BY W. LEWIS

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The Louisville Riot.

The following statement of an eye-witness, a highly respectable citizen of Louisville, details a few of the preliminary proceedings of the K. N. party. which naturalenquire who is responsible.

From the Louisville Democrat. The Rict.

Messrs. Editors: -- I believe a statement of the disgraceful conduct which occurred under my own observation, and in my own Ward, at the court house, on Monday, the 6th morning I repaired to the court house, for the purpose of making some arrangements to distribute tickets. The polls were not yet the steps and in the yard some 18 or 20 men, nearly every one of whom carried a club or loaded stick. I was not able to identify any of these men, after a close reconnoissance of witness the origin or commencement of even under a heavy fire. This is one of the them. The election proceeded as quietly as these and other cases, I leave them for oth-principle circumstances which distinguishes of these men, after a close reconnoissance of could be expected until a report was put into circulation that the democratic ticket was ahead in the Fifth Ward, and that it was a close vote in the Sixth Ward, when a cry was raised, "Move the d-d Sag Nichts! Down with the dutch and Irish: G-d d-n were knocked down and run out of the hall. I stood my ground and saw officer Seaton make some effort to restore order, but saw him make no arrests. This outbreak occurred between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, publicly correct it. I will be in November caused by a bombardment from siege trains A. M. A party of these bullies took posses- next a citizen of Louisville twenty-five even of unexampled magnitude and power, sion of the platform on Fifth street. I went | years. Many of my best friends are among out among them, and saw them offer yellow tickets to every man who came up the stairs. If they were refused, some of the crowd would ask them who they voted for; if for Democrat.—If other evidence were wanting contrast which has lately been drawn by a pressing their proper preferences at the polls.

Morehand, well, if Democratic or Clarks, the citizens becomes the citizens the citizens becomes the citizens the Morehead, well; if Democratic or Clarke, to prove this fact their hearty support in rethey were moved or knocked in the head .-I laid my hand upon the shoulder of one of last ought to suffice. I venerate religion; I these men whom I thought I knew, and in have no feelings of animosity against any quired what was the cause of his hand being order; nor can I believe religion was given in a sling; to which he replied he had bruised I to man to quarrel and fight about, but to esit. Judge my surprise when in less than five minutes thereafter, I say him knock down an frishman with the same wounded hand, and upon it a pair of brass knuckles.

A friend of mine, and a gentleman, called me out and desired to know whether I was armed; to which I replied I was not, nor had I carried arms but on one occasion in Louis- at this time, and thus far forms the whole ville, within a period of nearly a quarter of a sum and substance of my religion. Hence I century. He gave me one of his revolvers, can never be arrayed against any Order, or and insisted upon my acceptance in a manner which left no doubt upon my mind of his friendship. [This gentleman is a know nothing and an honorable man.] I repaired to the court house. Some three old gentlemen inquired of me if they could get to the polls other than through the dense crowd at the door of admissson, upon which I directed them to the door, stating that several old gentlemen, for age and infirmity, had been, through the kindness of the door keeper, been Breeden, Esq. After the admission of these

balance of the day. when he was struck, and staggered; got upon his feet and passed through the crowd, dealing out to his assailants some heavy blows. He was soon overpowered, and while in the act of throwing him over the banisters Capt. L. H. Rousseau run up, grasped the man and saved him from further violence.-Here permit me say, from years of acquaintance, I have ever regarded Captain Rousseau never until last Monday did I fully appreciwell known character.

From two o'clock until the close of the repel the adversaries who have now estab- prise to a victorious termination.

polls I received but one or two votes; I may \ say from the time the polls were taken in the 2 00 forenoon I got but few votes. I gave yellow allies will enable them at no distant period tickets to two whom I believed to be my friends to carry through the crowd. They belbek, and that it is merely a question of went in discorded the roll of the conditions of t went in, discarded the yellow, and voted the Democratic ticket, for which I saw them knocked down on leaving the court-house, and no arrest made for these outrages. Between two and four o'clock, P. M., I called on from thirty to forty of my friends, and urged them to go to the polls, promising to protect them but to no purpose. Most of business. There are (if I am correctly inincluding three in the house of W. H. Johnston, Esq., also James McCullough, &c., &c., who did not or would not vote in consenost inhuman of all the acts of the day was reserved for the afternoon. A gang of rowdies had in keeping and tow a poor man all bloody, taking him to jail-for what offence I know not. As they rushed past my door I went out after them. When nearly opposite the south-east corner of the court house, a genteelly dressed foreigner, I believe an ly led to the dreadful riot in that city. After Irishman, was coming up the yard. He the publication of such facts it is idle now to turned out to give the pass to the mob, when a part of them gried out, "Move the d-d foreigner!" and in a moment he was knocked down and beat almost to Jelly. One of the demons cried for a hatchet to cut off his head, &c. One had a pitchfork, which some present stated he stuck into the poor man. At this moment Win. G. Stewart, Esq., the der my own observation, and in my own generous and humane lawyer, having just Ward, at the court house, on Monday, the 6th came into town, ran into the crowd, pushed Angust, 1855, due alike to all parties, but them right and left, and cursed them for a set more especially to all good citizens of Lou- of scoundrels, &c. This was the most unproisville. Between four and five o'clock in the voked attempt to murder a poor unoffending man I ever beheld.

There were many more outrages committed, such as knocking down and kicking open; I passed through the lobby out on the Mr. Cudmore into the door of my store, at platform on Jefferson streets, and saw upon which time Hon. W. P. Thompson was struck, in attempting to rescue Mr. Cudmore; an assault attempted on Mr Hampton, an honorable and good man, &c. As I did not ers to detail.

Permit me, in conclusion, to say, I pen the above with feelings of sorrow, mingled with the most painful regrets. No man can feel, much less express the horror I have felt at these bloody occurrences; nor can I ever In an instance several citizens (think of these scenes without a shudder. If I have uttered one untruth or done a particle of injury to any man or party in the above, I beg he will call upon me and convince me of it, and I pledge my honor as a man, to my political opponents-gentlemen whom the good and wise of all parties respect; nor have they thought the less of me for being a cording their suffrages for me on Monday cape to a better and happier world after death. My Democracy, founded as I firmly believe it to be upon the Constitution of the United States, with an abiding confidence in all constitutional acts of Congress, and a desire to act as honestly and fairly my part in all the business and social relations of life. do knowingly any party injustice.

Respectfully Thos. M. Hicks. Louisville, August 10, 1855.

From the London Times, 26th ult. Sebastopol---Condition and Prospects of the Allies.

Although several weeks have now elapsed since the occurrence of the last great events at the siege of Sebastopol, this interval of time | Pelissier had alluded to the same circumstanhas undoubtedly served to consolidate the ces in his report, and it indicates some ingeadmitted-among whom I named J. W. position of the allied armies in the Crimea, to remove many of the causes of apprehenentire strangers to me, a rough looking custo- sion excited by the return of summer, and mer, who heard all that had been uttered be- to advance by slow but certain steps the optween these men and myself, called me to ac- erations of the siege. Of all there grounds count for it. He had a yellow ticket in the of satisfaction the most important are the ribband of his hat, and a club in his hand. - health of the army, the success of the sani-From his language, I was convinced that he tary measures adopted in the camps, and the was about to strike me. I stepped back and favorable climate we have found in the southdrew my pistol, stating if he raised his stick ern districts of the Crimea. Among the exone inch I would shoot him in his tracks. A aggerated perils and objections which were young man of good address threw his arm at one time conjured up in this country to round his neck, stood between us, and back- bring the Crimea expedition into disrepute, ed the bully into the crowd. I shuddered at it was asserted that the climate was of Arctic the idea, that in a moment more I would, in severity in winter and pestilential in summer, all probability, have taken a life that I could whereas it was well known to those who had not restore, and which act would be to all examined the subject that this region enjoys time a source of bitterness to me; hence I the average temperature of the southern returned the weapon and went unarmed the coast of Great Britain. The army has, of course, acquired a degree of stability and vig-I saw unoffending men knocked down in or in campaigning which was not to be exthe court yard, and stoned off the yard fence | pected when first it took the field; and we by these bullies, and no attempt made to ar- are confident, from the numbers, the condirest any one of them, although I saw some tion, and the valor of these troops, and the of the police within reach of the offenders .- large amount of their field artilery, that the Such unprovoked and cowardly attacks upon | Allied armies are able to encounter with the peaceable citizens, who came to the polls to most confident expectations of success any record their suffrage, I trust never to behold force the enemy can by possibility bring or hear of in future. The passes to the polls, against them. Tho delay which has occurwere thus fully taken possession of. One red has had the advantage of converting our stoutly built man ascended the steps, and invasion of the Crimea into an occupation of our attacks; but they have failed themselves was met above—"How do you vote?" I several of the most important points in the in every sortie, in every attempt to force our did not with distinctness get his answer, peninsula. Upatoria, Kamiesch, Balaklava, and Yenikale, are now fortified stations, which we shall hold during the whole continuance of the war. We apprehend that only to be conducted on the principle of the Russians themselves can entertain no hope of renewing the attack of Inkermann, or of shaking off the grasp which the iron hand of war has placed on one of the richest salubrity of the country and the efficiency portions of the Imperial dominions. Had of the army; the supplies requisite for the Sebastopol been carried last autumn by a troops are now thoroughly organized, and as a highly honorable and brave man; but | coup de main, we should at once have effect- the lessons of the past year are not thrown ed our primary object in the destruction of away. We therefore expect the result with ate this noble worth. His deeds of daring that fortress, but we should not have proved patience and confidence, persuaded as we throughout the day was most worthy his in so remarkable a manner the inability of are that the expidition only awaits the directhe whole power of the Russian empire to tion of its leaders to bring this great enter-

lished themselves on the Crimea coast. We trust, however, that this firm position of the time at what moment it may be most expedient to commence such a movement against the encampments from which the enemy still continues to throw reinforcements and muni-

tion of all kinds into Sebastopol. The temporary silence of the batteries, which has succeeded to the furious bombardments and assaults of the first half of the these voters are by birth Americans, and all | month of June, denotes that the besiegers are respectable and orderly citizens engaged in conducting their approaches to the key of position with greater caution and regularity, formed) some twenty-eight of my friends on and that we shall probably hear no more of a Jefferson street, between Fifth and Third, profuse expenditure of life until our guns have been brought so near the walls as to subdue the fire of the enemy. The report of Prince Gortschakoff on the action of the 18th quence of the disorder at the polls. But the of June, is a careful, though not, strictly speaking, an accurate account of that opperation. The Russian General overrates the force engaged by the French and English armies and the losses they sastained; he does not clearly show that the failure of the attack by the French columns was mainly caused by the want of simultaneous action, and that the engagement on the extreme right in which Gen. Mayran fell, was, in fact, over before the columns under Gen. Brune, and Autemarre advanced. He entirely omits the remarkable fact that the attack of Gen. Eyre's brigade on the extreme left enabled a handful of British troops not only to penetrate into the houses and gardens at the bottom of the ravine, but to remain there all-day; but, with these acceptions, the report gives a tolerably connected view of this action, and it enables us to form a more correct opinion on one or two points of the means

of resistance of the garrison. It clearly appears, in the first place, that in this, as in all the proceeding instances, the Russians succeeded, after the bombardment, in re-establishing the line of defence of Sebastopol in its primitive state, and though it is not denied that the works were severely damaged by the fire of the besiegers, means have constantly been found to repair the lines, and to construct new batteries, even under a heavy fire. This is one of the the siege of Sebastopol from all other sieges in history, and which show the nucommon skill with which the Russian engineers avail themselves of the new system of fortifications they have erected while the Russian troops display equal energy in the execution

of these plans. Sebastopol may be said to be defended with the spade as much as by the sword, and repeated experience has now shown that in works of this nature the utmost damage caused by a bombardment from siege trains may be repaired witin a few hours by an active and resolute garrison. That of course, the naturalized citizens,—who were generalis a peculiar advantage which works rivet- ly, as well as naturally and justly opposed ted with masonry can never possess, and the to the designs of the secret order—from expeedy fall of the towers of Domarsund, and the -protracted resistance of the earth- mittees of the city made every possible overworks of Silistria and Sebastopol, is a most ture to the councils of the secret order, with instructive lesson in the art of defence. To a view to the avoidance of the fearful scenes render the bombardment of Sebastopol of that as early as Thursday and Friday last any use at all, as a preliminary to the assault loomed up in the distance. It was believed. of the place, it must be followed instatuly as the Louisville Democrat of Saturday exby the attacking column, for the interval of presses it-"that the appointment of a suitaa single night has, on more than one accaone of those gigantic operations.

On the 18th of June, however, the Rusians employed another resource, for which they deserve considerable credit. Although the capture of the White Works on the 7th of June had enabled the French on the right to command the Careening Bay, our allies do was so charged in bold and indignant lannot appear at that time to have brought guns of a heavy calibre to bear on the port, for it is stated that six Russian steamers of war advanced to the Careening Bay Point at the commencement of the action, and opened a severe fire on the French in the ravine, where their reserve was placed. General nuity on the part of the defence that this last remnant of naval forces of the enemy should have been thus employed. We have very little doubt that, before the attack is renewed, batteries of a far greater range will have been established in such a manner as to command the port, and that it will then become practicable to sink or burn, from the heights, these maratime auxiliaries of the garrison. In fact, as we draw nearer to the town and avail ourselves of the command of the sea at both extremities of the line of attack, the communication of the garrison with the northern side of the harbor, from which the garrison drawn its most important supplies, will become more difficult, and the shipping which is still afloat

sught to be altogether destroyed. Although none of the measures that have yet been employed against the place are of a decisive character—and we are free to confess that there has been more novelty of invention in the defence than on the side of the attack-yet each of the steps that has been taken exhausts and destroys some portion of the defence; and this steady progress of the besiegers has never been thrown back by any positive success on the part of the enemy.-The only advantage, indeed, which the Russinns can boast of is, that of having resisted line, and in every attempt since the 17th of October to subdue our fire. Our military efforts, like our political resolutions, require Lord Lyndhurst's wise and brave advice-"Persevere." On many accounts the Crimean expedition is highly favored by the

The Election Rioss in Louisville.

We cannot but regard the recent deplorable

riots in Lonisville as one of the legitimate

fruits of Know-Nothing bigotry and fanaticism; and colored and partial as have been the accounts from thence-studied as has been the effort to affix the disgrace to what they are pleased to term the "foreign" party -no man of intelligence has been deceived thereby, nor can any one mistake the cause of the present excited and bitter feeling which is daily spreading through our country. Un-Nativeism, and now as the Know-Nothing party, with its oaths and midnight deeds, such scenes were unknown in our land. Foreign born citizens were attached to each of the old political parties, but to no one exclusively, and men of all creeds and climes ral-lied under the same political banner, and voted according to their convictions; but Know-Nothingism, by arraying itself against naturalized citizens, and ostracising all of a certain religious creed, has necessarily compelled them to assimilate, and band together, and to stand up for the defence of their rights .-Here is the origin of that bitterness which is filling the hearts of men with bitterness toward each other, and which must inevitably bring about strife and collision upon occasions where these embittered parties come in contact with each other. We have long, as have all thoughtful men, foreseen this result, and have warned the public against a party whose natural tendency was to bring this evil upon the country. But unfortunately, amid the clamor of bigotry, prejudice, and the "wild hunt after office," the voice of moderation and reason has been unheard, or disregarded—the fires of bigotry have been blown to a flame, and that flame is now only to be extinguished in the blood of our fellow citizens As it was in Philadelphia in '44, so it has been in Louisville in '55. The secret order of Know-Nothings which impudently styles itself the "American party," is justly and directly chargeable with these outrages. Its organization has brought into life the smouldering passious of the human heart, and given them power and influence. Men who were formerly of the same political par-

ty, who for years have stood side by side in all our political contests, have been forced assunder by this bigot creed and arrayed in bitter hostility against each other until they are ready now, as these Louisville riots show, to spill each others blood in vindictive war-

Nor is this all the evidence. The whole course of the journals of Louisville sympathising with this proscriptive order, has been for weeks past directed mainly to arousing every prejudice against the naturalized population, Germans as well as Irish; and many days before the election it became manifest that a scheme was in existence, originating in the Know-Nothing Councils, to prevent alarmed, and the Democratic papers and comble number of citizens from each party, sion, sufficed to counterbalance the effect of whose social position would command universal respect and confidence, would exercise a moral influence on persons disposed to be disorderly, more potent than any other means that could be adopted, and give satisfaction to all " But these overtures were rejected, and it became at once apparent, and guage by the Courier, that the Secret Order had determined beforehand upon the provocation of riot and disorder, and even upon [the destruction of the polls, if necessary, as was recently the case in Cincinnati, in order to distranchise the naturalized population of the city, and to insure Know Nothing success. Every effort to preserve the peace was resorted to by the citizens who dreaded an outbreak of violence, and many hundreds of the adopted citizens of Louisville stayed

away from the polls altogether-But every precaution, and the wisest counsel, was unavailing. The riot, or at least measures of outrage, had been determined upon beforehand by the secret order. It was anticipated in other cities, and the announcement of the beginning of the riot was received in Cincinnati with exultation. The Cincinnati Daily Times, a rabid Know Nothing journal gave publicity at 3 o'clock, on Monday atternoon, to the following special dispatch from Louisville, the language of which sufficiently indicates that a riot was the heart desire of the proscriptionists, whose missive of progress this was to their anxious friends in Cincinnati:

LATER FROM: LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Aug. 6.—1, P. M. The American ticket 1392 ahead-Tall Fighting in the First Ward.

With these evidences, we charge, as do all he independent journals of Louisville, the whole responsibility of this disgraceful and melancholly proceeding upon the Know Nothing Order. Fire and rapine, and bloodshed, the denial of sacred rights, the violation of every compact, the indulgence of all the baser passions of the heart, and the praclice of every wrong with which bigotry and intolerance have ever marked, their progress from the beginning until now, are the natural and legitimate fruits of this secret order; and yet it claims Godliness as its basis and moving impulse; asserts God's great purposes to be its only aim; lays claim to all the follows: precepts of the lamb like and charitable Jedays.—Daily Argus.

From the Washington Union. The Phases of Know Nothingism.

We are yet unadvised of any State council or State convention which has recognized es a binding obligation the platform of principles adopted by the so-called know nothing any means redounded to his advantage at national convention. It would seem, from the action of its blind followers in the several States, that know nothingism is to be interpreted according to the prejudices of locality and the exigencies growing out of factional recent instance given occeasion for complaint discord. In the eastern States it boldly asserts its abolition paternity, and under the mitted directly from the emperor, or by saving sanction of "the three thousand clergymen of New England," wages what is ho- and he is expected to obliterate whatever ped will prove an exterminating war against unpleasant feelings exists towards him, or everything which savors of Catholicism. In New York it means ardent freg-soilism slighty cooled and tempered by teetstalism. In ennsylvania it whispers seductively of prohibitory duties, regards the prosperity of a Commonwealth as best secured by broods of irresponsible corporations hatched by the customary legislative process, is abolitionist or contractor, according to the preponderance of Johnstonism or Cameronism in the State councils. In the western States know-nothingism spreads itself so as to cover and absorb all the local issues of that expansive region. It wins the venerable Giddings back to his admiring New England friends by its coy embraces of the more youthful Chase, and charms the latitudinarians by its liberal construction of the constitution. Crossing the Ohio, and entering upon Slave territory, seeks to make proselytes by the liberality of its professions and its amazing quickness of adaptation to the sentiment and institu-tions of its people. In Kentucky the knownothing candidate for governor is permitted o have a Catholic wife by special dispensation, while his brother of Tennessee remains in unimpaired standing with the order, notwithstanding the detection of his papal leanings in having his children educated in Catholic seminaries of learning. In the southern States where elections have been held, or are about to be held, it has monopolized the entire national democratic platform of 1852, clamored lustily for a more faithful enforcement of the fugitive-slave law, and boldly rebuked the administration for its alleged apathy in carrying out the great principle involved in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

In this national fishing excursion for dupes, one thing alone was wanting to show the utter baseness and infamy of know-nothingism. The democracy has often had to contend with bold, reckless and unprincipled parties, but never before with a party so bold reckless and unprincipled as to stultify itself upon organic principles with the vain hope of adding to its numbers. This infamons honor was reserved for the order, and Louisiana was the chosen spot for an exhibition of transparent deceit and truckling falsehood without a parallel in the political histo-

ry of the country.

The population of Louisiana differs, in a strongly marked degree, from that of any of her sister States. A very large majority of her native-born citizens are the immediate descendants of Frenchmen and Spaniards, while a heavy moiety of the population is composed of natives of France, Germany, and great Britain. In most of the parishes in the State the prevailing language is foreign language. The Catholic is the most numerous religious denomination in the State, and the history of Louisiana has been a history of Christian toleration, generosity, and kindness. We can name more than one Protestant church in Louisiana that owes its existence in whole or in part to the liberality of Catholic ladies and gentlemen. To all this may be added, that the citizens of Louisiana, since her admission into the Uniou, have ever been distinguished for their national feeling and uncompromising devotion to republican principles.

One would suppose that the peculiar people of such a peculiar State would afford scant inducements for know-nothing missionary labor, that the proscriptive, exclusive, oath-delivered doctrines of the order would fall harshly upon the ears of men who had hitherto taken the constitution for their guide, the principles of democracy for their sentiments and the teachings of their Divine Master for their rule of action. The people in Louisiana held not one sentiment in common with know-nothingism. A more perfect antagonism could not have been created. The Louisianians were not taught to respect the rights and persons of the foreign born; for that feeling sprang into existence with intelligent life. With these sentiments, or rather natural impulses, now could they af-filiate with a political association whose principles were in fierce opposition to the very instincts of their nature? Warmly and deeply attached to the church of their choice as well as of inheritance, how could they hold communion with men who would reduce the Catholics of the United States to the same wretched, servile condition to which their brethren in Ireland had been subjected for nearly two centuries? But know-nothingism had not the slightest

intention of testing the political or religious faith of their expected dupes. If the mountain would not come to Mahomet. Mahomet would go to the mountain. If Louisiana would not swallow know-nothingism, knownothingism would attempt to swallow Louisiana. The sequel is known to the whole country. A French Creole and Roman Catholic is now the know-nothing candidate for governor in that State! Need we add more?

LATE FOREIGN NEWS. From the Seat of War.

Times, in a letter of the 27th ult., writes as

sus, and prates of patriotism, and love of the public waxes greater for a decisive blow good men, regardless of religious creed or country, and love for man, as though it were at Sebastopol, and it is evident from the prepnot itself the Demoniac Spirit of Evil, of arations going on for sometime at Kamiesch, citizens should, on no condition whatever, Discord, of Devastation, and of Death, that and elsewhere, that something serious is in- surrender their freedom of political choice to prophecy tells us shall come in the latter tended. Though Iam unable to say wheth- any secret political or religious power, prince er the rumor alluded to yesterday about the or potentate, native or foreign, upon the face forcing the port of Sebastopol is enti- of the earth. So that hereafter in this coun-At Indianapolis they have a dancing thed to credit, yet a dashing adventure of try political Jesuitism is to be simply an imschool kept by Mr. and Mrs. Shank.

the character of the French and English Admirals.

Be this as it may, something, will have to be done if General Pelissier means to retrieve the mishap of the 18th, which has not by home. Indeed, it is believed that unless some brilliant and decisive affair take place shortly, the General will not long enjoy his command. He is said to have in more than one either by the non-fulfilment of orders trans-

I believe there have been letters from the camp which speak of Pellissier as not having quite realized the idea entertained of him in the beginning. Such murmurs, however, mostly follow failure; had he succeeded on the 18th, even the very blunders of the attack would be forgotten, and nothing but the success remembered.

A letter from an officer at Balaklava, dated the 14th. says:

"We are now sapping up to the enemy's works—the French being already within 180° yards of the Malakoff. I think it very problematical, whether we shall winter within Sebastopol. The cutting off the supplies from the Sea of Azoff must distress the enemy much, but his supplies by way of Pere-kop are still open. I do not believe that a large army can be supplied by that long rout in the winter."

From the London Times, July 30. The Harvest in Ireland.

The broken weather of the past week appears so far to have done no damage to the cereal or green crops. Indeed, competent judges affirm even more rain would be rather serviceable than otherwise. Yesterday there were several heavy showers, accompanied by a gale of wind and frequent peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning.

This day's agricultural reports from the provinces are fully as favorable as those of the previous week. The potato holds its ground, and there is not a solitary complaint of the appearance of the fatal blight. Already the markets are teeming with this year's produce, and the price is such as to place new potatoes of the best quality within the reach of the humblest consumer.

Whither are we Tending? We call the special attention of our readers to the following article from the Louis-ville Courter recently one of the organs of the row Nothing party, but whose Editor has bee recently expelled from the Lodge for daring to be a freeman. We ask you, we citizens, to reflect well over the lan-re of one who is cognizant of the dreadnischief of which the Secret Order is capable, and willing to undertake. For awhile he was with them, but he was too much of a. patriot to remain allied with so horrible an organization :-

"Never since the organization of this government has the political horizon been so overcast with dark and lowering clouds as at the present time. When we compare the questions that were discussed and decided during the earlier days with those which now stir the feelings and awaken the apprehensions of all true patriots of whatever name or creed, we sometimes are led to tremble for the destiny of our country, and were it not for the confidence which we feel in the" overruling care of a Divine Providence, we should despair of ever seeing a satisfactory solution of the political problem now before the people of the United States. -

The present is the first time in the history of this country in which a political party having any claim to nationality, has dared to organize upon the avowed principle of a political religious test; the first time that a political national party dared to make a man's religious creed the test of qualification for office; the first time that any effort has been made to establish a tribunal of political Jesuitism and secret espionage twofold more obnoxious than that of Rome; the first time that the Protestants of the United States have endeavored to proscribe Romanism by political disabilities, while at the same time they have engrafted in a professed Protestant organization the most obnoxious features of the thing they would proscribe and destroy. But, as we have faith in the intelligence of the masses of the people, and as heretofore their "suber second thought" has been in the main about right, so we believe that the seal of their condemnation willmost emphatically be placed upon the present anti-American and anti-republican, proscriptive and Jesuitical policy of the Know! Nothing organization.

We repeat that we have confidence in the great body of the American people, and that they will ultimately stand by the principles and practices of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams, and Jackson, to the utter discomfiture and overthrow of Know-Nothingism, as now constituted, with the herd of political loafers that follow in its wake. Already do we discover signs of a most decisive reaction. In every quarter calm and reflecting men, who at first sympathized with what they believed to be the objects of the Know Nothing party, are now ranging themselves in opposition to its anti-republican principles. Patriotic men of all parties are protesting against the policy of adding the fuel of religious hate to the flame of political discord.

Christian men are asking whether it accords with the spirit of their Master that they should link themselves with a secret, orth-bound political party, that is rousing all the evil passions of human nature in order The Paris correspondent of the London to array man against man, brother against brother, and father against son. In the north and the south, in the east and the west, the As time passes away the impatience of feeling is rapidly pervading the minds of all political party, that all free-born American