sections for eighteen centuries, no earth ly power can now assail it.

Besides the great majority of the American people are perfectly indifferent to the propagation of any particular creed. If it be not connected with the State, they care not whether you reverence the Grand Lama of Thibet the Patriarch of Constantinople, or the Roman Pontiff—while the teachers of other denominations (the sentinels on the watch-tower of sin) are too busy in swearing at each other, or trying to secure a place in Congress. Era is it too late, then, pause in your present injudicious career. Amalgamate, unite, heart and soul, with the great national party before which other parties must of necessity succumb. All the elements of durability, extension and success are united in it. Its membership are numerous, *national* and intelligent.

A reading population has power among them; a writing population has power; a lower certain in its effect and irresistable in its control, carrying with it either the principles of liberty or its counterfeit, tyrannical, like the lightning of Heaven—adapted either to purify or destroy. Think not these sentiments are intended to wound your feelings, as Irishmen. I have been, at the first epoch of my American existence, an apostle for the Pope and the unseasoning cry of soulless Democracy, and though I may dissent from the political creed of a majority of my countrymen, I cannot forget, that I have drawn my first sustenance from the bosom of Green Erin, and would, if her cause should permit, like the dying Argive, draw my last sigh by the rush of her waters, *et dulces maniens reminiscitur argos*.

HERMES.

A CHOLERA PATIENT BURIED ALIVE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—A special correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, at Bolivar, Mississippi, writes under date of July 13th, says;

I learn that there is considerable sickness on the river now, the boats often escaping to bury their dead. It is a good story the other day. It is tough, but my informant vouches for the truth of it. On the steamer Cincinnati, on her last trip there were many cases of cholera—many died and were buried. At length all the coffin-plank was used up, and the undertaker was compelled to make his boxes out of old damaged plank. At sundown another case died—a deck passenger. He was thrust into the box, and the top loosely tacked on.

The captain ran into a wood-yard, and not liking to stop to bury the body, bargained with the owner of the yard, an acquaintance, to do it for him. The box was left under the bank alone until morning, when the wood merchant promised to hide it. In the morning he sent two of his negroes down to dig a hole, when they came back, half-scared out of their senses, and their wood standing on an end, swearing that the dead fellow was thumping and knocking to get out. The master went down and a strange sight presented itself. The corpse had revived, and finding itself in rather close quarters, concluded to burst the slight fastening, thus releasing itself. The man was soon well, and is now shopping wood at the place. The boat has landed thereince, but although the resurrected will come to the landing and talk with the officers, no persuasion can induce him to go on board. He is fearful of being served another trick.

DEMOCRACY AND THE PRESIDENCY.—"The Democracy of Pennsylvania are considerably 'exercised' about the choice of a candidate for the Presidency. The Harrisburg *Keystone*, an old Case paper, has run up the name of GEORGE M. DALLAS, of 'easing vote' notoriety. On the other hand, the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN are preparing to bring that gentleman forward again, and there is every prospect of an 'interesting time' between the rival factions of Locofocoism. The anti-Buchanan paper denounces the recent State Convention as having been entirely controlled by Buchanan's friends, and say that the nomination of Mr. PLUMER was made expressly on the basis of his devotion to the interests of the 'Sage of Wheatland.' A very interesting 'free fight' is evidently brewing and will break out of one these days. It would be as well for the old fogies to keep cool. The Presidency next year is beyond the reach of any of their aspirations. Americans are for once determined to choose their own President, in defiance of foreign interposition. The party that appeals to the foreign vote is bound to be distanced in the next Presidential race.

GEORGE PEABODY, the great American banker in London, gives a magnificent dinner on the fourth of July to some one hundred and eighty of his countrymen. Among the guests were President Fillmore, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr, of Boston, and Hon. G. W. Warren, of Charlestown, Mass. Mr. Quincy's speech occupied nearly two columns of the London journals. The London Advertiser, in a notice of this festival, says:

"Contemplate England, groaning with taxation and struggling in a sanguinary war; with her trade drooping, her population discontented, her government theocrat machine of an oligarchy, and her revenues squandered she knows not where—and contrast her with America—the America that British Cabinet Ministers treat with such insolence, whose statesmen are cultivating the arts of peace and whose commerce is gathering a golden harvest in every clime. She is in that stands boldly forward in her civil greatness; she is in that presents a striking contrast to the military despotisms of Europe; she is in that—with her two thousand miles of unguarded coast, her unwalled cities, her meager navy—combines without the cumbrous necessary to a great military nation. Peace reigns at her threshold; her throne is not in mourning. Her legislators are devising means to relieve an overflowing treasury, her trade is vigorous, her people are increasing beyond comparison in wealth. Would that we could say the same. England spends her blood and treasure in fighting the battles of unthankful neighbours. America fights her own battles—fights them quick and well."

ACORNS WILL KILL CATTLE.—R. I Lamberson, of Chester county, Pa. lost fifteen head of bullocks, worth a thousand dollars, as it was thought, from eating acorns, the basic acid of which produced congestion and a disease resembling dry murrain.—Wild cherry leaves which contain prussic acid, will produce the same effect. Cure—mix a pint of molasses with a pint of melted lard, and pour down the sufferer. If the body is much bloated, add [illegible]

THE SAIR AND BANNER.

GETTYSBURG.

Friday Evening, Aug. 3, 1855.

True Americanism.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens, the jealousies of a free people ought to be constantly awake. History and experience both prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a republican government." —*Washington's Farewell Address.*

"Foreign influence is America, is like the Grecian Horse to Troy; it cupcoals an enemy in its bosom. We cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance."—*Madison.*

"I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Deane, that there were no ocean of fire between this and the old world."—*Jefferson.*

"It is true that we should become a little Europe under such influence."—*Jackson.*

"They will make our elections a curse instead of a blessing."—*Martin Van Buren.*

"The people of the United States! may they remember, that, to preserve their liberties, they must do their own voting and their own fighting."—*Harrison.*

"Let foreigners one country from all foreign influence."—*The Last Prayer of General Jackson.*

☞ Postmaster General CAMPBELL has appointed ABRAHAM BURRT Postmaster at Abbottstown, in this county, in room of GEORGE JORDY, removed. Mr. JORDY is a Democrat, having been appointed at the commencement of the Pierce Administration. He is, moreover, a foreigner by birth, but has the misfortune to have a son-in-law suspected of having some affinity for "Sam." Mr. BURRT is a Catholic. The National Administration, therefore, is peculiar love for both Foreigners and Catholics; but Mr. Postmaster CAMPBELL'S preferences seem to be very decided for the latter over the former. Was Monsier BEDIMI consulted?

☞ It was "amusing" to observe the "dodging" and running to and fro of the Anti-American leaders of this place, on Saturday last, occasioned by the presence in town of sundry persons from various parts of the country, suspected of holding treasonable intercourse with "Sam." The anxiety to know what "it was all about" was so evident, notwithstanding the professions that nobody "cared," as to occasion general remark and no little merriment among those who knew the ropes. It may relieve the solicitude of these prying gentlemen to be assured that the convocation was nothing more or less than a meeting of the Executive Committee, representing the various American Councils in the county, and that another meeting of the same body will be held on the 21st instant.

The Reading Platform Endorsed.

☞ The American Executive Committee of this County, at its meeting on Saturday last, unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the American Party of Adams county, by declare their entire approbation of the Platform of principles adopted at the late Convention held in the city of Reading."

We may remark that a similar resolution, endorsing the Reading Platform, was unanimously adopted at the last meeting of the Gettysburg Council.

☞ J. B. MCPHERSON, Esq., of this place, a few days ago handed us a copy of "*Hongkong Register*," published at Hongkong, China, received from his son, at present on a visit to the kingdom of his ancestors. Strange, it is about one-half the size of the "Star," the subscription being $20 a year, $12 for 6 months, or 50 cents a single copy. A pretty stiff tariff that.

☞ The Administration has removed Gov. REEDER, and has appointed Jno. A. DAWSON of Pennsylvania in his place.—This step is intended to gratify the slave-breeding interest and to remove any obstacle to the execution of the plans of the Missouri mob now meeting in Kansas to legislature of the Territory. Dawson was a member of Congress when the Missouri Prohibition was destroyed and was an accomplice in the act. He will doubtless give full satisfaction to the Missourians.

☞ The American Protestant Association which has been holding its National Council for some days in New York, has decided to admit all Protestants into their Society regardless of their place of birth. The Association will hold its annual convention in Cincinnati.

☞ The State Teachers' Association will meet at Pittsburg on the 7th inst.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will furnish half price tickets to such as desire to attend on presenting certificates of membership. These certificates will be furnished on application to the President of the Association, W. V. DAVIS, Lancaster.

☞ A grand mass meeting of the American party was recently held at Frankford, Kentucky. J. J. Critcher made the principal speech, and was followed by John B. Thompson, Garrett Davis, Humphrey Marshall, Dr. Marshall, E. B. Bartlett, and other gentlemen.

☞ The Grand Council of I. O. of O. F. of the United States, will hold their annual session in the city of Baltimore in September next.

☞ A Mrs. MYERS, living near Siddonsburg, in York county, was killed by lightning on Friday a week. She was working in a hay field, and a thunder storm coming up, she took shelter under a tree, which the lightning struck, and killed her instantly. The crown of her bonnet was torn in fragments, and her hair considerably burned, but no trace of the electric fluid was found on her body.

☞ Ripe, luscious peaches are now pretty abundant in New York, brought by the steamers which arrive there almost daily from the South.

The Proof of a "Startling Fact."

☞ We published an article some weeks since, which charged that the appointment of James Campbell by President Pierce as Post master General, was a part of a contract in pursuance of which the party rewarded the aids of the Catholic vote of the country. We quoted, in proof of the correctness of this charge, the statement of Mr. Barringer, our late Minister to Spain, that the Pope's Nuncio, at that Court informed him, before the appointment was known to the public, that Campbell had been appointed and that he was a Catholic. This allegation was denied by the Washington *Union*, but it was apparent, without authority. Mr. Kenneth Rayner of North Carolina, having frequently alluded to this matter in his speeches, felt called upon to notice this denial, and wrote the following letter to Virginius Ellis, of Washington, the former editor of a newspaper called the American Organ, published in that City. The letter is a very important and conclusive one:

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16, 1855.

"MY DEAR SIR:—I have received yours of the 10th inst., in which you refer to the denial by the Union newspaper, of the truth of the statement (first spoken by me in my speech at Washington, and afterwards by me in your presence on the 4th) of Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, our late Minister to Spain.

"Mr. Barringer first mentioned this matter to me last winter, in Raleigh, I have since taken occasion to allude to it several times in private and public addresses—about four weeks since, on my return from Philadelphia, I met Mr. Barringer in Baltimore, and he spoke of it in my presence—tion with him, I mentioned the fact that I had taken occasion to speak publicly of it, and he said to me about the Pope's Nuncio, at Madrid, having stated to him before he (Mr. B.) had heard, and before he had seen the name had recommended Madrid, of the formation of Mr. Pierce's cabinet, that he (the said Nuncio) could tell him one man that would be in the cabinet, to wit: Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

"This was at a time when I stated the statement from Mr. Barringer in the first instance, and it was then that I had spoken of it. I asked Mr. Barringer, if I had represented him correctly, for that I should probably speak of it again, and I wished to be sure, that I might give the statement correctly. Mr. B. replied that I had stated the matter correctly, and then went on to relate the occasion and incidents of this remark to him by the Pope's Nuncio.

"A few days since, I received a letter from Mr. Barringer, dated Niagara Falls, July 6th, 1855" in which, after alluding to the fact that he had lately been published a synopsis of my speech in Washington, in which I was reported as having mentioned the matter in terms somewhat variant from those in which he had stated it to me, he (Mr. Barringer) goes on to state, what he had twice before stated to me.

"I will quote to you, *verbatim*, the language used by him, in an extract from this letter just received, (towit:)

"Before I had any authentic and certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while it was a subject of conjecture at the Court of Madrid, he (the Pope's Nuncio,) told me that Campbell, the Catholic Postmaster was appointed, and that he was a Catholic; which was the first information I had either of his appointment or of his religion.'

"This is the statement, as I had given it, when alluding to it in public; although it might have been slightly varied in the newspaper reports; and this, I think, establishes the fact beyond a doubt, and believed by thousands, that there was *an understanding*, to call it by its worst name, that the Roman Catholic vote should be given to Mr. Pierce, and that he, in turn, should give to our Church a seat in his Cabinet, as well as many other high positions.

"You are at liberty to make any use you please of this letter, in vindication of yourself against the charge of falsehood by the Union newspaper, inasmuch as you based your statement on my authority.

Yours, very truly, K RAYNER.

Mr. Ellis also wrote to Mr. Barringer on the subject. Mr. Barringer replied, from Saratoga, under date of July 23d. As to the precise form of the remark made to him by the Pope's Nuncio, he says in this letter:—

"You are mistaken as to the purport of the remarks made to me by the representative of the Pope at Madrid. It was not that he had ascertained that Mr. Campbell would be appointed, and as a member of the Catholic Church, or that he knew anything about it before the appointment was actually made. What I have said, and *what I repeat is, that before I had any certain news of the formation of the Cabinet, and while its constitution was still in doubt, and the subject of conjecture in the public mind at Madrid, he told me that Mr. Campbell was appointed and that he was a Catholic, which was the first information I had of either fact.*"

It thus appeared that Judge Campbell's appointment was determined upon a considerable time in advance of its announcement, notwithstanding the determined opposition of a large portion of his party, and that this information was speedily communicated to the Catholic Dignitaries, who knew it, even those of them who lived in foreign countries, in advance of the representatives of our own government in those countries. This fact is so remarkable as, when compared with other well-known facts on the same subject, to leave no doubt that the Catholic Church interfered directly with politics in 1852, and met its influence for one of the candidates, under an agreement which was to secure for it a Cabinet office and a large share of the subordinate offices of the country!

☞ The Pittsburg Post says:—A friend, who has just returned from a trip to the western region of country, tells us that the farmers there pronounce the present to be the largest yield within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

☞ The Legislature of Nebraska has passed a law prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, which went into Ohio, on the first of April. The "Nebraskian" says that there is not an establishment in the Territory where intoxicating liquor is sold.

The Conspiracy in Kansas.

☞ The Pro-Slavery conspirators in Kansas are rapidly forcing matters to a crisis. Recent letters disclose a settled purpose to override every thing like honesty and decency in the determination to "crush out" Freedom from the territory, and fasten Slavery upon it. We had been already informed by telegraph that the Legislature had adjourned from Pawnee to some near the forks of Kaskiss river, where Gov. REEDER had called it) to the Shawnee Mission, in the immediate neighborhood of the Missouri line. Our readers will remember that Gov. REEDER had vetoed the vote for an adjournment. The Legislature, however, passed the vote anew by more than two-thirds over his veto.

The Telegraph, as is usual in Kansas matters, lost in its passage through the negative electricity of Missouri all much more important news than the Legislature had first "unseated" the eleven "Free State" members who, in spite of Missouri invasion, had been returned to the lower House. The fifteen members elected by the army of Gen. Stringfellow seem to have feared even the presence of a minority of men legally elected, and so initiated their proceedings by vacating their seats.

We had also, we learn, with remarkable rapidity, voted that the whole code of Missouri should be the law of Kansas.—It was then that, for after purposes, they adjourned to the immediate neighborhood of that State—to the Shawnee Mission.

We confess that we do not look with any great regret on this proceedure. With the evidence we have had that the election of those men was a mere sham, it is rather satisfactory to find them proceeding with a wantonness of absurdity which must show, even in the most prejudiced quarters, that they know they have not the support of the people of Kansas.

We learn from private sources that the ejected members of the Legislature were to meet on the 12th ult., at Lawrence for consultation. Meetings of the people, at different points through the Territory, are every where disavowing the authority of the worse than rump Parliament which is forcing upon them the laws of another Commonwealth. Gov. REEDER manfully set his face against these outrages. It remains to be seen what effect his recall by our Democracy, whilst Americans encounter vetoes everywhere.

Witness Pierce's giving Santa Anna ten millions for a narrow strip of barren land that was already theirs, and afterwards turning the Jesuit Spoliation bill, because the claimants under it are old American citizens. Witness his readiness to surrender our whole public domain to foreign emigrants, while resisting a bill giving the Public Lands only to be used to ameliorate the condition of the American insane. Beware of foreign influence, said Geo. Washington! Let the people heed his warning.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—Two States—Tennessee and Georgia—held their general elections yesterday. In Tennessee a Governor, ten members of Congress, and members of the Legislature, were to be elected. Johnson, the present incumbent, (who is not a candidate,) was elected in 1853 by 2,958,) is the democratic candidate for Governor, and Gentry, the American candidate. The latter, at last accounts, was confined to his bed with dyscntery, and Governor Johnson had in consequence suspended the canvass. In North Carolina the election was for members of Congress and of the State Legislature only.—On Monday next elections will be held in Kentucky, Alabama and Texas, for Governor, members of Congress and members of the Legislature. In all these States the political lines are drawn between the American and democratic parties, no other nominations being made. The elections will be held in Georgia on the same day for members of the House of Representatives, with the exception of the States of Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland and Mississippi, all of which vote in the fall.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Shannon, so offensively conspicuous in the Missouri war upon the Kansas settlers, started in life as a Presbyterian clergyman. He then joined the Baptists; then became a Campbellite; then a Millerite; then an advocate of a new version of the Bible, and now he is a priest of infidelity. For in a recent speech he said:

"Convince me that Slavery is a moral wrong, and I pledge myself to preach infidelity all the rest of my life, and to prove God is an imposter."

It is lamb instruments Slavery employs to justify the repeal of the Missouri Compact, and the abolition of Freedom in Kansas.

☞ On Tuesday night the barn of Mr. HENRY STEHMAN, about four miles north of Lancaster, was struck by lightning and consumed, with grain stacks, wagons, horse gears, &c., to the value of several thousand dollars, on which the insurance had expired about a week before. On the same night the barn of Mr. SAMUEL MCCONAUGY, six and a half miles west of Lancaster, a large and costly structure, full of hay and wheat, was totally consumed, with corn cribs, sheds, &c., and six head of young cattle.

In Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin and other counties, much damage has also been done by lightning.

☞ The barn of Joseph Darlington, in Chester county, was struck by lightning last week, and consumed, with all its contents. The barn had a lightning conductor upon it, but it had been suffered to get out of order.

☞ On Saturday the barn of Mr. Blades, of Carolina, Va., was struck by lightning. The building and crop of wheat it contained were entirely destroyed.

The Work of Foreign Influence.

☞ The best advice ever given to the American people was that contained in the Farewell Address of the "Father of his Country," in which he earnestly appealed to his fellow citizens to be constantly on their guard against the insidious wiles of foreign influence." That this "insidious influence" has already done much mischief in the country, is as palpably evident to the meanest observer, as if written on the heavens with a pencil of sunbeams. An old line "Jackson Democrat" of Virginia, in a recent letter to the people of that State, thus shows what foreign influence has done in Georgia by the great danger of that influence:

"If the opinions of Washington, and Jefferson, and Jackson, are of any account Foreign influence is in our country a dangerous thing. Startling facts, and facts not to be disputed, of recent occurrence, and present existence, demonstrate the sagacity of those sages and patriots who, long time ago, admonished their countrymen to "beware of the insidious wiles of foreign influence." Foreign voters control our general elections, make Presidents and Senators, furnish foreign representatives for our country abroad, take up our public domain that should be reserved for the native-born citizens of our land, and take meat and bread from the mouths of the American mechanics and laborers. This foreign influence is AMERICAN—it lives, feels, and deeply felt, in American legislation. It is to the great and controlling power of the foreign vote, that we owe the most iniquitous measure, the homestead bill, which proposes to parcel out that great common inheritance of American freemen, the public lands, to the paupers and scraped convicts of foreign countries. To the same source may be traced that most extraordinary and indefensible provision of the Nebraska Bill, which it allows the foreigner, hower worthless, tho' he be pauper and convict, before, perhaps, he has set his foot on our soil, to become the first moment he puts his foot on Kansas or Nebraska soil, to go up to the American ballot-box and offset the vote of the native-born citizen."

☞ The Pittsburg Times remarks that in addition to the above, it might be said that the influence of foreign adventurers among us got the Pierce Democracy involved in a war with Spain and Austria, and that Irish Catholic adventurers are over on the alert, trying to provoke a disastrous war between our country and England. Nothing that Foreigners do can help the Democracy, whilst Americans encounter vetoes everywhere.

Witness Pierce's giving Santa Anna ten millions for a narrow strip of barren land that was already theirs, and afterwards turning the Jesuit Spoliation bill, because the claimants under it are old American citizens. Witness his readiness to surrender our whole public domain to foreign emigrants, while resisting a bill giving the Public Lands only to be used to ameliorate the condition of the American insane. Beware of foreign influence, said Geo. Washington! Let the people heed his warning.

☞ Judge KANE, of the U. S. Circuit Court, Philadelphia, has committed PARSHORE WILLIAMSON, a noted abolitionist, for "contempt of Court." He was concerned in the forcible removal of three slaves, the property of Hon. John Wheeler, U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, while in Philadelphia on route to New York. A writ was served upon Williamson to answer the charge. To this writ he made return that the slaves were not, and had not been at any time, in his power or custody, and therefore he could not produce them. The prosecution objected to this return, and offered to produce evidence to show that it was false. Williamson's counsel further maintained that the slaves having been voluntarily brought into Pennsylvania by their master, became free under settled laws, hitherto recognized by the judicial tribunals of the country.—Judge Kane passed by the charge of Perjury, as also the other questions raised in the case, all of which would involve a trial by jury, and committed Williamson for alledged "contempt" in not producing the slaves, and he is now in custody. The case has excited a good deal of attention and the Press of Philadelphia is very severe upon the arbitrary exercise of power by Judge Kane. A redress to the State Courts is talked of. Williamson may have acted wrongly—he may have been guilty of misdemeanor, or riot, or assault and battery; but those are issues which must be decided by jury trial. If a Judge can override these issues, and incarcerate at pleasure on inferential and shadowless charges of "contempt," there is an end to personal security. We get back at one leap to the dark period of English judicial tyranny, prior to the enactment of the famous Habeas Corpus privilege. We have little sympathy for Williamson's officious philanthropy, but detest this cringing to the Slave Power, of late years corrupting and controlling all departments of the Government.

P. S.—The rescued slaves of Wheeler, consisting of a mother and two children, were sent off to Canada. The mother has made affidavit before Judge Culver, detailing the circumstances of her escape, which contradicts the testimony of Wheeler and entirely relieves Williamson from the charge of improper interference. She had communicated to one of the colored waiters at the hotel her desire to escape and requested assistance. On being advised of these facts Williamson, who is Secretary of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, repaired to the boat and in presence of Wheeler announced to the woman that under the laws of Pennsylvania (having been voluntarily brought into the State by her master) she and her children were free and had a right to go where she pleased. Williamson's agency extended no further. With the assistance of some colored friends she then made her escape. All this only throws in bolder relief the judicial outrage of Judge Kane. Williamson still remains in prison, awaiting the pleasure of his judicial jailor.

☞ The yellow fever is prevailing at Portsmouth, Va. Up to Monday morning there had been 60 cases and 26 deaths.

A SUGGESTION TO ANTI-AMERICANS.—The Newark *Eagle* justly remarks that there is one thing which all anti-American organs should remember.—They should remember that in all their violent denunciation and vituperation of the American party, they are denouncing and vituperating *a large majority of all the people reared in the United States.*—They should bear in mind, that when they call the members of the American party, "dupes," "fools," "slaves," "operatives," "traitors," "cowards" and "villains," *they are applying those terms to by far the greater portion of the sons of the soil of this country.*

☞ Hickory nut oil, considered equal to the best lard or sperm oil for burning and machinery, is now manufactured in Dayton, Ohio. The oil remains in fluid state at a very low temprature, and is does not "gum" like the ordinary oils. It is used in every delicate machinery.

☞ A Premium List for the next State Fair, to be held at Harrisburg, has been published. The total amount of cash offered by the society is $3,850. These pecuniaus rnlage from $100 down to $1.—There are also embraced in the premium list, thirty-one silver Cups and Goblets, and eighty-three silver medals, and a number of bronze medals.

☞ The New Orleans Crescent gives an account of a recent marriage in that city, in a church, at which one hundred young ladies, dressed like houries, acted as bridesmaids, and an equal number of gentlemen as groomsmen. They formed a procession along the street, and entered the marital temple two by two, to the music of a band.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

In the principalities the redirction of the Austrian horse continues.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The British ships were reconnoitering the approaches to Sveaborg.

DENMARK.

Denmark has refused to abolish the sound dues.

GERMANY.

Austria has addressed a circular to the German Diet, urging the necessity of a war with Spain and Austria, and that Irish Catholic adventurers are over on the alert, trying to provoke a disastrous war between our country and England. Nothing that Foreigners do can help the Democracy, whilst Americans encounter vetoes everywhere. Witness Pierce's giving Santa Anna ten millions for a narrow strip of barren land that was already theirs, and afterwards turning the Jesuit Spoliation bill, because the claimants under it are old American citizens. Witness his readiness to surrender our whole public domain to foreign emigrants, while resisting a bill giving the Public Lands only to be used to ameliorate the condition of the American insane. Beware of foreign influence, said Geo. Washington! Let the people heed his warning.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Duty of the Democracy.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The recent slave-hunt in our neighborhood has raised a feeling in the public mind, like first pent up, seeks relief in disclosure. I shall therefore venture on one apology for desiring the attention of the readers of your valuable paper to a few remarks suggested by the recent occurrence and which shall the slave-hunter invade our homes, spread horror around our hearth-stones, and pierce our hearts with grief? Is the property in those of his nefarious business in our country has grown so strong as to usurp our natural and constitutional rights, so as to take from our rights it, and with a decided, uncomparable effort burst its coils from around us. Let us leave the question, then, to a consideration of the inalienable rights we received from our ancestors. They, through peril and suffering, (which we at this day can hardly appreciate,) transmitted to us a Freedom unknown to any other land. Could they behold from their eternal resting place, how their labors are disregarded and the self-sacrificing spirit turned from, then, if it were possible, would they weep over the downward course of man. It is time for every friend of liberty to throw aside all minor considerations. It is time, we repeat, everywhere, by whatever name you may be called, to throw aloft the ensign of "Liberty, religious and civil," and with firm resolve, sacrifice time, and if need be, life, to preserve our heritage in our wide-spread land—yes, resolve to live and die by it.

We were told that our predecessors gave us this cup, the dregs of which are now so bitter. It is true, they handed us the cup; but they had drained it as much as the light and civilization of their day would admit. They cast off several of the monster's hands, and decreed that it should *not be fed with more terrible food*, which, supposing it would die, applied themselves with individual and State enactmentation as far as they could accomplish it;—they paused to rest, in the enjoyment of the fresh air of Freedom, and of government unknown. The heart of the patriot rejoiced, and from souls set free, arose, in sweet chorus, the sentiment of thanksgiving to the author of every good and perfect gift. Alas! how changed! The cry of help! help! from the suffering and fleeing bondsman, pierces our souls—but we will not stop to help? If we do, we must turn to pieces, even bursting the soles and heels asunder, drawing the large pegs with which they were made. After passing through on either side of where his feet stood the lightning struck in four places in the ground, which had evidently been punched with a hand spike. Yet, strange to tell, Mr. Williamson still lives. He was taken to Philadelphia, and he is now being prosecuted, which probably accounts for his recovery.

TRIBUTE TO PHRENOLOGY.—In a sermon recently preached by Rev. H. W. Beecher to the young men of his charge, the following interesting passage occurs:

"And I may say here what I never said before in the pulpit—that the views of the human mind, as they have revealed by phrenology, are those views which have underlaid my entire ministry; and if I have had any success in bringing the truths of the Gospel to bear practically upon the minds of men—any success of the vigorous cuspuplication of truths to the world, it has been by the aid of phrenology. I have employed it as a means of wickedness that the men ever shone upon, millions of acres of our fair Territory.

What shall we do, then? Re-enact a law similar to that of '87, excluding Slavery from ALL our territory yet free from its blighting touch. That ordinance was worthy of the men of those days—such men as Franklin, Jay, Adams, Jefferson, and Washington. Let us then, throw aloft the banner, that, "henceforth and forever Slavery shall be excluded from all territory belonging to the United States."

Let the people speak, then! Re-assert a law similar to that of '87, excluding Slavery from ALL our territory yet free from its blighting touch. That ordinance was worthy of the men of those days—such men as Franklin, Jay, Adams, Jefferson, and Washington. Let us then, throw aloft the banner, that, "henceforth and forever Slavery shall be excluded from all territory belonging to the United States."

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ARRIVAL of the STEAMER ASIA

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, August 1.—The steamer Asia arrived here hastily from Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 21st ult., one week later than previous advices. There is nothing sensative, as yet, from the seat of war.

Roebuck's motion for a vote of censure, made in the house of commons, has been rejected by a vote of 163; consequently the Palmerston ministry still exists.

It was rumored that Sir William Molesworth will succeed Lord John Russell as Colonial Secretary.

THE WAR.

The aspect of the war is not at all encouraging to the allies. Some slight successes, it is true, have lately attended their efforts, but they are of no moment. Three sorties were made by the Russians on the French on the night of the 15th the sensations coming from the Malakoff tower. Each assault was repulsed by the French without material loss.

Another attack was made upon the English on the night of the 17th, which was also repulsed.

On the 18th another sortie was made upon the batteries at Careening Bay, which was vigorously repulsed.

The Russian ships were beginning to suffer from the French batteries at Quarantine Bay.

The report that Prince Gortschakoff had received reinforcements is fully confirmed.

Another Black Sea expedition is being fitted out by the allies, supposed for Odessa or for the relief of the Turks, who are hard pressed at Anatolia.

ASIA.

The Russian army had invested Kars Kotai, and were hard pressing the Turks in Batoum. The Russians were bringing up the siege guns, and the situation of the Turkish force was considered critical, as the Russians held all the roads to Kurzerum.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

In the principalities the redirction of the Austrian horse continues.

FROM THE BALTIC.

The British ships were reconnoitering the approaches to Sveaborg.

DENMARK.

Denmark has refused to abolish the sound dues.

GERMANY.

Austria has addressed a circular to the German Diet, urging the necessity of a war with Spain and Austria, and that Irish Catholic adventurers are over on the alert trying to provoke a disastrous war between our country and England. Nothing that Foreigners do can help the Democracy, whilst Americans encounter vetoes everywhere.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.—Two States—Tennessee and Georgia—held their general elections yesterday. In Tennessee a Governor, ten members of Congress, and members of the Legislature, were to be elected. Johnson, the present incumbent, (who is not a candidate,) was elected in 1853 by 2,958,) is the democratic candidate for Governor, and Gentry, the American candidate. The latter, at last accounts, was confined to his bed with dyscntery, and Governor Johnson had in consequence suspended the canvass. In North Carolina the election was for members of Congress and of the State Legislature only.—On Monday next elections will be held in Kentucky, Alabama and Texas, for Governor, members of Congress and members of the Legislature. In all these States the political lines are drawn between the American and democratic parties, no other nominations being made. The elections will be held in Georgia on the same day for members of the House of Representatives, with the exception of the States of Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland and Mississippi, all of which vote in the fall.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Shannon, so offensively conspicuous in the Missouri war upon the Kansas settlers, started in life as a Presbyterian clergyman. He then joined the Baptists; then became a Campbellite; then a Millerite; then an advocate of a new version of the Bible, and now he is a priest of infidelity. For in a recent speech he said:

"Convince me that Slavery is a moral wrong, and I pledge myself to preach infidelity all the rest of my life, and to prove God is an imposter."

It is lamb instruments Slavery employs to justify the repeal of the Missouri Compact, and the abolition of Freedom in Kansas.

☞ On Tuesday night the barn of Mr. HENRY STEHMAN, about four miles north of Lancaster, was struck by lightning and consumed, with grain stacks, wagons, horse gears, &c., to the value of several thousand dollars, on which the insurance had expired about a week before. On the same night the barn of Mr. SAMUEL MCCONAUGY, six and a half miles west of Lancaster, a large and costly structure, full of hay and wheat, was totally consumed, with corn cribs, sheds, &c., and six head of young cattle.

In Dauphin, Cumberland, Franklin and other counties, much damage has also been done by lightning.

☞ The barn of Joseph Darlington, in Chester county, was struck by lightning last week, and consumed, with all its contents. The barn had a lightning conductor upon it, but it had been suffered to get out of order.

☞ On Saturday the barn of Mr. Blades, of Carolina, Va., was struck by lightning. The building and crop of wheat it contained were entirely destroyed.

☞ The Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania has not yet been located finally, but the Board of Trustees will meet at Harrisburg on the 5th of September to decide the question. The Board met last year at the same place on the 17th ult., at which was received the report of a committee appointed to view the several forms offered for the school, accompanied by a recommendation that the locality of George A. Bayard, on the Youghiogheny river in Allegheny county, about eighteen miles from Pittsburg, be selected. A Committee from Lancaster, L. L. Ewing, J. Strohm and Wm. Jenks has been appointed to select a proper person for principal of the school.

PROPHECIES OF MORMONISM.—Twenty-five years ago, the "prophet," Joseph Smith, organized the Mormon Church with six members. Its present population, as shown in Utah Territory contains three presidents, seven apostles, two thousand and twenty-one elders, seven hundred and fifteen high priests, nine hundred and ninety-four elders, five hundred and fourteen priests, four hundred and twenty-one teachers, two hundred and twenty-seven deacons, besides the usual ratio of persons in training for the ministry, but not yet ordained, and four hundred and eighty-nine ministers abroad. During the six months ending with the beginning of April last, nine hundred and sixty-five children were born in the Territory of Utah, two hundred and twenty-eight adults baptized, four hundred and seventy-nine were baptized in the Mormon faith, and eighty-six were excommunicated from the church.

A diamond, of extraordinary size, it is stated, has recently been found in Bedford county, Pa, and is deposited in Professor Phillip's office, Philadelphia. Its colour is a pale straw colour, and possessing a drop of clear spring water, in the middle of which you will perceive a strong light, playing with a good deal of spirit. The geologist does not announce it to be of the first water, although there is not the least doubt of its being of considerable value.—Offers of importance, it is said, have been declined for it. Nothing, it is supposed, like it, was ever discovered before in the United States.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, August 2, 1855.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Sales to day of 400 barrels Ohio street brands at $6 50. Also 150 do., to be delivered in 10 days, at $8 25. Rye Flour, quotations $7 37½@$7 50. Meal—$4 50 ⅞ bbl.

GRAIN.—Good to prime white, $1 80@$1 85; good to prime red, $1 70@$1 75. Corn—demand moderate and prices gradually give way. Sales of white at 95@97½; yellow, 96@97 cts. Oats—sales of Maryland and Pennsylvania, at 45@46 cts. Rye—nominal at $1 04@1 05 for Maryland.

SEEDS.—Clover, $7 50; Timothy, $4@4½.

PRODUCE.—Mess Pork, $18 25.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Beef, $18 25@18½. Ham, 10@11 cts. Shoulders, 8½ prime. Bacon—sides, 10½ cts.; shoulders, 9½; hams, 14@15 cts. Lard, 11 cts. Lard, in barrels, in rolls, 14@16 cts., large 12@14 cts.

CATTLE.—Prices range from $3 50 to $5 20 lb. Sales at the yards, Monday, Mar. 31, averaging about $1 75 gross. Hogs—sales at $8 75@9 ⅞ 100 lbs. Sheep—sales at $3 and $4 ⅞ head.

HANOVER MARKET.

HANOVER, August 2, 1855.

FLOUR & MEAL, from wagons,	$5 60
WHEAT, ⅞ bushel,	1 50 to 1 60
RYE, "	1 00
CORN, "	1 10
OATS, "	40
TIMOTHY-SEED,	2 50
CLOVER-SEED,	5 25
FLAX-SEED,	1 25
PLASTER OF PARIS,	6 50

YORK MARKET.

YORK, Tuesday, July 31, 1855.

FLOUR, ⅞ bbl, from wagons,	5 25
WHEAT, ⅞ bushel,	1 70 to 1 80
RYE, "	1 10
CORN, "	1 00
OATS, "	45
TIMOTHY SEED, ⅞ bushel,	3 40
CLOVER-SEED, "	6 50
FLAX-SEED, "	1 60
PLASTER OF PARIS, ⅞ ton,	6 50

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult., by Rev. Joseph Mahon, Rev. Thos. Ryan, of Mt. Pleasant, to Catrina congregation at Fairfield, in this county, and Miss EMILY, daughter of David Hoke, Esq., of Shippensburg, Cumberland county, Pa.

On the 24th inst., at Conococheague, by Jno. Bushey, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL FISHER, of this place, and Miss SUSAN STORM, BAUGH, of East Berlin.

DIED.

On the 24th inst., HENRY KUHNS, only son of John and Mary R. Sellers, of this place, aged one year, 9 months and 24 days.

On the 26th inst., Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Mr. Levi Gobaun, of Strahan township, aged about 45 years.

☞ The Executive Committee of the American Party for Adams