FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER: ARNOLD PLUMER, of Venango TO THE DEMOCRATIC FREEMEN OF

THE CITY AND COUNTY OF LANCASTER: In accordance with the Resolution of the County Committee adopted on Saturday last you are requested to assemble in the several wards of the city, boroughs and townships of the County, on Friday, the 7th day of September next, then and there to elect not less

than three nor more than five Delegates to represent each District in a general COUNTY CONVENTION, to be held on Wednesday the 13th of September ner following, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the public Emanuel Shober, in the city of Lancaster, to settle a ticket to be supported by

the Democracy of Lancaster county at the en-The several Township Committees are re-

quested to give early notice in their respective districts, of the time and place of meeting for the election of delegates.

By order of the County Committee.

H. B. SWARR, Chairman.

Lancaster, August 21, 1855. The name of Samuel Dobson, is to be added to the Democratic Executive Committee

DELEGATE ELECTIONS. Friday, the 7th of September.

The Delegate Elections.

We hope our Democratic friends will make early preparation for the approaching delegate elections, sothat "good and true" men may be selected to represent them in the County Convention. As some of our readers may not understand the reason for changing the day from Saturday to Friday, for the election. it may be well enough to state that it was done to avoid any difficulty with the Know Nothings, who hold their elections in the several districts of the County on Saturday the 8th. of September.

Our friends will, therefore, recollect that FRIDAY THE 7TH of SEPTEMBER, (next Friday week,) is the time fixed upon by the County Committee for the delegate election of which we hope all will take notice.

Lebanon County.

The Democrats and old line Whigs wh intend to act with the Democracy hereafter of Lebanon county, met in convention last week and nominated the following excellenunion ticket:

Assembly-Jacob Weidle, (Dem.) Treasurer—Conrad Hoistich, (Whig.) Sheriff—Philip Shaah, (Dem.) Commis'r.—H. H. Missimer, (Whig.) Prothenotary—W. M. Weigly, (Dem. Director—Henry Hilman, (Whig.) Coroner-J. P. Umberger, (Dem.) Auditor-Henry Werner, (Whig.)

The Convention appointed WILLIAM W MURRAY Senatorial, and Wm. M. BRESLIN Representative delegates to the next Democratic State Convention Crawford County.

The Democratic Convention of Crawford County met at Meadville on the 14th inst. and nominated the following gentlemen for Assembly, viz:

> JESSE SMITH A. B. RICHMOND.

They also appointed the following delegates to the next State Convention :

Senatorial—Vincent Phelps.
Representative—J. Porter Brawley, David
M. Bole.

Allegheny County. The Democratic Convention of Allegheny County met at Pittsburg, on Wednesday. A was defeated by a vote of 78 to 8. The following strong and unexceptionable ticket was

Senate-Hon. William Wilkins. Assembly—Samuel Smith, E. A. Ransman, James B. Fulton, L. A. Patterson, Christopher Magee.
Sherif-Rody Patterson.

Prothonotary-John Birmingham.

Cumberland County. The Democratic Convention of "Old Mother Cumberland" met at Carlisle, on Tuesday last, and nominated a most capital ticket. The following are the nominees for Assembly: WILLIAM HARPER, JAMES ANDERSON.

These are both intelligent men, and firm reliable Democrats in whom the party can place the fullest reliance. We hope to hear of their election by an overwhelming majority.

The delegates from York County to the next State Convention, elected at the late County Convention, are as follows:

Senatorial-Col. John Rankin. Representative-Edie Patterson, William S Picking, Wm. S. Anderson.

CLINTON COUNMY .- The Clinton County Democratic Convention, assembled at Lock Haven on the 21st inst. The following ticket was placed in nomination on that occasion: Assembly-II. L. Diffenbach. Prothonota ry-Dr. Jonathan Moyer. Treasurer-J. B. Dies. Register and Recorder-Wm. Henry Smith. Commissioner-Coleman Grugan. Auditor-Wm. A. Simpson.

OPENING OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD. The officers of the road and a large number of citizens made an excursion over the road, on Tuesday last, as far as the Gap, when an entertainment was served, and speeches were made by the Hon. ASA PACKER and others.

KENTUCKY .- The Kentucky Congressional delegation stands 6 Know Nothings to 4 Democrats. The State Senate has 17 Know Nothings, 7 Democrats; and the House 61 Know Nothings, 36 Democrats. Morehead's (Know Nothing,) majority for Governor will be about 4000.

A BURNT OFFERING TO RELIGION .- The Louisville Times of the 9th inst., states that about 4 o'clock on the previous evening, a woman and ten children were found in the ruins of Quinn's house, on Main street, in that city, BURNED INTO CINDERS! Such are the legitimate fruits of fanaticism and religious intolerance-such is Know-Nothing-

A BANK IN TROUBLE .- The Supreme Court, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania, charged with loaning money at illegal rates of interest, and other acts in derogation of its charter, has refused to quash the quo warranto which had been granted by the lower Court. This decision takes the case to trial, where, if the alleged facts against the institution be proven, its charter will be annulled.

Numbers of honest men in this county, who had been deceived by the falsehoods of the enemies of Democracy, have come out, and acknowledged their error in joining the darklantern party, and have pledged themselves to vote with their old party hereafter. Our belief is that by the day of election, every honest Democrat in the Order will have left it, and that no man professing to be a Democrat will remain in it, but such as are engaged in a &c., &c. It is writtein a sweet and winning style, and "wild hunt after office." Let honest Democrats come out at once-being careful, however, to leave behind-all the "office expect-

Abolitionism. Speaking of the issues in the approaching of the Democratic State Central Committee to the People of Pennsylvania. election in the "Empire State," the New-York

Herald says:-"The most prominent, as far as the North is concerned, of these issues, and that which excites the deepest interest, is that of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. It has become to the negro-worshippers what the olar star is to the mariner-a point of genral observati

The Herald is right. The repeal of the Compromise was a god-send to the Abolition-Without that to carp and lie about, they would have nothing left to hang a hope upon, so utterly despised and detested are they by every honest and intelligent American citizen. They may fret and fume, however, as much as they please, all their efforts to restore that Compromise will be in vain. Even should the next House of Representatives be so silly as to attempt a restoration, the Senate and the President are in the way, and they constitute an insuperable barrier to any legislation of so foolish a kind.

The doctrine of popular sovereignty i firmly engrafted in the minds of the American people, and any attempt to restrict it in the Territories belonging to the Union, will be frowned upon by every good citizen.

The President has removed Judge

ELMORE, of Kansas, for the same reason assigned for the removal of Governor REEDERspeculation in Indian lands contrary to law. But we hear no regrets amongst our free-soil friends at his removal-no tears are shed over his fate! Why this difference-why make 'fish of one and flesh of the other?" If it was wrong to remove the one, it was equally wrong to remove the other for the same cause. Why, then, this owngons silence in reference to the Judge? Is it because he happens to be a Southerner, or is the fountain of their tears exhausted? We cannot, for the life of us, perceive any difference in the present position of the two men.

A Trial of Reaping Machines, at the Industrial fair, in Paris, has taken place, and, as usual, the American machines carried off the palm from the French and English machines. Already the wealthy farmers from all parts of the country are coming to Paris to see these machines. A more lively interest is taken in them than was anticipated, and no difficulty whatever will be experienced in their introduction into general use.

The Hon. ARNOLD PLUMER, Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner, was in own last week, on business before our County Court. During his stay a large number of our itizens, in town and country, had the pleas are of greeting him. His dignified and manly presence made a very favorable impression upon all who met him, and he left for home bearing with him their best wishes for his success in October.—Meadville Democrat, 22d

ELECTION OF TREASURER.—At a joint meetng of the Board of Trustees, of the Stockholders and Depositors of the Lancaster Savings Institution, held at the Banking House on Thursday last, the Hon. ANTHONY E. ROBERTS was unanimously elected Treasurer. Mr. R. accepts, and will at once enter upon the discharge of his duties.

This is an excellent selection, and we think known business qualifications and undoubted integrity, together with his easy manners and that he is the best suited in every respect to conduct the affairs of the Institution-especially at the present time—of any man who celeswhere. Under his management, we have good reason to believe the Institution will in a chort time be extricated from all her diffishort time, be extricated from all her difficulties, regain the confidence of the commu-

We don't hear much about the religious test in the Constitution of New Hampshire now-a-days. Some of the persons that are now leading Know-Nothings, used to be much distressed at the injustice it inflicts upon the Catholics. Prentice, the inciter and apologist of the Louisville demons, thought, in 1852, that New Hampshire was a "miserable abode of most infamous bigotry," and that "liberal-minded Protestants should set their faces against her as long as she retains the most infamous test in her Constitution."

The Trustees of the Bank of the United States will make their final dividend on the 28th of September, when the concern will cease in any shape to exist. It has taken fourteen years to wind up the concern. The assets realized are insufficient to pay the creditors of the bank, so that the loss to the stockholders will be total.

APPOINTMENT.-Dr. Jacob H. Kurtz has been appointed Superintendent of the New Paper Mill, on the banks of Conestoga, at Eden. The Dr's. known business qualifications are at once an endorsement of the correctness of the choice, by the Directory.

DIED .-- A man named Johnson, from Wilmington, Delaware, and who represented him-self as State's Attorney there, died at Shober's Hotel, early on Thursday morning last. An inquest was held on the body, who returned a verdict that he came to his death by infla-mation of the lungs. He is said to have been

THE KANSAS DIFFICULTIES. WASHINGTON August 22.—The reply of Col. Isaacs, U. S. District Attorney for Kansas, to the charges similar to those alleged for the removal of Governor Reeder, has been received. No reply has yet been received from Judge Johnson Andrew B. Moore, of Alabama, declines the appointment of Associate Justice of the Su-

eme Court of Kansas, vice Elmore, removed. We call attention to the real estate nd other new advertisements in this week's issue of the Intelligencer. The public are beginning to find out a proper channel through which to make known their wishes to the community.

DR. Beale.—The judgment of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Dr. Beale, the Philadelphia Dentist, was delivered a few lays ago by Chief Justice Lewis. The Court refused to grant the motion for a new trial, but reversed the sentence on the ground of some informality, and directed the Court be low to sentence him anew. The Court was manimous in this opinion, with one exception (Judge Black,) who favored a new trial.

The Editor's Book Table.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES OF THE REV. WILLIAM JAY, New York, Robert Curter & Brothers, 1855. Know thysolf was a precept in such repute amor the Heathen moralists, that they ascribed it to the oracle of the wisest of their gods. To know one's self, and to write about one's self, are two very dif self, and to write about one's self, are two very different things. Every man ought to at least attempt the one, but few ought to try the other. Mr. Jay was one of these few. His usefulness and prominence as a Minister of the Gospel, his eventful life, his varied experience, his sound judgment, gave him warrant to do what he did especially at a time of life when there could have been no selfish end to subserve. The two volumes are interesting, and will be found so to all readers, but especially to young Ministers, and others who would like, from their appreciation of the " Morning and Evening Exerci. ese," to known something about their excellent au-

THE MIND OF JESUS, New York, Robert Carter & Brothers, 1855 A charming little volume, worthy of the pen which produced "Morning and Night Watches," will be found a profitable hand-book for the disciples

follow his steps." The above books are for sale by MURBAY & STORK, ADDRESS

FELLOW CITIZENS: Among the duties assigned to us by the Democratic party, we are obliged to address you, setting forth in a plain and simple manper the issues that will be submitted to the people at the approaching election. A proper regard for the opinions of men requires that we should endeavor to explain to the people e reasons why the Democratic party ask them to combine in one common cause in

apport of its principles and chosen men.

The offices to be filled in the coming elecon, may not, of themselves, be of sufficient consequence to excite popular interest, yet er involves large public trusts, which should only be confident a man of known experience and integrity. For that office the Democratic party have cho sen as their candidate, Arnold Plumer, whose past life, both public and private, justifies us n saying that he possesses the experience, firmness and unblemished integrity, which e-eminently fit him for that office, and ren r him worthy of your confidence and choice. But far beyond the success of any candidate ects now before you to be examined and dis-ussed, and by your determination, probably, orever settled.

Their infinite importance, not only to yourselves and to Pennsylvania, but to all the people and States of this confederacy, should timulate you to a zealous support of the priniples and candidates of the Democratic party. We cannot abstain from dwelling upon these subjects, and by our appeals to your reason and sense of duty to your country and to humanity, we shall strive to rouse you to an effort that shall be worthy of the your past history.

The Democratic party of the United States

is the great conservator of this vast political organization, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and covered with teeming millions f freemen. To its guardianship onfided the custody of the simple elements of political draft splich are at the basis of our institutions. In all the changes of public affairs it has been the proud privilege of that party to stand by the Constitution of the Country and to restrain all attempts to pervert ts provisions or corrupt its principles. It has en and still is the and the bulwark of those just doctrines, to establish which the people rose as one man, and with the sympathies of the whole civilized world overthrew an aristocratic and legislative despotism and established a government, which by its mild and humane temper, offered t nankind the hope that, in one land at least there should be a refuge from oppression and ntolerance. This has been the duty of th Democratic party, and with unfultering fidelity has that party kept its sacred trust. From the first moment—even before the organization of this government—and while the States were

deliberating upon the adoption of the Constitution of the Country, the great men who were afterwards to become the leaders of the Den ocratic party exerted their powerful energies and truthful intellects to secure upon a firm foundation, as upon a rock, the principles that are incorporated in the body of the Constitu in its subsequent amendments.-Again, we say to the Democratic party belong. he duty of standing resolutely and unflinch ingly by that Constitution and by the pures most holy of its principles. The earliest history of this government identified with the contentions between the grea parties whose doctrines were the sub

ects to which the thoughts and labors of the tatesmen of those days were devoted. Federal party were anxious to establish a strong consolidated government, made for the people, and to be controlled by the men of property, and education and social condition The Democratic party resisted this scheme of grand nationality to be raised upon the ruin f Independent States, and at the cost of pop the Trustees were exceedingly fortunate in ular liberty, and urged and secured the estab ed in its powers, acknowledging State sover eignty, intended for the benefit and welfare of all, based upon principles of equality and justice. excellent social qualities, we are free to say tice, created for the people, and governed to the people upon broad and enduring princ ples of human rights. During the many years could have been selected in the county or ties thus arrayed in the beginning on opposite ground of contention between them. The Fed eral Party being a party of expediency, and relying upon State craft and political mangement, and still distrusting, the people have nder'various names and with as various pro texts and contrivances, sought by indirect and crooked ways to obtain those ends and aims rom which they were driven by the letter and price of the Constitution. It was supposed hat the time had gone by when the people should ever be in danger of any open attempt o subvert the Constitution and its acknow dged principles by any organized politica ction avowedly directed to such purpose. uplication and forced interpretation of its etter, were the only means by which the people were sought to be abused, and their gov nment turned against themselves for th dvancement and profit of adroit political ad venturers. That supposition was an error, for now we are again reminded by the action of a

lew and dangerous combination, that the price liberty is eternal vigilance. Fellow Citizens, we have again to confron he same issues that were made in 1799, and fight for the same principles that convulsed his country then, and in vindicating which ove and gratitude of a thankful people. Th significant and minor subjects of difference that have for some time past divided the pub-lic men of the country, are all obliterated by he magnitude of the question now before you Your opponents under a deluding and tempting cry demanding that "Americans shall rul

America." have at last with forced and con pulsive candor, acknowledged that they wish establish two principles. I. That none but those born in this country, shall enjoy the rights of citizenship.
II. That there shall be established a religi

us test for office. To reach these ends the Constitution of the United States must be changed or its provisions evaded, and the spirit of our Democratic Republican forms of government thus alto-gether subverted. The Declaration of Indeendence itself charged upon the King o reat Britain, as one of the most serious griev nces under which we had suffered, that "he had endeavored to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the aws for the naturalization of foreigners, re fusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land." The complaint thus made, was a part of the first public protest of a united people against arbitrary au thority, and in favor of Human Rights. The reasons that then prompted this, have been ever since acknowledged as an element of our institutions that has secured to us the confi-dence of mankind, and been the first great

cause of our marvellous success as a people.

When the defects of the Confederation were pparent, and the necessities of the public illed for a more stable and perfect form of Union, the Constitution was adopted; among its most conspicuous provisions was the au-thority delegated to Congress to establish an uniform rule of Naturalization, and in the very last clause of the very last section of that astrument the following words were inserted, No religious test shall ever be required AS A QUALIFICATION TO ANY OFFICE OR PUBLIC TRUST UNDER THE UNITED STATES." Thus seal ing, as it were, the Bond of our Union with he sacred and rational principle of the Liber.

of Conscience and the right of Private udgment. When the Constitution was submitted to the tates for their adoption, it is to be remem-ered that New Hampshire, New York, Penn-

Carolina, in a spirit of sturdy resistance to absoluteism and of manly devotion to cause of Liberty, for their own sakes, for the sake of their posterity, and for the sake of the human race, re-asserted the doctrines and dogmas of the Blll of Rights, and for a while de-clined to ratify the Constitution until these sacred and inviolable principles of natural right were acknowledged and adopted as a part of its text, and in all of these propose amendments were incorporated a solemn de claration in favor of civil and religious liberty. At the first session of the first Congress the amendments to the Constitution were adopted and subsequently ratified by the States, and of Him who hath "left us an example, that we should the first article of those amendments set the question at rest forever by declaring that "Congress shall make no law respecting attention to the subject of domestic slavery. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION OR PROHIBIT-

of observation, that when in Convention it was proposed by Mr. Pinckney to add to the it. But because we have exerted our soverof observation, that when in Convention it was proposed by Mr. Pinckney to add to the Sixth Article the clause prohibiting a religious test, that Mr. Sherman thought it unnecessary, the prevailing liberality being a sufficient se curity against such test, after which Mr. Gon Morris and Gen. Pinckney approved the motion, and it was carried unani These enlightened men were too well aware of the disastrous consequences attendant any interference by the State with the religi ous opinions of its citizens. The bloody record of fanatical persecutions was spread out before them, and in it they read of those atrocities ter of the human race. From the earliest day down to their own time, had the history o mankind shown that its advancements i lization had been retarded, and sometimes almost stifled, in the ferocious conflicts between contending sects and exterminating propagandism. In all parts of the world had fir nd faggot, the sword and the spear, brutalized men into implicit obedience to religious opinions they did not understand, and faiths which their consciences revolted. From or the obtaining of any office, are the sub- and by emigration had their sovereignties beer established idence, had this land been the refuge of op ressed men, and with God's protection the were resolved to dedicate their country to th

> work remained untouched. May it last for But now, after we have enjoyed the bles sings of these sacred provisions, has a party risen in our midst, and with secret onthbound combinations, resolved to blot out, this oure and life-giving principle, and by force and violence of law restrain and abridge the an odious and impious religious test. As cit zens of this mighty Republic, as members of the great Democratic party, as men for the ike of mankind at large, we call upon you to resist this sacrilege and rebuke those con-spirators against the honor and dignity of our onstitution and laws.
>
> After the adoption of the Constitution, and

during the administration of the elder Adams Congress enacted two Statutes, one concerning aliens, and the other entitled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, known as the Alien and Sedi on Laws. Immediately upon the enactment of these statutes, the States of Kentucky and eginia passed resolutions, condemning them as violations of the letter and spirit of the Contitution and reprobating them as gross atemnts to establish arbitrary authority and a ubversive of the liberties of the people. The kentucky resolutions were written by Mr. Jefferson, and those of Virginia were written by Mr. Madison, and both of these were adressed to the Legislatures of the several States, inviting their co-operation to resist these Statutes. Some of the Legislatures refused to co-operate with Virginia and Kentucky and pronounced these resolutions to be of a dan-gerous tendency, and therefore not fit subject for further consideration. To these refusals the Commonwealth of Virginia replied in the form of a Report drawn by Mr. Madison, and adopted by the Legislature of the State in 1799. The object of the Alien law was exposed in these resolutions and its mischievou consequences fully explained and demonstrated in those masterly papers. In them it was proclaimed to be inhuman, impolitic, illegal and irrational for Congress to restrain the curren of emigration that was setting in toward our shores, caused by the high tides of civi convulsions and public discord that were raging in Europe. Mr. Jefferson there said that the Alien law will furnish new calumnie against republican governments, and new pretexts for those who wish it to be believed that man cannot be governed but by a rod iron, and that a very numerous and valuable description of the inhabitants of these States would by this precedent, be reduced as outlaws" and that "the mild spirit of our coun try and its laws had pledged hospitality and protection to these friendless strangers." It was denounced by Mr. Madison in his report, as tyrannical in its spirit and conferring a des-potic power upon the President, to banish

an alien from a country into which he had been invited as the asylum most auspicious to his happiness, a country where he may have ormed the most tender connections, and where he may have invested his entire property."

This law thus resisted, and nullified, and defeated, never assumed to do more than exereise a restraining power over Aliens; and chaoitwaa l tion, and no man amongst the hardiest of its supporters at that day, dared to propose the disfranchisement of emigrants or the abolition of the naturalization laws. The public that was indignant at the tyranical spirit of that statute, would have burst out with one shout of condemnation at any attempt to outlaw freenen and reduce them to the condition of slaves secause they were born in another country and were of another people. Upon the resistance to the Alien and Sedition Laws, and n support of the principles announced in those solutions and that Report of '99, was Mr Jefferson elected and the Democratic party established as an organized element of poli cal action in this country. From that day to this, has it been steadfast in its integrity and purity, upholding and vindicating th

Our Constitution was not wrestled from the reluctant hands of lawless kings. It was the ree compact of free sovereignties of freemen nade with each other for their own domestic advantage to the common cause of human free lom, and for the perpetuation of human rights Our commercial and public necessities and our political principles, all prompted us to encourage emigration, and by its healthful nfluence have we prospered as a people. have multiplied in our inhabitants. We have increasea in our wealth and grown mighty with a population that has been driven to us for shelter and to whom we are pledged be fore the world to scener religious liberty, and upon whom we are likewise pledged as Democrats, to confer the rights of citizenship as inalienable right of their manhood. In the making of the laws that govern them they as the freemen have a right to participate. To refuse them that right would be impolitic, ille gal and inhuman. By adopting them we have secured the services of men skilled i all the mysteries of the mechanic arts, and we have despoiled Europe, and European Monarchies of greater sources of national and personal property, individual happiness and public renown, than if we had conquered in a hundred fights. Treat them as aliens, dis qualify them by statute, and we have in our midst a body of oppressed unhappy and dissatisfied men, who would feel their degrada tion among freemen and sink to its level

There is not an evil complained of in the vhole catalogue of accusations preferred against the naturalized voters of the country. that would equal the wrong that would be done to our principles and our people, by the refusal to allow the right of suffrage and the equal right of office to all citizens. tries where the government is a fraud upon the people, and the right of suffrage but a name, restraints upon the rights of citizenshir and religious tests may be in strict harmony with their constitutions, but in this country dedicated to civil and religious liberty, laws for those purposes would be violent inconsist encies that must shock all right minded men We know that there are many, very many, honest and well meaning men who wandered off from the proper path, and in their desire to correct alleged abuses of the naturalization laws, have suffered themselves to give their support to this new and pernicious politica heresy. To those men we especially and earnestly entreat them to pause they shall aid in furthering projects the result of which will startle their understandings and appal their hearts. Let them beware of a political party that has been afraid to reeal its principles, and conceals its actionslet them consider how unmanly and irrationa must those men be who would thus secretly unite and binding each other in the spirit nutual distrust by solemn and illegal oaths. to carry out a great public purpose and to produce a great political revolution. In ty-rannical countries, where political intolerance and persecution prosribes men for liberal opinions, such combinations are sometimes n sary but always dangerous for the cause of freedom. But it was left for a Democratic country, in a Democratic and liberal age, for men thus to conspire in favor of political tolerance and persecuting bigotry. To the pure minded men who have thus erred and strayed away, do we submit these considerations for their action, hoping that they will yet return to correct views, and sustain the

position to the pernicious principles and in-tolerant discipline of this new and dangerous faction.

Before we conclude this appeal to your reason and your patriotism, we must invite your With that institution Pennsylvanians hav

cause of republican liberty by a zealous op-

eign power over it, we must not endeavor to control sister States in the regulation of the subject. If we entertain sentiments adverse to its introduction, we must not oropagate those opinions at the cost of the domestic tranquility of other States, or at the risk of periling our common Union. It would not come freemen to be involved in inappeasable discord, for the sake of a small number. sl ves whose condition we cannot change. The Constitution was the result of many a ustments and compromises, and with it we have secured domestic tranquility, private prosperity and public liberty. Time will rereal the end and purpose of this institution of slavery, existing in some of the States of this Union: but while we live under the Con-stitution, we must abide by its provisions and

this subject by congressional action must prove abortive and end in tumult and disorder. With is the Constitution is paramount to the laws, and it is disobedience and insubordination the worst kind, to strive, by political ag ta-tion, to subvert the one, and encroach with the other.

Like all other questions of strigly local conrn, that of Slavery should be submitted to the exclusive jurisdiction of the people of the territory or place in which it is pro-posed, to establish or reject it. This principle of self government is the basis of all our incause of civilization and religious freedom, and from that day to this time has their nobltitutions, and is essential to political freedem t may for a time, be abused and trampled on other rights have been, but mer ot, because of that, be deprived of it. It is

for the common interest of all that each an

croise the right; and the principle and practice thus universally ordained and recom

every citizen should freely and peacefully ex-

its solemn compacts. All attempts to regulate

mended by the founders of our government, will be firmly maintained by the Democratic J. F. JOHNSTON.

A. GILDEA, Secretaries. JACOB ZIEGLER.

party.

Court Proceedings. Monday, Au . 20.

At 10 o'clock this morning the third regular Court of Common Pleas and Court of Quarte Sessions of this year commenced before Judger Ion. A. L. Hayes, Pre's and H. G. Long ar

The greater part of the morning was taken in presenting petitions, empaneling the juies and swearing the constables, of the var is townships, to their returns; as soon as the rand Jury were sworn they received the udges charge and retired to their delibera-

The following is a synopsis of the most im ortant business that came before the Cour uriug the week: QUARTER SESSIONS.

Col. Patterson District Attorney, stated that this being the day for the sentence of amuel Johnson and he not being in Court e would ask the Bench to make some orde n the case. The Court directed that the Keep fof the Jail make an affidavit of the facts Sumuel Johnson being dead, an affidavit that effect was filed. Com. vs. Cowan .- On application of Mr stevens this case was continued, by consent, and the recognizances that had been forfeited

were remitted.
District Attorney moved to stry the openin a road in Ephrata township. Rule granted Com. vs. Hirkey, et al.—Surety of peace polle pros entered on account of the death of the complainant.

COMMON PLEAS. Girard Roth vs. Elmira Roth,this case for divorce were produced, and vorce decreed by proclamation. Elizabeth Myers, by her next kin, vs. Fred rick Myers.—Application for subposna for

Joseph H. Cottrell vs. Cyrus S. Haldeman On motion of Mr. North Court grant a rule show cause why Sheriff's sale should not be Com. vs. E. McElrov and Samuel Honkins

Recognizances remited upon hayment of

QUARTER SESSIONS Com. vs. Sauman.—This was a surety of peace case; the defendant, a poor decripdold man, had in his imbecility gone to the

plaintiff, a Mr. Groff, of Leacock twp., and sked alms, which being tendered him in victuals, he refused and demanded money; he was then ordered off the place and subsequent ly made threats about firing the premises. He was ordered to find bail in \$500; to keep he peace, and committed in default. Com. vs Paul Rawlson.-Surety of the Peace. The defendant was charged by Rebec-ca N. Moore, teacher at the Buck school-house, with having conducted himself violently to wards her, and used threats of injury to her

whilst a pupil in her school, and threatening to shoot her, for which purpose, some of the d shoot her, for which purpose, some of the cholars—witnesses—said that defendant car-ied a loaded pistol. Adjudged to give bail \$500 to keep the peace. Com. vs Mary Thomas, (colored) Charged with keeping a tippling house. Plea, guilty adjudged to pay a fine of \$20 and costs. Com. vs Anderson—Surety of the Peace This application arose out of a disagreemen

with defendant's step-son—as before related in the police reports. Court ordered defendat to enter bail in the sum of \$300 to keep Com. vs Livingston-The circumstances of he case are fresh in the memory of our read rs, who may recollect that he was arrested whilst returning from the west, concealed in box; and that then in consequence of his health, he now delivered himself up for dgment, and by his solicitor he prayed the emency of the Court, as he was still suffer ng—he came into court on two crutches.
The District Attorney did not wish to pres n excess of punishment, but as he had an other charge against the defendant on whiel had been bailed, he demanded his vendi ion at once. Court after some consultation ordered defendant into custody of the Sheriff Com. vs. Jacob Ritter .- This defendant

as charged on seven indictments for Lar dny; he was tried and convicted in 3, case and sentenced to 2 months imprisonment in Com. vs Wm. Cammel.—Keeping a gambling house.—The witness for the Commonwealth, Mrs. Mary E. Williams, testified to gding down to defendants, who then kept ; avern in Safe Harbor, at 3 o'clock one morn ng and looking through the key hole, and saw her husband and others playing cards, but although the witness professed to know disconnect Christmas Day with the 31st of ecember—the day charged, in the indict nent, but over and over asserted that it wa ne and the same time. Several witnesses ore called for the defence who averred that defendant did not know one card from another, and that they had never seen any cards played in the house except by the prosecutiv. During the examination some little repriminations took place among the ladies—such as, O! lor, now Mrs. Smith, well I never

which created some diversion. Jury out Com. vs Henry Shuman.—Fornication and Instardy.—The prosecutrix gave undenied roof of the facts charged only acknowledging at she went to his room. There was no deence offered, yet the jury considered it so in ricate a case, as to retire; under these circum tances, there is no time set for their return True Bills.—Com. vs. Charles Lutz, Larce Com. vs. Lewis Lawrence, assault with ntent to kill; Com. vs. Henry Livingston, as ault with intent te kill; Com. vs. John McDivit, assault and battery; Joseph Glasgow, ussault and battery; Com vs. Jacob Albright

COMMON PLEAS. In the case of Catharine Musselma, an alleged lunatic; the inquisition was returned ad and confirmed. nis John R. Royer vs. Lydia Royer.—In this

se the Court appointed Ezra Burkholder Esq., to take depositions. In the matter of David Cassel, jr., the pe on, praying the Court to appoint viewers to ess damages against the Portsmouth, Mt. and Lancaster Railroad Company, was dered to be filed. In the matter of divers inhabitants of Mar

em township for a mandamus. Respon-ents read in open court by A. Herr Smith The petition of the Sheriff and the Commisinners of the county of Lancaster, praying a emoval of the Jury Wheel by a new selecdn of persons, was granted and order of

Wednesday, Aug. 22.

in the Case of Com. vs Wm. Cammel, indicted or keeping a gambling house, before reported, the uny returned a verdict of not guilty and County for osts. In the Case of Com. vs Henry Shuman, indicted or fornication and basterdy, before reported the ju-

and that whilst in a tavern, the prisoner escaped, he made after, and seeing him go into defendant's house, the Constable wont in after him but not finding him, he retired and returned with Hollingsworth; they then both attempted to go in, and then the assault and hattery is alleged to be seen the assault and hattery is alleged. the assault and battery is alleged to have taken place. The evidence was very-contradictory as to the conduct of the Constables, when they entered the house; the defence asserting that they refused to give any explanation or show any authority, and the daughter was at the time in fits from their violent conduct; whilst the commonweath asserted that very necessary legal requirement was adopted. The deft, is an old and highly respectable citizen of the Borough. Verdict not guilty and prosecutor for costs.

AFTERNOON SESSION. the assault and battery is alleged to have taken

Com. vs Wm. Shields, Samuel J. Shay, John B or forcible entry and detainer. It appeared that he defendant, shelly, rented a part of his house, in lount Joy, twp., to prosecutor about August 854, for a term differently stated. In April, Shel 1804, for a term differently stated. In April, Shel ly, having previously served notice on the plaintiff to quit, proceeded to eject him and take possession, for this purpose he went accompanied by the other defendants, of whom the defendant, Shields, is the township Constable; it was for doing this that the action was brought; the evidence, as in all such disputes had two sides not very reconcilable with each other. E. C. Lambert, prosecutor. Verdict prosecutor for costs.

COMMON PLEAS Royer vs. Royer.—On motion of J. B. Amwake, Esq., the Court appointed Jacob Sou o take testimony in lers, Esq., Commissione

his case. A subporna for divorce.

Isaac R. Kuhns vs. Joseph Hirst.—On mo
ion of defendant the Court grant a rule to show cause why the sale of his real estate should not be set aslde. John Cooper et al. vs. Peter Haldeman .-On motion the Court grant a rule to show cause why the sale of defendant's real estate

Smith vs. Vaughan.—Defendant pleads non assumpsit and tender, and on m tion the sum of \$2656 96 tendered, is directed to be paid nto Court.

hould not be set aside.

On Thursday evening, the jury in the case of Commonwealth vs. Isaac Hershey, Assault and Battery, rendered a verdict of guilty .-Sentence, a fine of \$10 and costs.

Com. vs. Eliza Heiselman. Keeping a bawdy house. Plea guilty. Sentenced to pay a tine of \$10 and costs and to be imprisoned for

30 days. Com. vs. Michael D. Sneader. Assault and Battery on Fianna McCord. The evidence of the prosecutrix was that some three weeks ago she had a part of her washing hanging on ago she had a part of ner washing hanging on the line and the white clothes laid on the grassiy the adjoining lot, in the occupancy of Sneader. An apple tree stood on the line. Sneader and Mrs. Roth came in for some apples. He stepped over into McCord's lot and took the darks were to be used the stepped over the back of the stepped over the stepped o clothes prop to knock them down with. Mrs. McCord, who looks like a strong handed and trong-minded woman, told him to put it back. which he did, telling her at the same time she nust take her clothes off his grass. He then sent for a pole, but it being too short he toluis boy to climb the tree and shake every lamned apple off it. Mrs. McCord, thinking she had a right to some of the apples, ran forward to pick them up. She had picked up two when he struck her with his open hand in the side of the head, took up the pole and wore he would knock her brains out. He then picked up her white clothes, and threw them over the line into the potato patch. As ie reached for the last piece she oo quick for him, got it herself and knocked it round his head. The statement of this wit iess was confirmed by the testimony of three or four others. Verdict not guilty, county for

Com. vs. Joel Sharp. Assault and Battery The complainant in this case was a woman the wife of one of the hands at the Gap Mines From some of the facts given in evidence, it would seem that the defendant was more sin ned against than sinning; but the jury took : different view of the matter, and f guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and

Com. vs. David Fulmer. Selling liquor to intemperate persons. The defendant keeps tavern in Columbia, and it is alleged sold liquor to a man named Haus, who was of intemperate habits. The fact that liquor had been sold to him on one occasion was not de ed that he obtained the drink from the bar keeper who was unacquainted with this person, Fulmer, the land lord, having previously warned the bar keeper not to let him have any under any circumtances. It was also argued for the defence that no notice had been served on Fulmer relative to the matter, the counsel for the de ence contending that an advertisement in a ewspaper was not sufficient notice. Verdict not guilty, county for easts.

Com. vs. John Rosenmarkle. Surety of the Peace, on the complaint of his wife. Ordered to give bail in \$100 to keep the peace for six Com. vs. Joseph Peters. Larceny of a gold ollar and a half dollar from a beer house in Columbia. Verdict guilty, sentenced to six

months in the county jail.

Com. vs. E. C. Darlington. Libel on H. E. Slaymake, published in the Examiner of the 28th of February last, was then called. Mr Hiester asked for an attachment against Franis H. Carpenter, which was granted. Mr. Hiester read to the Court the Indictnent, and remarked that as the alleged libel grew out of matter relating to a secret politi-cal society, he would ask whether there is any-thing in it which might make it improper for

member of the Court to set in the case. iny member of the Court to set in the case. His Honor, Judge Hayes, replied "It don't ouch the Court all-if the question has refer ace to me." The case was then laid over Com. vs. Gotleib Swilkie et. al. Selling liquor-to minors. This case occupied the re-mainder of the afternoon, and when the jury retired the Court adjourned till 8 o'clock P. M. At the meeting of the Court in the evening, mistake was discovered in the indictment, Com. vs. Darlington, upon which the District

Attorney entered a not pros. A new bill of indictment was sent to the Grand Jury, and is new bill found against Mr. Darlington, which will be tried at the next term. SATURDAY, Aug. 25.

This morning the Court met at the usual The calling of the jury being court read an order directing that hereafter he compensation of the crier shall be \$2 and hat of the tip staves \$1 5 per0 day. The following rule of practice in relation to recy of the peace cases was made, viz .-That in cases of surety of othe peace, the court will hear the testimony of the complain ant, under oath, and the statement of the defendant, not under oath, and no other witnes-

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Swilkie rendered a verdict of Guilty. Mo-tion for new trial and an arrest of judgment entered. Com. vs. Jacob Kreider. orfeited and respited to first Monday in October. In this case a motion was

discharge defendant on the ground that two terms had passed without trial. As one of he continuances had been on motion of deendant, the discharge was denied. Henry G. Imhoff, convicted of nuisance in Petersburg, in March last, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, to pay the costs and abate ie nuisance complain

Col. Frazer presented the petition of sundry itizens of the South East Ward of Lancaster city, praying the Court to an nrder election to certain the sence of the voters of the ward elative to changing the place of holding the lection. Motion denied on the ground that here were not a sufficient number of petition-

The Grand Jury came into Court and returned a large number of true bills against persons for selling liquor and beer without liense. There was against Edward C. Darlington, for a libel on

against Edward C. Darlington, for a libel on Henry E. Slaymaker.

The report of the Grand Jury was then read. It is rather longer than most of such documents usually are. It says they passed upon 147 bills, viewed the prison, the hospital, the poor house, and the American Engine and Hose Company, to which they recommend the Commissioners to pay \$360, to aid the Company to pay for the repairs being done to the Engine. It returns thanks to the Court, to the District Attorney, to the Keeper of the Prison and the Keeper of the Hospital, for their courteous treatment, and recommends the erection of a warehouse in the Prison yard to store the goods manufactured there. It also endorses the School System, and justly speaks of Mr. J. P. Wickersham as a highly efficient and meretorious officer. After the reading of the Report the Jury was discharged.

The case of Commonwealth vs. Jacob Kober, charged with the murder of William Freeman, the old-school master, was then called and the following persons sworn as jurors, the lust three of whom are talesmen, the regular panel having been exhausted, vis.: John Hollinger, Elias Becker, Jacob M. Mayer, John Armstrong, Henry Shelly Joseph McCommon,

ry returned a ver dict of guilty; sentenced to pay 555-lying in expenses, and the usual scourities.

Com. vs John Hoffer.—Indicted for the larreny of 81 lbs of Butter from the wagon of J. Evans, whilst in Michael's tavern yard. Proof was given that the accused sold the Butter to Mr. Miller, chandler on the 4th of July. Verdict guilty, sentenced to 5 months imprisonment in the county jail. Com. vs John Armet.—Indicted for assants and battery on Hollingsworth Constable of Columbia, From the oridence, it appeared that Mr. Derrick, the High Constable, had arrested the son of deft., and the whilst in a tavern, the prisoner escaped, he made after, and seeing him go into defendant's arms close to the side. There was no clothing on a sum of the starting of the deceased was lying on the projecting and that whilst in a tavern, the prisoner escaped, he made after, and seeing him go into defendant's arms close to the side. There was no clothing on Frederick Dern testified that he was sent for to hold an inquest on the body on or about the first of April 1854. He found it typing beside a stack on the land of Mr. Musser in Upper Leacock township, the body covered with stack caps, only a little of the face sticking out. There was a large ragged wound in the throat, the head cut half off, a few small holes on the least and such that of the deceased with stack of violence; the appearance of a struggle there; no signs of blood. The head of the deceased wha lying on the projecting end of a rail from the bottem of the stack, with the arms close to the sides. There was no clothing on the body but an under shirt and drawers. An empty bottle, an old wooden comb and some love letter papers were found beside the corpse.

Jermiah Seldemridge testified that he was the first of find the body. He first saw it on Saturday the 1st of April 1855. His evidence as to the body, was very much the same as the preceding witness, the head of the decade of the body was very much the stacks on the Monday previous, but not at the spat where the body was found. He was acquainted with deceased about 29 years. Saw

AFTERNOON SESSION. Com. vs Wm. Shields, Samuel J. Shay, John B Shelly, Leonard K. Seltzer, John Dunnavon Ben-lamin M. Greider and Christian Leib —Indiotment the cottar bone. I saw hoper before; on the day testified the would was from the throat down to the coltar bone. It saw kober before; on the day we got the elothed at Shutarb Reese s tavern in February. She, his wife said, he had taken the clothes from a dead man.] Went to their house with Squire Weidman, tee. Seldwirdzo and others. He said he was going to Brubakers in mit, and passed the stack. He was then frozen suff as a buck. That three or, four daystatterwards he went back and took all the clothes off. He was then frozen. He said he took all or them, boots and all. He said that he did, not fell any due of this because he did not know the faws of the country. He said no took them to the house at Suitbytoos. He said no did not know the faws of the country. He said no took them to the house at Suitbytoos. He said no did not not know the faws of the said he did not fire the meating the said the did not fire the house of the fail he had tood ner he had taken thom off in daylight. The cictues were labove the collar beams an ins nouse. These are the protones. He said they were the clothes he had taken from the dead man the coad is freeman's and the boots and vess, I can't say for the pants. He said there was a hat, out it was good for nothing. He said no took a suff box, with said in the faul 22 counts from the dead man, the snuffie a fleery arts used. He did not say what he did win (no nature. The saots is in

out it was good for nothing. He said he took a snuff box, with smill in t, and 20 cours from the dead man, the snuff no afterwards used. He did not say what he did win the quarter. The stack is in the second field from State toos. It is nearly in a direct line from the house to Brabaker's mill when one goes on toot. His wite had sned him for assault and battery. He did say that he saw a hat first, which made him go dud took at the stack. Freeman would get drank find lay out sometimes. There was a reward offered for the murderer. Samuel beibler made the complaint.

On Monday the 16th of Fantary, 1853, Figure Freeman \$10. He said he wanted to go to lancaster to see Ford about his fortund from fruend: On Friany the 20th, he came to my house, said he had been at Lancaster, that his business was going on, and that he wanted mheay, and I gave him \$2,00. This was the last I saw or nim. In the course of a week after people began to ask, where is Freeman? I thought he was middling sober when I last saw him; but he had been drinking. It was sometime in Fobruary, she said, he told ner he had I und the body. Freeman was pretty old—may be sixty. He often went away in sumilar two or three months, and nobody knew where he was. Sometimes he would be away on sprees a week or two.

went away in saminer two or three mouths, and nobody knew where he was. Sometimes he would be away on sprees a week or two.

Squire Bushong; in regard to finding the clothes, gave the same stadement as the preceding witness.

Androw Kulp testified that sometime in the winter, he thinks in Foorcary! Freeman came to his father's tavern on Sunday evening. Said he was going to Lancaster on Monday; that on Monday morning he said he had been at John Musser's, and got \$10; started off to Lancaster. On Thursday evening he came back in the stage and stopped. He was very drunk. In the morning he begged for his bitters; said he had been on a prec in Lancaster, had spent his money and left his Jonny Lind watch with aces, the cysterman, in Lancaster, and that he must go to Musser's for honey. He then left; but I don't anow which way he went.

The Commonwealth having closed its testimony, the Court adjourned to 70 clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.—The Court met at 70 clock, and the defendant offering no testimony the case was closed on both sides. The Jury were then addressed by Messers' MelFroy and Patterson for the Commonwealth, and I. N. Hilmaker for defence.—Judge Hayes delivered the enarge of the Court, which was a very able and interesting one, when the Jury, after being dut a few minutes, returned into Court with a verdict of Not Gradty. The prisoner was then discharged, and the Court adjourned at a tew minutes boroet 10 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE. The Weather-More Steambout Disasters-Ille nois-Presidential Candidates-Kansas Legis lature, &c., &c.

s then discharged, and the Court adjourned

Sr. Louis, August 20, 1855. The weather continued wet until Friday last, when uite a sudden dnange tobk place, since which ime woolen clothing has felt quite comfortable and a still in demand. More rain has tatten during the bast and present month in the Western country, than oust and present month in the Western countr in any previous scason. In some sections it has deno injury to the wheat, but it is thought to be consider-ance extent. Last hight it was coud enough for trost, and this morning rees more like November than

August.

The rivers are all rising, and if those heavy rains we have had lately have extended to the country above, we are in denger of a flood, which, nowever, would be quite and unusual circumstance at this season of the year. Our city continues to enjoy must excellent health.

senson of the year. Our city continues to enjoy most excellent health.

In nearly every letter, I have to record one or more accidents occurring on the Western and Southern waters. This week I report the loss of the stoamer kate Swinney, which had nedn charcored some time since to carry Government stores up the Missouri river. She saruck along the diter day on her roturn crip, about 300 miles above Council Bluffs, in the Missouri, and same in thirty feet water in about five minutes. The oncers and crew made their escape in the yavi and lite-obat, but dist nearly the whole of their effects. Nothing was sayed from the wrock.—

1 no Captain and Several others thouted down the river in the life-boat a distance of about 600 miles. The Kate Swinney Avas a good boat and valued at \$20,000, and was insured in different offices for \$15,000. The wreck was sold to a company of emigrants, who were building a village near the spot of the catastrophe, for \$500.

The steamer Ben West was also sunk in the Missouri river, on Fridity last, near the town of Washington. She lies in about ten feet water. She was loaded principally with lumber. The Ben West was worth about \$0,000, on which there was no insurance. She will be a total loss to her owners.

The State of Illinois is rapidly increasing in wouth and population. Her railroad enterprises nave been the principal means by which she has been enabled to outstrip her sister States, and push aboad her internal improvements so successfully. Her people are aware of the great benefits the State has derived from her railroads and public works, and they are daily stretoning the iven chain around her entire dare ware of the great benefits the State has derived from her railroads and public works, and they are daily stretoning the iven chain around her entire

tornal improvements so successfully. Her people are aware of the great benefit the State has derived from her raitroats and public works, and they are daily stretcening the iron oblain around ner chire treumference. Sie has grown more wonderfully, perhaps, than any other State in the Union. On the 13th of April, 1818 a bill was passed by the House of Ropresentatives, almost unanimously, for the admission of Illinois into the Union as a State. The Senate concurred by a large majority. The new State contained thirty mailion acres of land, being one with larger than Ohio, and the population was 40,000. In 1850 the number of inhabitants was 846,034. The first Senators were Jesse B. Thomas and Ninian Edwards; the first Representative was John McLean. The State now has nine Representatives, and the population must belover one million.

The Illinois Rock Islander suggests the names of Jeremiah S. Black, for Pennsylvania, for the Presidency in 156, and John C. Brockenridge, of Kentucky, for the Vice Presidency!

The Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle hoists the flag of Millard Rillmore to the next Presidency, and will support for the Vice Presidency, either M. F. Maury, of Washington City, Wm. R. Smith or Jere. Clemens, of Alabama; Kenneth Rayner, of North Caroling, A. J. Donelson or N. S. Brown, of Tennessee; Stephen Adams, of Missifispi; H. S. Foote, of Californith Wm. C. Dawson, of Georgia; Col. Doniphan, of Missouri, or Solon Borhand or Albert Pike, of Arkansas.

The cholera is said to be prevailing to a fearful extent in Iowa City, Iowa. The Red Nr. Relden is

of Arkansas.

The cholera is said to be prevailing to a fearful extent in Iowa City, Iowa. The Kev. Mr. Belden is among the victims.

Mrs. Fannie Ferree, wife of J. W. Ferree, A. M., (of Dickinson Semipary, Williamsport, Pa.,) died at tlannibal, Mo., on the 13th inst., in the 34th year of her age.

ter age.

The members of the Kansas Legislature seem to be ber age.

The members of the Kansas Legislature seem to be disposed to select a Governor for themselves, and relieve den. Piercefof what appears to be a difficult matter—a Free Stale man willing to accept the appointment. This bind of Legislators, or conspirators, as you please, not deeming Mr. Dawson of the right stripe, and Gdv. Shannon most too Democratic to suit their purposes for plunder, have recommended to the favorable consideration of President Pierce, the personage of Mr. Woodson, the present Secretary of the Territory, as Governor, vice Reeder removed. Well, the smoke of the political battles recently fought in the different States is now beginning to clear from off the fields, leaving the dead and wounded exposed to the noon-day sun.

In Alabama, no withstanding the reported "large and overwhelming" Know-Nothing majorities, the Democracy have swept the State from centre to circumference, electing their Governor by their usually proud and overwhelming wole; also, their Congressional delegation—five Democrats and two Know-Nothings. The Legislature is largely Democratic, which insures the re-election of Senator Fitzpatrick. Sam has been most wofully beaten in Alabama, the K. N.'s have retired in diegust to their dark caverns, and the probability is never to show themselves in broad daylight again.

In Tennessee, Johnston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by over 2,000 majority. The Democrati have cledted a good proportion of their Congressmen, and diso a large number to the State Legislature. The K. N.'s claim but two majority in the Senate and one in the House. Considering that Tennessee was a Whig State, the Democracy have done nobly, and are entitled to much credit, for the manner in which they have met and overcome the enemies of our country and our country's Constitution.

In Kentucky theilbemocracy have come up to the work heavely except in those districts where the

overcome the enemies of our country and our country's Constitution.

In Kentucky theilemocracy have come up to the work bravely, except in those districts where the polls were taken possession of by the dark-lantern murderers, (who are justly entitled to their booty,) and as the Democratic party has always been one of order and decency, these districts were left to the mercy of ruffians; rowdles and bullies, and the result is, the Democrats would not so much as honor them with their presence at the polls, and gave them the election of their candidates without opposition, preferring bad men in office rather than to seek their blood, as the Know-Nothings have done in Louisville. As Hentucky now stands, the Democrats can be considered as achieving a great victory in that State, for a first attempt to wipe out the foul stain of Know-Nothingism. Look at her vote, and compare it with former elections, and it will be seen that in 1852, the smallest najority ever given to a Whig Presidential chadidate, was 4.000, and as far the returns of the recent election have been received. Whig Presidential chadidate, was 4,000, and as far the returns of the recent election have been received, the Know-Nothing majority is less than 4,000, not-withstanding the increase of four years' population. The Congressional helegation will stand six Know-Nothings to four Anties,

In Texas the Democrats have carried everything before them, in the face of Sam Houston's "proclamation," and endorsement of the dark-lantern or-