

Summary of Daily News.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 23. The Democratic primary election on Monday evening in Philadelphia, resulted in the following nominations: Congress, 1st District, Thomas B. Florence; 2d, John Hamilton, J. S. James Lundy; 4th, Henry M. Phillips. Senator in the county, N. B. Brown; Senator in the city, George Smith. Prothonotary of the District Court, James W. Fletcher; Coroner, Joseph Delavan. Two five and a half...

THURSDAY, Aug. 24. Vopel's silk factory, at Chelsea, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss \$15,000. On Monday night two tobacco factories at Richmond, Va., were burnt. Loss \$50,000. A falling mill killed one fireman and wounded three others. In Brooklyn, L. I., yesterday, a fire destroyed the lumber establishment of Messrs. Allen & Gifford and Messrs. Griswold, two warehouses at Atlantic dock, containing hemp, sugar and molasses. Loss \$25,000. In Savannah, Ga., last week, 44 deaths occurred from yellow fever, and in Charleston, S. C., a The silk house of Alfred Edwards & Co., New York, has failed for a million of dollars. The ship Delaware just arrived at New York from Havre, had nineteen deaths from Cholera during her passage. A tall named Crech, who was overboard at Philadelphia, yesterday, by a mail coach and killed. The Leeds Station Mill, at Rockville, Conn., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. Loss \$10,000. The school directors have requested all the teachers who were removed from the public schools. A dreadful fire occurred near Fairmount on Tuesday, in which a party of fishermen attending the Grandwill Hose Company, shot dead one member of that company, named Peter Johnson, and mortally wounded another. A large party of spectators had been attracted. A despatch from Bangor, Maine, says fires are raging to a terrible extent in every section of that country. The damage to the woodland and to the crops will be enormous. Many buildings have been burned in Rockland, Corvallis, Charleston, Garland and other towns. In many places the entire population are engaged in fighting the fire. In Garland, N. H., a fire has destroyed an entire family living some distance from any other house, who are entirely surrounded by the flames, having no means of escape, and it is not known whether they are dead or alive.

FRIDAY, August 25. The steamship Asia brings news from Europe three days later. Cotton has declined. The first body of French troops, 8,000 men, are reported to have landed at Perpignan, on the isthmus which connects the Crimea with the main land. The same number of French troops are reported also to have landed near Bom around, in the Baltic, to commence operations against that place. Russia has announced to Austria that both Moldavia and Wallachia will be evacuated immediately by the Russian troops, and this seems to be actually going on. There are now 80,000 Turkish troops in the principalities. Austria has again countermanded the orders for withdrawal of her forces into Wallachia, but has formally agreed with England and France to demand better terms before agreeing to peace, and to require also the evacuation of Wallachia. The King of Saxony has been killed by the overturning of a carriage, and his brother has succeeded to the throne. In Spain the Queen is expected to depart to her family, when she is detained at the demand of the populace, who insist that she shall be tried by the Cortes. This was decided by the Ministers. The Whig delegates of the old city of Philadelphia met last evening, and nominated William A. Cranbo for Senator, and Henry K. Strong, William R. Morris, George R. Smith and Thomas Biddle, Jr., for the Assembly. A sharp correspondence on Central American affairs has taken place between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, the latter maintaining British pretensions, while Mr. Buchanan maintains the position of the United States. The Whig delegates of the old city of Philadelphia met last evening, and nominated William A. Cranbo for Senator, and Henry K. Strong, William R. Morris, George R. Smith and Thomas Biddle, Jr., for the Assembly. A sharp correspondence on Central American affairs has taken place between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, the latter maintaining British pretensions, while Mr. Buchanan maintains the position of the United States. The Whig delegates of the old city of Philadelphia met last evening, and nominated William A. Cranbo for Senator, and Henry K. Strong, William R. Morris, George R. Smith and Thomas Biddle, Jr., for the Assembly. A sharp correspondence on Central American affairs has taken place between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon, the latter maintaining British pretensions, while Mr. Buchanan maintains the position of the United States.

On Saturday evening, the steamer Algon, on her trip up the Hudson river to Kingston, sprung a leak, and the water ran in so fast that she was run ashore, and the passengers there saved. Last week the deaths in New York city from all causes numbered 765, of which 131 were from cholera. In Boston the deaths were 185, including 26 from cholera. In Philadelphia, the total for the week was 228, including 10 from cholera. The yellow fever is still prevalent in Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans. The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Memphis, Tenn., suspended operations on the 22d. The forest fire in Maine are still raging in various directions doing immense damage. The Confederation in Troy which occurred last week, has destroyed property to the amount of one million of dollars. A large lumber yard was swept by the flames, besides a large number of buildings. The fire in Walden, Me., caused the destruction of forty seven stores and their contents, the

whole loss being half a million of dollars. About seventy families were rendered homeless. The St. Louis Republican makes the New State Senate stand, Whigs, 18; Democrats, 12; Unionists, 8.

President Pierce left Washington, yesterday, for Cape May or Old Point, accompanied by the Secretary of War. Forty-three deaths of cholera occurred last week at Buffalo. Twenty deaths from yellow fever occurred at Savannah, on Friday and Saturday. Count Boulton and his fellow conspirators in command of the recent French rebellion in Mexico have been sentenced to be shot. Another government victory over the followers of Alvarez is reported to have taken place on the 7th. A great storm at Louisville, Ky., has caused the complete destruction of the Third Presbyterian Church. It occurred on Sunday, and the building fell while the congregation were assembled for worship, twenty of whom were killed, and from ten to twenty others seriously wounded. The storm destroyed also a block of new stores on the north side of Main street, and destroyed or otherwise injured one hundred buildings. Loss \$100,000. Four houses were also destroyed in Jeffersonville. The Democrat describes the storm as one of the most violent that was ever experienced in that section. The Third Presbyterian Church, was completely wrecked; the entire building, brick walls, roof, rafters, &c., fell down whilst the congregation were assembled for worship. Twenty of the congregation were instantly crushed to death, and some ten or twenty others were seriously wounded; the scene was heart-rending. In a few moments a large crowd assembled on the ruins. A man and his wife were found in the ruins. A mother and her three children were found grouped in death. Another scene presented a father, mother and young child—the father dead and the mother mortally wounded, while their little child, placed between them, escaped unhurt, being protected by the forms of his parents. In other instances, persons were extracted terribly bruised and maimed.

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DARK DOINGS OF DEMOCRACY.

"The prayer of Ahas for Linn." Our Democratic friends held their County Meeting on Monday evening under very dark mysterious circumstances. A more disreputable we have not lately seen. Whether they found it impossible to be jolly and therefore determined to be dismal, we cannot say, but it was a gloomy scene. Whether the county, or the democratic party at large, or the candidate for Congress, or some other affluent individual "footed the bill" for the seven tall candles used on the occasion we cannot say, but his munificence certainly deserves grateful remembrance. Imagine the dazzling effect of these seven dips! We could not but be forcibly reminded of that dark period when, in the graphic language of Senator Cass, "night and the tempest gathered round the democracy and no star shone on its gloomy pathway." The spacious and elegant Court hall, whose dingy walls since the last Sessions have been transformed by the painter's art to a delicate color of rose, looked like a vast subterranean cavern, in which a score or two of what we presumed to be unenlightened democrats were dimly seen moving about in the back ground like spectral apparitions in the pale beams of shade. The appearance, or rather we might say the non-appearance, of things, puzzled us terribly, and excited conjectures as to what "the play" was to be. We remembered the great democratic miracle of the locofoco matches in Tammany Hall, and wondered whether there was to be a repetition of that memorable display. A cue friend at last suggested that we didn't "understand the ropes" at all. He was evidently in the secret and when he assured us that the mysterious, invisible conclave was really an ingeniously contrived tableau of a Know Nothing Council, we could not doubt his statement, for never were spectators more completely left in the condition of Know Nothings as of most of the actors in the scene. This was verified to by the subsequent proceedings, for "Know Nothings" seemed to be the entire entertainment of the evening.

After the tedious operation of nominating a panel of officers, which we names we heard but who were themselves invisible, our neighbor of the Volunteer moved for a committee on resolutions and was of course appointed chairman. He cruelly took one of the seven candlesticks to light his ghostly followers to a back room, and this rendered darkness still more visible. Then some one moved that Mr. Bonham address the meeting, which being carried, forthwith emerged from a dark corner the slender form of that aspiring gentleman and embryo statesman, who is to be one of the Nation's pillars if he is lucky enough to get to Congress. Thinking very probably that his position entitled him to be fairly seen and read of all men he drew a candle to his side and thus brought his own individuality into strong relief before the audience. Of his speech we have neither room nor for a review. Almost in the first sentence he "pitched into" the Know Nothings, and as he waxed warm on the subject foreigners were lauded to the skies as the most excellent and patriotic citizens, while Americans by birth were correspondingly disparaged. And yet while adopted citizens are thus extravagantly eulogized by locofoco demagogues, American citizens are denounce as anti-republicans and traitors because they endeavor to maintain their own nationality! Is it any wonder that Know Nothings flourish in our American patriotism is thus reviled, contemned and spit upon? We are not a member of this new order, we have not respect for our adopted citizens, who have sought in our favored land an asylum from oppression—but from our soul we loathe and abhor the man who can thus virtually injure his own country and by fulsome eulogy of foreign elements attempt to crush out the lofty national spirit of his own countrymen!

"Breathes there the man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, 'This is my own, my native land?'" was nobly sung by one of the noblest poets of another land, and when Americans cease to cherish the patriotic sentiment our Republic will deserve the fate of the republics of former days, whose glory is now sunk in the gloomy ruins of the past! But we can dwell no longer on the speech or the meeting. It was a dull and spiritless as well as dark affair throughout. If our old friend Judge Stuart had been present he would have infused life and animation into the proceedings. But the Judge had too much self respect to be present. With Bonham's speech and the resolutions we believe the meeting closed its weary proceedings.

THE DEMOCRACY OF SULLIVAN FOR POLLOCK. The Sullivan Democracy of the 16th inst. met the proceedings of a Democratic Mass Meeting at Forts of Loy-sock, in Sullivan county, at which Henry E. Shippen, Esq. presided, and was assisted by a number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. David Wilcox, of whose speech a glowing account is given; after which T. J. Ingham submitted a preamble and set of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and among which were the following: Resolved, That the first work before us is to secure for Kansas and Nebraska the inalienable right of self government, and to prohibit slavery in those territories; and we will, therefore, go to work, like practical voters, to elect honest, competent men, who are not to be in favor of this measure, to all offices of responsibility and influence. Resolved, That we have no reason to believe that Governor Bigler agrees with us in any point connected with the questions of Slavery now agitated; we know he recommended the passage of a law allowing slaveholders to carry their slaves through this State; we know he endorses the Fugitive Slave Law, which transmits upon our personal rights; we know his election would be regarded in every part of the Union as a triumph of the allies of slavery, and as those who are not for us, in this matter, are emphatically against us, we declare Gov. Bigler unworthy of our support. Resolved, That inasmuch as Judge Pollock has declared explicitly that he is in favor of re-enslaving the law which prohibited slavery in territories north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; and also in favor of the manumission of any slaves illegally held there, he occupies a position as much more just and liberal than Gov. Bigler, than (without endorsing the outlandish address of the Whig Central Committee) we esteem it our duty to give Judge Pollock our full and active support in the coming session.

TRIBUTES AT A DISCOUNT.—In consequence of some recent government acts in the Central American Republic of Honduras, the Pope of Rome excommunicated General Estrada, the President. When the bull was received by Honduras, the General summoned an immense concourse of people, including the chief dignitaries, civil and military, and after reading the document to them, rammed it into a cannon with his own hand, pointed the piece eastward and fired it off.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA PROMISES to be unusually large this fall. An expedition will sail from New York about the 1st of November. It would have been announced for a much earlier period, but that the Society were desirous of accumulating a company of emigrants from Pennsylvania, who cannot leave before the close of October.

THE EXTENT OF THE FAIR.—We have accounts that the fair which visited New York city on Friday night extended over a portion of New Jersey, parts of central and southern New York, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Michigan. At Detroit it was accompanied by half the size of marbles. It was quite violent at Brooklyn and Jersey city, and several houses were damaged by lightning. The rain of Sunday afternoon, it is probable, had a still wider range.

"SOME DANGER OF KROOVZKY."—It seems that a wrong impression has obtained in regard to the physical condition of Mr. N. P. Willis. In the last Home Journal he says: "I am in some danger of recovery, I believe; but I am not sure that I am thinking it not impossible."

LOOK OUT FOR THE AFFIDAVITS.

The Democratic has been in a lively buzz for some days past in this quarter and it is understood that great events are soon to transpire. It being well understood that several of those hateful political monsters, ye old Know Nothings, have by some mysterious means found their way on to the Locofoco ticket, the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee has determined in his wrath to deal with them in the most summary manner. A terrible letter has been written to Mr. Mott, the candidate for Canal Commissioner, and the great major Bull of Excommunication threatened if he does not clear his skirts of the awful charge of Know Nothingism. Next the unlucky K. N.'s, on the Locofoco ticket of this county are to be dealt with. There being, as the Pennsylvania says, a feeling of the deepest abhorrence in the Democracy towards the organization known as Know Nothings, no Democrat who is supposed of belonging to them need expect to be nominated for an elected office by the Democracy. The Pennsylvania has therefore issued the following blank form of oath or affirmation to be taken forthwith by those candidates suspected of being Know Nothings: On the day of A. D. 1854, before me, the subscriber, one of the Aldermen of the city of Philadelphia, personally appeared A. B., who being, at his own request, duly sworn according to law, with that he is a candidate before the Democratic party for the office of and that he is not now, nor has not been a member of, or connected with the party or organization known as Know Nothings, or any society or order for political purposes, meets in secret, nor of any organization or association that has for its object the proscription of any portion of his fellow citizens, be it white or black, or of either sex, do hereby swear and subscribed before me A. P. Alderman.

There's no mistake about it—the "country's" risk in Perry county and her indignation democracy are a good deal in the notion of demonstrating that they no longer mean to play the degrading part of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the arrogant locofoco managers of York and Cumberland. The Bloomfield Advocate, of last week, after speaking in proper terms of the juggling that was practiced in the congressional nomination two years ago, adds the unmistakable plain terms that the democracy of Perry county has been grossly insulted by the Bonham man studiously and deliberately insulted—and after reading the facts as given by the Advocate we think most persons will come to the same conclusion. We copy from the Advocate as follows: "In pursuance of the original design of excluding Perry from all her rights and privileges, as a part and parcel of the district, the command has gone forth that J. B. Bonham is to be the Democratic candidate, and that a conference is called on next Saturday, at Bridgeport, in Cumberland county, in which York and Cumberland will agree that they will support the Democratic candidate, in which Mr. Bonham is the man. Let the Democracy of Perry bear in mind that this conference is recommended to assemble on the 10th of October, at York, and for the purpose of our Convention on choice conferees to represent us. The proceedings of our Standing Committee was known before the Conventions of October last assembled, for it was published five days before the meeting, and sent to Carlisle and York. If they did not read the notice of the assembling of our convention, it was because they did not want to know the names of the Know Nothings, but not the original design of disfranchising the district—a colony of York and Cumberland. It is the last drop that breaks the camel's back, and it may be possible that that drop will be the last. We have no more to say to the Democracy of Perry, and although her politicians may barter away her rights and her honor, yet we trust that she will not willingly submit to the indignities to which she is subjected by those who are no better than she is. If York and Cumberland lead us without the consent of Perry, legitimately obtained, in the choice of a candidate, it is to be inferred from such conduct that they do not want the votes of her democracy on the second Tuesday of October next. If they do not want the votes of her democracy, they should either take the insult and record her assent in a quiet and docile manner as before. It is very proper that after Cumberland has had the member four years that York will again present her claims and that Cumberland will consent and thus render Perry a mere cipher in the district. We think the rights of Perry County will be recognized for the next ten years. We can arrive at no other conclusion from what is transpiring. We have no earthly doubt but that this last insult offered to Perry County will meet with the approbation of the office-seeking oligarchy of Bloomfield, because the candidate selected suits them. It did not suit two years ago. Perry County has never abandoned her right to the present nomination to Cumberland, and we hope the Convention on next Monday will take this matter into serious consideration. The Whig Central Committee and Perry formed the Congressional district in Cumberland county, and the nomination and her candidate was defeated; then Franklin county succeeded to nomination and her candidate was elected. Afterward she held the Congressmen four years. After that her rights were recognized, and York was substituted for Franklin; still Perry was entitled to the nomination before Cumberland. If Cumberland is entitled to the nomination, her rights are in a respectful and conciliatory manner? It may be possible that if another county is to be brought in during each period for districting, Perry County will be recognized for the next ten years. We hope she may not be permitted to lose her geographical identity."

THE DOUBLE GAME OF THE NEBRASKA QUESTION. The Democracy used to boast that their candidates held to no principles which they were afraid to hold up to the public eye. But Win. Bigler now repudiates this boasted frankness, and acting upon the Jesuit plan, professes as many principles as there are political creeds. We take from the Keystone, a Democratic organ at Harrisburg, that publisher the laws of the United States "by authority," the following paragraph: Gov. BOLGER AND NEBRASKA.—The Hon. E. B. Chase, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, for reasons best known to himself, has given tangible form to the insidious whisper that Gov. Bigler prevented an expression being given by the Democracy in favor of the Nebraska bill by the late Democratic Convention. It will be remembered that Mr. Chase is editor of the Monroe Democrat, and it is in the issue of that paper that he speaks as follows: "We know that Gov. Bigler, after his nomination by the convention, said to those persons who were present and determined that the convention should not pass resolutions in favor of the Nebraska bill, 'Gentlemen, if the convention pass such resolutions, it must nominate ANOTHER CANDIDATE, FOR I WILL NOT ENDORSE AND RUN UPON SUCH A PLATFORM.'" We know that he said this, for he said it in our presence, and with an emphasis that put to flight the efforts of those to whom it was addressed. The Keystone then says: We know that Gov. Bigler has said to Democrats of the highest character for truth and integrity in Harrisburg, that HE APPROVES OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS BILL. Here are the assertions of two Democratic organs, both published by respectable men, well known to the public. One of them asserts positively that Gov. Bigler "will not endorse" the Nebraska platform, while the other as positively says that "he approves" of the Nebraska inquiry. Here is double dealing and political thimble rigging fully equal to that practiced on the Temperance question. With what "fear and trembling" must any man hold his opinions who is afraid to avow them, and how must one feel who attempts to disguise his real sentiments, and endeavors to slip into the "obscure" to all! Is such a man to be trusted? Can he be trusted to expect to receive the votes of honest men? If he does, he will be disappointed. The people are too intelligent and too independent to be caught by political jugglers or dodging politicians, as the result will show.

CAUSE OF KNOW NOTHINGISM. The great staple of locofoco speeches nowadays is wild and fulsome eulogy of our foreign population. The character and value of our native citizens suffers the most offensive disparagement in the language of these demagogues. In Chambersburg last week the Hon. James M. McLanahan had the hardihood to declare in the democratic county meeting that "that the man who is placed in this county by the mere accident of birth does but little for its institutions and the development of its resources compared with the man who forsakes his native country and adopts ours." The same offensive and insulting strain of remark distinguished Mr. Bonham's speech on Monday evening last. The Chambersburg Whig very truly remarks that it is just such touding to foreign voters that has impaired the influence and respect of naturalized citizens in this country. When such men as Mr. McLanahan boldly declare that we should pay a premium in our political favors for foreign patriotism, we can hardly blame foreigners for thinking with him, especially as he professes to speak for a political party that is now in power in the State and Nation. When men of intelligence willfully denigrate the foreign voters by flattery then to the native-born citizens, it is but natural that they should give importance to their imagined elevated position, and be bold in denoting how our institutions shall be maintained and what policy shall govern us. Just such crawling to foreign voters has made them as a class, rather patriotic than American in their sympathies; has diverted them from the Anglo-American character, and has preserved their old national prejudices with all the fervency peculiar to their native countries. It has made them to vote, to trade, to perform military duty, to organize associations political and religious, as Irishmen, Germans, Scotchmen, &c., instead of yielding their native sympathies and prejudices and falling in with the republican current of this nation. And it has done more—it has given birth to an organized opposition that threatens to overwhelm every man or principle savor of foreign influence. Is this not the true state of the case? and if so, are politicians doing a kindness to foreign voters by creating hopes for them which the people of the nation can never permit to be realized? While the principle can never be permanently established in this country to ostracize meritarians and patriots, and to give the accident of birth it is nevertheless the madness to advocate the idea that foreigners have peculiar claims upon our political favors. They never can have a preference over Americans; and the man or the party that tells them otherwise, confronts the uniform and natural spirit of the country and only flatters them so school them to the keenest disappointments.

WHO WANTS A NEW PARTY? We want a new party! In Heaven's name, what do we want it for? Tell me of a Whig of Massachusetts—a Whig of New England—a Whig of the North—that goes for Nebraska. Are not the Whigs all right? Do they not, even, who skulked under a suspension of the lights to give other folks a chance to do it. [Laughter and applause.] No, sir! The Nebraska measure is an Act of God, and I hold Franklin Pierce and his Administration to it. They did it. [Laughter.] It is not true that the South did it; nor could they have done it. It was the Whigs who did it. It was the Democracy of the North. [Applause.] And who is to resist them? The Whig party—the only party who has ever done so—or are we to undertake to denationalize ourselves, to sink ourselves into a sectional party, and then stand against them? Not for a moment can we do it. The above is taken from the speech of the Hon. Otis P. Lord at the Massachusetts Whig State Convention, and supplies the Daily News, with the same in the same truth to the Whig party of Pennsylvania. It is the true spirit of a true Whig, and commands itself to the consideration of every one who believes in the interests of the country. We need no new party to put the seal of condemnation upon the Pierce Administration for its Nebraska inquiry. We need no new party to secure the improvement of our Rivers and Harbors. We need not abandon the Whig party to insure full and adequate protection to Home Labor. We need no fusion of Whigs and Free Soilers to maintain the cause of Human Freedom. The Whig party now in, and ever has been, right on all these subjects, and to his ears they may be justly entrusted. Had it been aided in 1852 by the impracticable anti-slavery men who are now so clamorous for a fusion, the Nebraska inquiry would have never been perpetrated. Had they united with the Whigs in 1844 to elect the Patriot Club, there would have followed no such encroachments upon the Constitution, and no such extension of the party by their course in the contest. Enabled Locofocoism to perpetuate.

IN short, if we are to have a new party of our own, and that a sectional one, let it be so; but let not the Whig party be surrendered to any one else.

THE AMERICAN party has also made their nominations for the Senate, House and county officers, as follows: SENATE.—Hamilton, Isaac—Edward S. Bodrestra, Philip Schultz, N. F. Campion, Nicholas Thon, William Taylor, John S. Palatet, Samuel F. Welsh, Dr. John Moore, Robert M. Foust, Joshua J. Fletcher, George E. Brown, George Smith, Assembly.—Thos. Mansfield, Isaac Leech, John J. Meany, Robt. B. Knight, George Geis, Town Secretary.—Wm. B. Ranken, Daniel McCleary, Isaac W. Moore, Robert M. Carlisle, Richardson L. Wright. From the district comprising the old city proper, no returns were received. THE AMERICAN party has also made their nominations for the Senate, House and county officers, as follows: SENATE.—Hamilton, Isaac—Edward S. Bodrestra, Philip Schultz, N. F. Campion, Nicholas Thon, William Taylor, John S. Palatet, Samuel F. Welsh, Dr. John Moore, Robert M. Foust, Joshua J. Fletcher, George E. Brown, George Smith, Assembly.—Thos. Mansfield, Isaac Leech, John J. Meany, Robt. B. Knight, George Geis, Town Secretary.—Wm. B. Ranken, Daniel McCleary, Isaac W. Moore, Robert M. Carlisle, Richardson L. Wright. From the district comprising the old city proper, no returns were received.

THE CHEAPNESS OF VIRGINIA LANDS is proving a sore temptation to many Pennsylvania agriculturists. It is well known that this State has been induced to purchase and settle upon property in the Old Dominion, but lately this disposition seems to be on the increase, and this has been produced by the fact that within the last few years tolerably handsome fortunes have been realized there by the speculation of property.

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The Democracy used to boast that their candidates held to no principles which they were afraid to hold up to the public eye. But Win. Bigler now repudiates this boasted frankness, and acting upon the Jesuit plan, professes as many principles as there are political creeds. We take from the Keystone, a Democratic organ at Harrisburg, that publisher the laws of the United States "by authority," the following paragraph: Gov. BOLGER AND NEBRASKA.—The Hon. E. B. Chase, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, for reasons best known to himself, has given tangible form to the insidious whisper that Gov. Bigler prevented an expression being given by the Democracy in favor of the Nebraska bill by the late Democratic Convention. It will be remembered that Mr. Chase is editor of the Monroe Democrat, and it is in the issue of that paper that he speaks as follows: "We know that Gov. Bigler, after his nomination by the convention, said to those persons who were present and determined that the convention should not pass resolutions in favor of the Nebraska bill, 'Gentlemen, if the convention pass such resolutions, it must nominate ANOTHER CANDIDATE, FOR I WILL NOT ENDORSE AND RUN UPON SUCH A PLATFORM.'" We know that he said this, for he said it in our presence, and with an emphasis that put to flight the efforts of those to whom it was addressed. The Keystone then says: We know that Gov. Bigler has said to Democrats of the highest character for truth and integrity in Harrisburg, that HE APPROVES OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE NEBRASKA AND KANSAS BILL. Here are the assertions of two Democratic organs, both published by respectable men, well known to the public. One of them asserts positively that Gov. Bigler "will not endorse" the Nebraska platform, while the other as positively says that "he approves" of the Nebraska inquiry. Here is double dealing and political thimble rigging fully equal to that practiced on the Temperance question. With what "fear and trembling" must any man hold his opinions who is afraid to avow them, and how must one feel who attempts to disguise his real sentiments, and endeavors to slip into the "obscure" to all! Is such a man to be trusted? Can he be trusted to expect to receive the votes of honest men? If he does, he will be disappointed. The people are too intelligent and too independent to be caught by political jugglers or dodging politicians, as the result will show.

CAUSE OF KNOW NOTHINGISM. The great staple of locofoco speeches nowadays is wild and fulsome eulogy of our foreign population. The character and value of our native citizens suffers the most offensive disparagement in the language of these demagogues. In Chambersburg last week the Hon. James M. McLanahan had the hardihood to declare in the democratic county meeting that "that the man who is placed in this county by the mere accident of birth does but little for its institutions and the development of its resources compared with the man who forsakes his native country and adopts ours." The same offensive and insulting strain of remark distinguished Mr. Bonham's speech on Monday evening last. The Chambersburg Whig very truly remarks that it is just such touding to foreign voters that has impaired the influence and respect of naturalized citizens in this country. When such men as Mr. McLanahan boldly declare that we should pay a premium in our political favors for foreign patriotism, we can hardly blame foreigners for thinking with him, especially as he professes to speak for a political party that is now in power in the State and Nation. When men of intelligence willfully denigrate the foreign voters by flattery then to the native-born citizens, it is but natural that they should give importance to their imagined elevated position, and be bold in denoting how our institutions shall be maintained and what policy shall govern us. Just such crawling to foreign voters has made them as a class, rather patriotic than American in their sympathies; has diverted them from the Anglo-American character, and has preserved their old national prejudices with all the fervency peculiar to their native countries. It has made them to vote, to trade, to perform military duty, to organize associations political and religious, as Irishmen, Germans, Scotchmen, &c., instead of yielding their native sympathies and prejudices and falling in with the republican current of this nation. And it has done more—it has given birth to an organized opposition that threatens to overwhelm every man or principle savor of foreign influence. Is this not the true state of the case? and if so, are politicians doing a kindness to foreign voters by creating hopes for them which the people of the nation can never permit to be realized? While the principle can never be permanently established in this country to ostracize meritarians and patriots, and to give the accident of birth it is nevertheless the madness to advocate the idea that foreigners have peculiar claims upon our political favors. They never can have a preference over Americans; and the man or the party that tells them otherwise, confronts the uniform and natural spirit of the country and only flatters them so school them to the keenest disappointments.

WHO WANTS A NEW PARTY? We want a new party! In Heaven's name, what do we want it for? Tell me of a Whig of Massachusetts—a Whig of New England—a Whig of the North—that goes for Nebraska. Are not the Whigs all right? Do they not, even, who skulked under a suspension of the lights to give other folks a chance to do it. [Laughter and applause.] No, sir! The Nebraska measure is an Act of God, and I hold Franklin Pierce and his Administration to it. They did it. [Laughter.] It is not true that the South did it; nor could they have done it. It was the Whigs who did it. It was the Democracy of the North. [Applause.] And who is to resist them? The Whig party—the only party who has ever done so—or are we to undertake to denationalize ourselves, to sink ourselves into a sectional party, and then stand against them? Not for a moment can we do it. The above is taken from the speech of the Hon. Otis P. Lord at the Massachusetts Whig State Convention, and supplies the Daily News, with the same in the same truth to the Whig party of Pennsylvania. It is the true spirit of a true Whig, and commands itself to the consideration of every one who believes in the interests of the country. We need no new party to put the seal of condemnation upon the Pierce Administration for its Nebraska inquiry. We need no new party to secure the improvement of our Rivers and Harbors. We need not abandon the Whig party to insure full and adequate protection to Home Labor. We need no fusion of Whigs and Free Soilers to maintain the cause of Human Freedom. The Whig party now in, and ever has been, right on all these subjects, and to his ears they may be justly entrusted. Had it been aided in 1852 by the impracticable anti-slavery men who are now so clamorous for a fusion, the Nebraska inquiry would have never been perpetrated. Had they united with the Whigs in 1844 to elect the Patriot Club, there would have followed no such encroachments upon the Constitution, and no such extension of the party by their course in the contest. Enabled Locofocoism to perpetuate.

IN short, if we are to have a new party of our own, and that a sectional one, let it be so; but let not the Whig party be surrendered to any one else.

THE AMERICAN party has also made their nominations for the Senate, House and county officers, as follows: SENATE.—Hamilton, Isaac—Edward S. Bodrestra, Philip Schultz, N. F. Campion, Nicholas Thon, William Taylor, John S. Palatet, Samuel F. Welsh, Dr. John Moore, Robert M. Foust, Joshua J. Fletcher, George E. Brown, George Smith, Assembly.—Thos. Mansfield, Isaac Leech, John J. Meany, Robt. B. Knight, George Geis, Town Secretary.—Wm. B. Ranken, Daniel McCleary, Isaac W. Moore, Robert M. Carlisle, Richardson L. Wright. From the district comprising the old city proper, no returns were received.

THE CHEAPNESS OF VIRGINIA LANDS is proving a sore temptation to many Pennsylvania agriculturists. It is well known that this State has been induced to purchase and settle upon property in the Old Dominion, but lately this disposition seems to be on the increase, and this has been produced by the fact that within the last few years tolerably handsome fortunes have been realized there by the speculation of property.

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CONFERENCE MEETING.

We are requested to state that the meeting of the Whig Conference at Bridgeport is postponed to Friday the 8th of September.

MEETING OF COURT. The August term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of this County opened on Monday morning last. The attendance of persons interested is unusually large. In his opening charge to the Grand Jury Judge GRAHAM called their attention to the provisions of the new liquor law, of which he expressed his warm approval and the determination of the Court to rigidly enforce its penalties. Several indictments under this law will be tried. The amount of criminal business at the present term is quite large and includes one case of homicide, one of infanticide, besides many other indictments for minor offences. Up to last evening the Court was occupied with two tedious cases on the civil list.

SUDDEN DEATH. On Wednesday the 16th inst., Mr. Andrew Forbes, of West Pennsboro township, went to the woods to direct a chopper where to cut wood, and as he was about returning home, fell down and died in a few minutes. Mr. Forbes was an old and esteemed citizen of this county.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT. We were sorry to learn that Mr. Robert G. Young, one of the most respectable and useful citizens of the lower end of our county, was a few days ago, so severely injured as to leave him probably lame for life. It appears that the doctor was riding on horseback in company with Mr. Erb, one of his neighbors, when from some cause the horse of Mr. E. commenced kicking striking the doctor just below the knee, producing a compound fracture of the leg of so severe a character as almost to preclude the hope of entire recovery.—Dem.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION. A Convention of the Teachers of the Public Schools in Cumberland County is called by the Superintendent to meet in Education Hall, in this borough, on Saturday next. The object is to form a Teachers Institute. These associations have been found of great benefit in other counties, and we trust those interested will respond to the call by a general attendance.

CAMP MEETING. A Camp Meeting will commence near Mechanicsburg on Friday, to continue for several days. A large number of tents we understand will be erected, and arrangements have been made to preserve good order.

IOWA ELECTION.—A correspondent writing from Davenport, Iowa, under date of the 18th inst., says the majority for Grimes, the Whig and anti-Nebraska candidate for Governor, ranges from 2000 to 2500; that in the Second Congressional District the majority for Thurston, who ran on the same ticket, is about 1500. In the First District the result is very doubtful, and the returns are not sufficient to decide who is elected. The State Senate consists of 21 members. There are seven Whigs holding over, and in the present contest 10 more have been elected, thus making an aggregate of 17, which is a clear majority, and three districts to hear from. The other House is already known to be Whig. Appropos of this subject, we set it stated that, just before the recent election, despatches, newspapers extras and handbills were sent all over Iowa, announcing that Congress had passed the Homestead bill, and reminding poor men that for this they were indebted to Democratic Congress and President. Politicians in Iowa say that this dodge lost the anti-Nebraska ticket one thousand votes.

A CAPITAL HIT.—The Clarksville (Tenn) Chronicle, in a capital article on "Dumcombe and humberg," recently published by Governor Johnson and Judge Popper, of that State, in their "Shovel and Oar" correspondence, thus happily hits them off: "The whole tone and tendency of the correspondence is mischievous. It is false in its assumption, pernicious in its moral and political teachings, and we fear, hypocritical in its professions. Does any one believe that Governor Johnson would go cheerfully back to his trade, if necessary, and work for a support? The thing is absurd, and the secret of his existing position is not a matter of chance, but a companion of a goose, but that he is a diversified farmer, and so long as he can fill his draw at the public crib, he'd soon to crop cabbage with the flock he so long ago abandoned."

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN, speaking of the Washington rumor that Benton was going home to endeavor to get in the Senate, says:— We do not suppose Mr. Benton ever gave any countenance to such an assertion. He has been stamped by the people of Missouri in a way which he never expects to be able to wipe out. He is not a man who would be the height of folly for him to come here in the capacity of reverting a degree which has gone so tremendously against him. To talk about canvassing the State for election to the Senate, when he cannot by any possibility command a third of the votes in the Legislature is to exhibit a weakness of which Mr. Benton cannot be guilty. The reporter is quizzing the abolitionists of the Northern States.

COLUMBIA AND COUNTY MATTERS.

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