slavery of obedience the endurance of the penalties which the have contrived for the disobedient. This i one of the most stupendous inventions ever contrived to destroy liberty of thought and action that has been discovered to the world .-But it is becoming harmless. The poor humbugged member must mind his master or receive a dreadful punishment. Is this the free dom of which America boasts? Is he who votes as others direct a freeman? Can such a craven-spirited man be a Democrat:

CITY AND COUNTY ITEMS. ADMITTED.—On Friday week, William A. Atlee, Esq.

As It is in contemplation, we believe, to remove the County Offices to the new Court House building sometime during the present week. The Sheriff's office is already removed. SEE HENRY GAST'S ADVERTISEMENT, in other column. is establishment, at the present time, is really an attrac-on, and his samples of PORCHIAIN and other ware cannot

ate, for beauty of style and elegance of finish. Mr. G. is one of our most enterprising and industrious mechanics, and deserves liberal encouragement from our citizens. Every body should call at his stand in South Queen street—sign of the Big Pitcher—and take a look a the specimens of beautiful and fashio able ware which are to be seen. He charges nothing for the sight, and will take pleasure in showing his goods, whether you pur-

ASS Mr. LIPP, a boarder at Mr. Copper's Hotel, had \$50 tolen from him on Wednesday last—some rascal having rocken open the bureau in which he had the money duing his absence.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY .- Want of room prevents us Saloons.

In regard to making more suitable provision for the indigent insame, they recommend, the ejection of a new and suitable building for that "use and purpose, on a reliable plan to be urnished by some scientific man."

They also recommend the appointment of a regular Chaplain, with an adequate salary, to sattend to the spiritual welfare of the lumites of the County Prison, from flouse and flosspital.

In conclusion they congratulate the "Court and the citizens of the county, possession of one of the most spaceous and convenient county buildings, that there is in the State."—Examiner

United States and Great Britain. The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says he learns rom an authentic and authoritive source that an important correspondence has taken place between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon,

relative to the port of San Juan and the Mos-

quito protectorate, and gives the following synopsis of it:--Mr. Buchanan took early occasion, after entering on his mission, to inform the secretary for foreign affairs that this government deared to resume and bring to a questions respecting Central America which vere pending when Mr. Everett retired trom the state department on the 4th of March. 1853. He stated the views and expectations of his government at some length. Lord Clarendon replied in a statement embodying the claims of Great Britain, and advancing of her part pretensions which were supposed to have been yielded by the Clayton and Bulwer convention of 1850. Mr. Buchanan rejoined with a counter statement, in which he reviewed he controversy from its commencement, and stated with convincing strength and argument the position and rights of the United States. He declared in explicit terms that the Amer can government could not decognize any Indian claim to territorial jurisdiction over part of this continent, and therefore could not dmit the validity of any protectorate or guarinty of such claims. anderstood to comprise the ultimatum of our government on the Central American question, and is believed to require not only the abanlonment of the protectorate over the Mosquito coasts, but the relinquishment of the settlement it the Belize, and the discontinuance of the colony of the Bay of Islands on the coast of

Honduras as formed in 1852. The rejoinder to this significant state paper nas not been received, and probably none will be given. Though on the side of the British nct the correspondence appears to be conducted by Lord Chrendon, it is undoubtedly nanaged by Lord Palmerston, the home Se retary.

.THE MISERIES OF NEW YORK .- A number of hoteis and restaurants make a practice of dis tributing the fragments of food collected from the tables, to the poor, at regular hours, every afternoon. By observing how this is done, any curious person can readily obtain some insight. into the miseries of the city! By the same process, a partial clue may be had to the so-called "mysteries" of New-York, which have always afforded a brolific theme for scribblers The place where these bounties are to be dispensed, is indicated some tinie in advance by the throng of wretched looking people who en gerly crowd around, with baskets. bloated inebriate, tottering creatures enteebled by disease, as well as many young girls, acting as agents for others who remain in their own garrets and cellars all are represented. the first appearance of the provisions, which form a complete chowder of bread, meats, pastry, lobster, fish and vegetables, a general rush made, which has often to be forcibly repelled. With a large scoop, broken plate, or some thing of the kind, a quantity of mixture is thrown into each vessel or other receptacle extended to receive it, with all possible rapidity -the crowd meanwhile preesing closer an loser, until again forced into the back ground Every device is resorted to, in orde cure a double portion. A common trick is to have a basket placed on one side, into which each fresh instalment is deposited, until no more can be procured. Another will have a capacious apron or bag suspended from the waist, secure from observation, while the contents of the extended basket or dish are slyly thrust into it unnoticed. Some, in this manner, obtain the lidn's share, while the weak, sick or decrepid, are turned off empty. The

scene would bear to be transferred to canvass with an artist's pencil .- N. Y. Jour. of Com. THE MILK TRADE IN NEW YORK .- The City aspector of New York has just submitted to the Councils, quite an elaborate Report on 'the Milk Trade!" It charges that two iniquitous systems are carried on among our neighbors, namely, the production by manufacture, of poisonous milk, and the raising of liseased beef! It is estimated that 750 persons and companies are engaged in serving in and about the city of New York. About 250 of these claim to sell pure milk, that is free from extraneous substances except water and salt. The balance or about 500, furnish milk which is deleteriously adulterated, and the use of which is greatly calculated to impair the public health. This, on being analysd, has been found to contain the diseased secretion of the swill and slop fed cows penned up in the milk stables of the city, magnesia and chalk to disguise its blueness, stale eggs, tiour, molasses and burnt sugar to supply the lesideratum of a creamy and yellow color.

The developements made by investigation of this matter, altogether show that the adulterations practiced by a large majority of the milkmen, supplying New York with called milk, are of the most scandalous and villanous character; and if not at present, the offence should be promptly inade indictable and punished by fine and imprisonment. We have no doubt but that similar mixtures are sold by many of the milkinen of Philadel

phia, who perhaps may not even be behind their compatriots of New York; and it is main ly with this view that these tacts are pubished, in order that the inhabitants may be placed on their guard, and purchase, only, rom those known to be honest men. - Ger nan town Telegraph.

Revenue of the United States. We have now the official statement of the Freasury receipts for the quarter ending June. 30, 1854, which dnables us to give the total or the fiscal year: Customs, Lands. ...

otal receipts for the year ending June 30, 1854, Do. do. June 30, 1853, \$73,549,700 ... 01,337,574 Showing an increase of \$12,212,126 We have omitted the cents, and other frac-

ions, which will not very materially vary the result. This gives us the means of approximating to the total of the dutiable imports for the last fiscal year, as follows, the total for the last year being calculated from the duties: \$61,300,000 73,500,000 Dutiable Import. \$236,595,118 284,008,822

\$47,313,709 Increase in dutiable imports, The free goods, about half of which are received at the port of New York, will not probably show any increase, as the total at that port for the year ending June 30, 1854, was only \$12,791;055 against \$13,357,173 for the preceding year. Taking them, however, at the same, we have the following comparative statement of the total foreign imports into the

United States for the fiscal year ending June

1858 \$236,595,113 27,182,152 4,201,382 \$207,078,647

30th:



