



Democrat and Sentinel.

NICHOLAS WHITE, EDITOR. HENRY C. DEVINE, PROPRIETOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1866.

See first page.

We have received a notice for the election of Delegates to a Whig County Convention, with a request from the Chairman of the Whig County Committee to publish the same, which will accordingly be found in another column.

We owe an apology to the readers of the Democrat and Sentinel for its non-appearance last week. The fault cannot be laid to us. The merchant from whom we purchase our paper was unable to supply us, in consequence of his mill being out of repair. We hope this will be the last time we will have to tax our patrons with an apology.

The Nationality of the Democratic Party.

The democratic party and American nationality have gone hand in hand, and have been one and inseparable, ever since the author of the declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson, ushered forth to the world, in 1776, that "they would treat England as they would do the rest of mankind, enemies in war, and friends in peace." This is the rock on which the enemies of the democratic party have always split. They not only wish to treat Great Britain as a friend in peace, but as the model of their government, and the reflection of their policy. Hence, all their aims, and all the batteries directed against the democratic party, had their origin, either directly or indirectly from the policy of "Great Britain." It was the policy of that nation, and the subject of one of the complaints against its Prince, that he was endeavoring to prevent the population of the states, for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, and refusing to pass laws to encourage their migration hither, and raising the condition of new appropriation of lands. At a very early day this policy of George the third was adopted by the enemies of the democratic party exhibited in the passing of the "Alien and Sedition laws," and promptly put down by the democratic party, the national party of the country. This new spawn of a party, is now attempting to revive that old obsolete act, as the lawyers say, by "scire facias," in their crusade against the naturalization laws and foreigners; but their doctrine cannot be better described now than it was by Thomas Jefferson in the declaration of Independence. The acts of the Hartford convention, and the blue lights of Connecticut will now be admitted by all to have been British policy, directed against the national democratic party. The bank of England, is the great balance wheel of that nation, and we all recollect how the country was to be ruined, and the ferocity of the enemies of the national party exhibited, when General Jackson undertook to wind up our own balance wheel in Philadelphia, modelled after that of England.

The abolition party had its start in England. From the days that one of their bombastic poets declared that,

"Slaves cannot breathe in England, The moment their lungs receive that air, They touch the country and their shackles fall!"

Yet notwithstanding that declaration, there is not so great slavery in any christian country on the face of the earth, as there is in that boasted land. Theirs indeed is genuine slavery, not in name but in reality; not only the slavery of the body, but of the mind. Millions of people reside in that country, above and beneath the ground, who never heard there was such a thing as a God, nor such a stage of existence, as futurity. A great many of them would lose by a comparison in freedom or intelligence, not only with the slaves of the southern states, but with their masters horses which they groom. The same hatred and disregard for the poor white man, and love for the negro that characterizes the inhabitants of "Great Britain," was adopted and clung to with tenacity by the enemies of the democratic party in new England, and in other parts of the United States; and now we see them straining every nerve to give universal suffrage to the negro by their legislative acts; and endeavoring by the same acts, to disfranchise the poor white man if he be a foreigner. This is nothing less or more than a beggarly imitation of the policy of England. So much is this the case, that if we were a poor foreigner, and intending to visit Boston, we would have our hands and face colored black, and declare to those Philanthropists, we had ran off from Virginia or Kentucky, instead of telling the truth, that we ran off to escape the tyranny and oppression of Europe. We would be fêted and lionized in the one case, and degraded and scorned in the other.

The old colonial bigotry brought over from England against the Catholics still lingers in the bosoms of the enemies of the democratic party. It was in its full force and vigor at the time of the declaration of Independence. By the bigotry of Benedict Arnold, the untimely death of Montgomerie, and a precious piece of Rhetoric that was sent by their congress to the people of "Great Britain," stigmatizing Lord North, for having established a religion in Canada, that had deluged their island in blood, and diffused impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder and rebellion through every part of the world, Canada was prevented from coming into the confederation of the united states. This petition sent by congress was speedily translated into French, and scattered among the Canadians by British agents, and it had the desired effect. In 1777 when the colony of New York held their convention to form their constitution, a section was inserted granting free toleration of religious worship to all. Mr. John Jay, moved to amend, by adding, except the professors of the religion of the church of Rome. Adding the usual tirade, about the dangerous and damnable doc-

trines of that church. This was debated at length, and was modified by a substitute. This bigotry was kept up until the landing of the French fleet under D'Estaing at Newport harbor. Every ship and every regiment had its chaplain, and a good understanding was cultivated between our people and the French, and bigotry subsided for the time being. They saw their muster roll, and the Catholic church, dignified with the proud names of De Montmorenci, De Lamsun, De Chastellux, De Lafayette, accompanied, also by the Counts, Dillon, McMahon, and Roche Fernay. They also saw the Catholic Kingdom of Poland represented by Thaddeus Kosciuszko. They saw too that they were fighting against the most orthodox protestant country, in the world, England, who was pouring in her troops and her armies to crush their growing liberties. It would not pay to exhibit bigotry in those days, when, our allies and friends were Catholics and our enemies protestants. Still this bigotry lurks in the constitution of the enemies of the democratic party, subject to break out at any time when an opportunity presents itself. We see then that there are no new issues, they are the old ones revised and corrected by the author. The democratic party has been the national party, and stood the battle and the breeze for 70 years. The short exceptions are only sufficient to prove the truth of its doctrines. Every one should feel proud of belonging to that national party, under whose regime the country has attained such unexampled greatness.

In speaking of the enemies of the democratic party, we must not be understood to say anything against the old line true patriotic whigs, some of whom are as good men and pure patriots as ever lived, but they have always been unfortunate; their Victories were always defeats. As the scripture says, "their enemies have always sowed tares among their wheat," and choked them up. We fear now that nothing short of the power that raised Lazarus when three days dead could resurrect them as a party. Let them come to us, we have a place for them, to fill up the ranks of deserters to Know-Nothingness. We and they will be gainers thereby, we get honest men and they get an honest party, we will receive them with open arms, divide the honors and the profits with them, and if necessary "kill for them the fatted calf," to refresh them after "feeding on the lunks of swine."

Party Organization.

Notwithstanding the many reverses the Democratic party has recently encountered, it never occupied a more exalted position than at the present time. It is the only party in the country that stands, or even claims to stand on a thoroughly national platform; the only party that has for its motto, "the Union in any event;" the only party that venerates the memory, and promulgates and sustains the principles of the fathers of the Republic, principles that have made us a free, prosperous and happy nation. The efforts of a secret oath-bound order to crush and destroy it, have signally failed; the result of the Virginia election has taught the "Knights of the Dark Lantern," that it is vain for them to expect a permanent triumph over a party whose principles are eternal. The storm of fanaticism that has been sweeping over the country during the last year, has already spent its force, common sense and patriotism are beginning once more to assert their influence, and we may in a short time expect to see the Democratic party everywhere triumphant. These are a few of the considerations which should induce every Democrat, faithfully and firmly to maintain the organization of his party, and promptly oppose every scheme having a tendency, even in the slightest degree, to weaken the bond that holds it together.

While we regard it as our duty to endeavor to impress on the members of our party, the importance of faithfully observing the old established landmarks of the party, we do not wish to be understood as attempting to throw any disparagement on those who still adhere to the principles of what was once known as the Whig party, and who despise as sincerely as we do, the dangerous and pernicious principles of Know-Nothingness. So far from entertaining any unkind feelings towards them, we hope to see them ere long in our ranks. Surely the time is not far distant, when they will perceive that it is impossible for them to preserve a separate political organization any longer, and that their party is numbered among the things that were. Where is the Whig statesman that is willing at the present time, manfully to uphold the principles of Clay and Webster? Where is the Whig editor that will consent to denounce the principles of Know-Nothingism? Where is the Whig newspaper published, that did not whine and lament over the recent defeat of bigotry and intolerance in the "Old Dominion?" The truth is, the Whig press is everywhere owned and controlled by Know-Nothingness, the majority of whom, are either afraid or ashamed to avow their principles, but who eagerly seize every opportunity that presents itself, to "wish Sam success," to declare him a "glorious institution," to rejoice over his triumphs, and whine over his defeats.

These are facts which should induce every sincere follower of Whig principles, to array himself under the standard of Democracy, and not allow himself to be a tool in the hands of designing demagogues, to accomplish their personal aggrandizement, by the destruction of everything that makes us proud to acknowledge ourselves American citizens. When the choice is between Democracy and Know-Nothingness, between patriotism and treason to the constitution, we think no lover of his country, no friend of republican institutions can, for a moment hesitate, "which of the two to choose."

Melancholy Accident.

On Thursday, 21st ult., a melancholy accident occurred at the foot of Plane No. 4. An interesting little boy, Richard Trotter George, a son of Morris and Sophia George, aged nearly three years was drowned in the Bear Rock Creek; being an adventurous child, and accustomed to play along the banks of the stream, it is presumed that he ventured in and getting beyond his depth, was instantly strangled. Being missed during the afternoon, search was instantly made, and the body was soon found: every means were employed to restore consciousness, but in vain—it was too late. A large concourse of neighbors accompanied the bereaved parents to the last resting place of the little one, whose sprightliness, intelligence and good nature had endeared him to all. May he rest in peace.

Sale of the Transportation Lines.

We last week alluded to the rumor prevalent, that the transportation lines doing business upon the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, had been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but as some doubt existed upon the subject, we merely directed the attention of our readers to the importance of the project, and the incalculable injury that must inevitably follow to the Commonwealth if the bargain was consummated.

This we learn now proves to be the case, and in the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh papers notices are published that no goods would be received for transportation by these lines, after Saturday last. The stock is immediately to be withdrawn from the canals, and the cars removed from the Portage to the Pennsylvania railroad, thus giving the company who manage the latter improvement a perfect monopoly of the carrying trade between the eastern and western portions of our State. The boats on the eastern side of the mountain, we understand, are to be placed upon the North Branch Canal, whilst those upon the western side are to be removed to some of the western canals, and the attempt appears now about to be made, to carry out the threat of the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, "to destroy the trade upon the main line, and reduce the canal to a dry ditch." This noble improvement which has cost the Commonwealth millions of dollars, by which the waters of the Delaware and Ohio were connected, the resources of the State developed, and the interests of our citizens promoted, is thus to be rendered useless, and for the present season at least all business stopped upon it. An incalculable injury is to be inflicted upon the citizens of Pennsylvania, not only upon those engaged in having freight of a heavy description carried to market, but the people of the whole State must feel it in the great loss to the treasury from the diminished amount of tolls. This is one of the boldest attempts that has yet been made by this grasping corporation,—this creature of the Commonwealth,—to stab the vitals of its creator, and place Pennsylvania bleeding and prostrate at its feet. Following as it does upon the heels of its successful efforts in the last legislature, to procure a repeal of the tonnage tax, imposed upon it by its charter, no one can doubt that this gigantic corporation emboldened by success has finally determined to strike fearlessly, not only to secure a monopoly of the carrying trade between the east and the west, but to control hereafter the destinies of Pennsylvania both pecuniarily and politically. The studied exertions of the company to depreciate the value of the main line, diminish its revenues, and render it odious to the people, so as to induce them to part with it for a mere song is still fresh in their recollection. But can these repeated efforts on the part of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to destroy the main line of the improvements, and enrich itself at the expense of the taxpayers of the State succeed? We think not. The people are only waking up to a sense of their situation, and will patiently wait for the hour of action. Should the Commonwealth retain the improvements which have cost her so many millions of dollars, there will no doubt be found individuals patriotic enough within her borders to sustain her interests, and willing to embark their capital, and take the place of the companies which have been withdrawn. But time will be requisite to accomplish all this, and before it could be done, the navigable season would pass away, the canals would be idle, the State probably embarrassed in her resources for the present year, whilst the receipts upon the Pennsylvania Road would be proportionally increased from all the trade being thrown upon it. The numerous high handed acts already perpetrated by this company are beginning to arouse the attention of the people of the State, and only may hasten the doom that most certainly will be visited upon it. Pennsylvanians are not to be bound by the shackles of a soulless corporation, and we trust that there is yet "virtue, liberty, and independence" enough in them, to uphold the interests and preserve untarnished the honor of the old Keystone. From sad experience they know what it is to contend against a mammoth monopoly wielding pecuniary and political power, and we feel satisfied that this experience will not be lost upon them. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is yet in its infancy, but its arrogant assumptions of power, its demands upon the legislature, and reckless efforts to destroy the improvements of the State must be checked at once, or ere long the people of the State will find that they may have to contend against a monopoly in their midst, stretching its Briarean arms into every County of the Commonwealth, and wielding a power over the destinies of the State, greater than was ever exercised by the Bank of the United States when in the plenitude of its power.

American Convention.

The National Council of Know-Nothingness which had been in session for several days in Philadelphia finally split upon the slavery question, and delegates representing twelve states seceded an account of which session we published last week. It is now evident that the order cannot harmonize upon this subject, and that an end is at once put to all prospect of organizing upon a common platform as a National party for the Presidential Election in 1868. The Pro-Slavery members of the South could not unite with the abolitionists of the North, nor would the latter meet the former upon any ground of compromise, but evinced a fixed determination to oppose the carrying out the plain requisitions of the constitution and laws of the country at present in existence. In this condition of affairs the convention adopted a platform which has already been repudiated by a convention just held at Cleveland Ohio, and will be opposed by the order in the New England, and Western States. Upon the adjournment of the convention, a mass meeting was attempted to be held in Independence Square, where a large crowd was certainly collected, but it was as suddenly dispersed by a deluge of rain, as if very elements were in opposition to the success of this new order.

As a part of the history of the times we shall endeavor to publish the "platform" adopted by a majority of the convention, as well as the manifestoes of those who seceded, and protested against the proceedings. Our readers too will be better able to comprehend the full length and breadth of the doctrines of those who desire only "to rule America," and they will also see more clearly the rock upon which this mushroom party has suddenly split.

Chest Springs Parade.

The annual Parade of the Cambria County volunteers came off at the village of Chest Springs, on Tuesday the 19th ult. Although the weather was exceedingly disagreeable, yet the turnout was very creditable to the companies who took part in the display. The following named companies appeared: the Cambria Guards, commanded by Lt. Blair, the Clearfield Rangers, Capt. Mills, the Washington Rifles, commanded by Lt. Sharp.

In the afternoon, after performing various manoeuvres under the direction of Lt. Col. McDermitt, the Battalion was inspected by the Brigade Inspector, and reviewed by the Brigadier General, after which they were dismissed. Many returned to their homes in the evening, but by far the greater number remained until morning, and enjoyed the hospitality of the kind hearted citizens of Chest Springs and vicinity; from reliable accounts, we judge that they must have had a high old time: the *Jug Law* went into full operation; under its benificent workings, smiles were the order of the day; original packages were abundant, and went off freely from first hands; everybody was social and gay, and the calm of the evening was enlivened by the sweet strains of music, and the joyous hurrahs of those engaged in following the windings of the never-to-be-forgotten Rattlesnake Dance. The next morning, upon leaving, three cheers were given for the hospitable citizens of Chest Springs, and the line of march was taken up through the romantic village of Loretto, where a halt of half an hour was called, which was spent in agreeable intercourse with the spirited citizens there.

It is hoped that the spirit and zeal manifested upon this occasion, will stimulate the young men of Cambria county, to the formation of new companies.

More Confusion.

The State Council of Know-Nothingness in which all the lodges of the State are to be represented was to meet at Reading, Berks county, yesterday, to determine whether Ex-Governor Johnston and those of his colleagues who seceded with him from the Know-Nothing convention at Philadelphia, on the slavery question, shall be sustained or not; or whether the "platform" adopted at Philadelphia shall be endorsed by the Know-Nothingness of Pennsylvania or not. Should the Philadelphia platform be endorsed, we may look out for more bolting, and splitting up of the order, as the abolition wing with the Ex-Governor at its head positively say that they will not "abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of slavery as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance." Further agitation upon the slavery question must be had, the North must be arrayed against the South, the peace of the Union be disturbed, or this band of fanatics and traitors could not hope to succeed. We shall patiently wait to hear the result of the proceedings at Reading, and in the mean time would say to our friends that the day for the re-union of the old Keystone is not far distant. There is yet a good time coming, and to ensure it will be an easy task, if the good and patriotic only unite in the efforts to effectually crush out the spirit of intolerance and fanaticism which has spread over some portion of our hitherto happy country.

Blairsville Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Blairsville met in the Presbyterian church in this place, on Tuesday the 19th ult., at 2 o'clock P. M., and was opened with prayer by the Rev. D. Harbison, Moderator. Owing to the continued rains of Monday and Tuesday, there were but forty members present, being about half the usual number in attendance. During the sessions a discourse was delivered by the Rev. Alex. Donaldson "On the importance of faithful preaching of the Gospel," and one by Rev. Carothers "On Holy living." A religious conference was also held on these subjects in which Revs. Forbes, Woodard, Hastings, Hill, Stevenson, Torrance, McElwain, and Morton participated.

Mr. Alexander Marshall a Theological student under the care of the Presbytery passed his examinations, and preached his trial sermon, which were sustained, and was licensed to preach the Gospel.

Rev. Leason, and Hon. H. Kinkaid delegates to the General Assembly which recently, met at Nashville, Tennessee, were called upon to report, whereupon they gave a short abstract of the proceedings, and expressed themselves as highly pleased with the christian hospitality, and kindness shown them by the citizens of Nashville whilst sojourning among them. Adjourned at 6 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday evening the 20th ult.

After adjournment, at the request of the Presbytery, Rev. C. Forbes (who was formerly a missionary in the Sandwich Islands some fifteen years,) delivered a solemn and impressive discourse to a large and attentive audience, from these words, "Simon son of Jonas lovest thou me?"

The different sessions were largely attended by our citizens who expressed themselves highly pleased with the christian kindness, and good feeling manifested during the discussions, by all the members. Especially were they pleased with the Moderator Rev. D. Harbison, who proved himself throughout a prompt, energetic, and dignified presiding officer, whilst at the same time he showed himself to be a courteous, and affable christian gentleman.

Efforts have been made for some years past, and it was with much difficulty that the Presbytery was induced to meet here, as it is on the outer edge of the boundary of the district, and therefore more distant for a majority of the members than any other point. But after once visiting us, beholding our pretty village, with its beautiful surrounding scenery, and partaking of the hospitality of our citizens, we feel sure from the pleasure, and satisfaction evinced by many of the members that a proposition to adjourn to meet in Ebensburg again, will not be lost by a unanimous negative vote.

Graham's Magazine.

The June number of this excellent periodical, which we have omitted to notice heretofore, has been upon our table for some time. It contains its usual amount of choice reading, and is embellished with two finely executed steel engravings, as well as numerous illustrations of the fashions which cannot but make it acceptable to the ladies. Terms \$3.00 per annum. Address Abraham H. See, No. 106 Chestnut St. Philadelphia.

Fourth of July.

This day being the anniversary of our National Independence, it will be celebrated at several places throughout the county. Its annual return never fails to excite patriotic emotions in the breast of every true American, and at the present time we are glad to see so general a disposition to celebrate it, when fanatics are endeavoring to set at naught the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence, and to disregard the Constitution and laws of the country.

The several Sunday Schools of this place have united to celebrate together, which from the arrangements being made will no doubt gratify both old and young who may participate in it. Several private parties will also leave town to celebrate the day in their own way, to whom we wish much pleasure. Those who are fond of good eating and "lots of fun" we would direct to Col. P. Siniel's in Loretto, where extensive arrangements have been made to understand to commemorate the day as it should be. In this general manifestation of joy at the continued growth and prosperity of our country as an independent nation, we hope it will not be without its effect to stimulate all to renew their obligations to perpetuate the liberties we enjoy, and with a fixed determination resolve to sustain those institutions and laws which have made us a great and prosperous people.

Loretto Academy.

This institution we learn is in a highly flourishing condition, and bids fair to rival many older institutions in the country. The annual examination and exhibition of the students, we have been requested to announce will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 16th & 17th days of July inst., to which all citizens, and friends of the institution, are cordially invited. Bishop O'Connor is expected to be in attendance, and every effort will be made to make the examination and exhibition pass off satisfactorily to the visitors. The exercises on each day will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. and continue until evening.

JEFFERSON'S ACT ESTABLISHING RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN VIRGINIA.—The tomb of the illustrious founder of the Democratic party in the sacred shades of Monticello, bears the following inscription: "Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and of the act establishing religious freedom in Virginia." The inscription was indited by his own hand a short time previous to his death. There is scarcely an American citizen who has not the Declaration of Independence by heart, but few, comparatively speaking, have ever had an opportunity of perusing the act on Religious Freedom. We therefore lay it before our readers, confident that the principles it embodies will find an echo in the hearts of the true Democracy of little Cambria. An act for establishing religious freedom, passed in the assembly of Virginia in the beginning of the year 1786:

Well aware that Almighty God hath created the mind free; that all attempts to influence it by temporal punishments or burdens, or by civil incapacitations, tend only to beget habits of hypocrisy and meanness, and are a departure from the plan of the Holy Author of our religion, who, being Lord both of body and mind, yet chose not to propagate by coercions on either, as was in his almighty power to do; that the impious presumption of legislators and rulers, civil as well as ecclesiastical, who, being themselves but fallible and uninspired men, have assumed dominion over the faith of others, setting up their own opinions and modes of thinking as the only true and infallible, and as such endeavoring to impose them upon others, hath established and maintained false religions over the greatest part of the world, and through all time; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves is sinful and tyrannical; that even the forcing him to support this or that teacher of his own religion, is depriving him of the comfortable liberty of giving his contributions to the particular pastor who, though he would make his patterns, and whose powers he feels most persuasive to righteousness, and is withdrawing from the ministry those temporal rewards, which, proceeding from an approbation of their personal conduct, are an additional incitement to earnest and unremitting labors for the instruction of mankind; that our civil rights have no dependence on our religious opinions more than our opinions in physics or geometry; that, therefore, the proscribing any citizen as unworthy the public confidence by laying upon him an incapacity of being called to office of trust and emolument, unless he profess or renounce this or that religious opinion, is depriving him injuriously of those privileges and advantages to which, in common with his fellow-citizens, he has a natural right; that it tends also to corrupt the principles of the very religion it is meant to encourage, by bribing, with a monopoly of worldly honors, those who will externally profess and conform to it; that though, indeed, these are criminal who do not withstand such temptations, yet neither are those innocent who by the bait in their way; that to suffer the civil magistrate to intrude his powers into the field of opinion, and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles, on the supposition of their ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, because, he being of course judge of that tendency, will make his opinions the rule of judgement, and approve or condemn the sentiments of others only as they shall square with, or differ from his own; that it is time enough, for the rightful purposes of civil government, for its officers to interfere when principles break out into overt acts against peace and good order; and, finally, that truth is great, and will prevail if left to herself; that she is the proper and sufficient antagonist of error, and has nothing to fear from the conflict, unless by human interposition disarmed of her natural weapons, free argument and debate, errors ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to combat them.

Be it, therefore, enacted by the general assembly, That no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place, or ministry whatsoever, nor shall he be enforced, restrained, molested, or burdened in his body or goods, nor shall he otherwise suffer on account of his religious opinions or belief, but that all men shall be free to profess, and by argument to maintain, their opinions in matters of religion, and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge, or affect their civil capacities.

And though we well know this assembly, elected by the people for the ordinary purposes of legislation only, have no power to restrain the acts of succeeding assemblies, constituted with powers equal to our own; and that, therefore, to declare this act irrevocable would be of no effect in law; yet we are free to declare, and do declare, that the rights hereby asserted are of the natural rights of mankind, and that if any act shall hereafter be passed to repeal the present, or to narrow its operations, such an act will be an infringement of natural right.

AFTER SAM.—The Boston Post is after Sam with a funeral text. It suggests "that the following will answer very well as a text for 'Sam's' funeral sermon: Job, 8th chapter, 9th verse—'For we are but of yesterday, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow.'"

Democratic Prospects.

The prospects of the Democratic party were never brighter than they are just now. All the indications on this point are clear and unmistakable.—Pennsylvania will be redeemed next fall before the shadow of doubt, thus securing a Democratic United States Senator for the old Keystone—and, the result of the election in Virginia settles the question of the next Presidency in favor of the Democracy, a fact admitted by the New York Herald the leading organ of Know-Nothingism. All honest Democrats who were deceived will come back, and be truer to their former faith than ever—and, for every disappointed office-seeker we lose we will gain ten honest men from the ranks of the old Whig line, who refuse to be sold like cattle in the market. There are but two parties in this country—the Democratic and the Know-Nothing. There is no neutral, no middle ground, and all who do not rally under the Flag of Democracy, must rally under the black Flag of Know-Nothingism, no matter what their professions. He that is not for us is against us.—Bedford Gazette.

Singular Marriage of a Priest.

The Chicago Tribune, contains the report of a recent case that occurred in the courts of that city. A Catholic priest had married a German girl with whom he lived. He was married by another priest by the name of KEAMER. The marriage was kept quiet for a long time. After a season the wife tired of her new state and left her husband. The priest being afterwards deposed, brought an action to recover the person of his wife. The girl stated in court, that she did not consider the marriage legal or binding, because her husband was a priest; that she had left her husband of her own accord; and that she wished now to go with her parents and stay with them, and not go with her husband; that the reason she wished to leave her husband was that she had been educated in the belief that she could never go to heaven if she lived in marriage with a priest; but that no threats whatever had been made to her by her parents, by the priests, or by the Bishop.

The Court held that the marriage, by the laws of Illinois, was perfectly legal and valid, but that the husband was not to use any force in compelling her to go with him. The girl declined going with her husband, and returned to her father.

The Adjutant General Question.

To the military of the Commonwealth it has become a matter of surprise and severe censure, says the Bedford Gazette, "that the question of Adjutant General is still hanging in an undecided condition, to their great annoyance. This is no fault of ours, but rests entirely with the administration, which could have had the matter legally decided within ten days after Governor Pollock issued a commission to Col. Thomas J. Power, if they had seen proper to do so. We took the earliest moment at our command to have a legal decision upon the question—and, notwithstanding the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, now in session at Harrisburg, fixed upon two specific days for hearing the argument of counsel on the subject, in both instances the Attorney General failed to be ready, notwithstanding our Attorney, Hon. John Cessna, made the second day of hearing the object of a special trip to Harrisburg. The cause has been postponed until the 13th day of August, when it will be argued before the Supreme Court, in the Court House in the borough of Bedford. In the meantime, all persons having business with the Adjutant General will address their communications to Bedford, as heretofore.

NEAL DOWS DEFENCE.—The New York Times publishes a communication from the Mayor of Portland to the Common Council, in explanation and defence of his course, in ordering the military to fire upon the mob, on the 27th. While it presents a stronger picture of the violence of the assembled crowd than we have elsewhere seen; we confess it does not change the opinion we have already expressed of the Mayor's action on the occasion. We do not find in it any conclusive and satisfactory evidence that the passions of the mob had risen to such a height, as to justify the charge of firearms upon them. Indeed Mr. Dow, bases his justification in good degree upon the avowal, that he had "learnt from unclouded sources, that the mob spirit had been gathering force and force for a month before it broke out, and that, "if that infuriated mob had seen misplaced their first object, they would have become mad to the liquor of the day." Then setting fire to the remainder, would have destroyed the City Hall—for that purpose was avowed—then note but God can know how far their passions would have driven them."

AN INCIDENT OF THE CRIMINAL WAR.—The Buffalo Advertiser publishes an interesting letter from an officer in the Crimea to a citizen of that city, from which we extract the following incident:—

A curious thing occurred yesterday. A sapper was brought from the trenches with his jaw broken, and the doctor told me there was a piece of it sticking out an inch and a half from his face. The man said it was done by a round shot, which the doctor disbelieved, but the poor fellow insisted, and said: "Yes, and it took off the head of the man next me." This was conclusive, and the surgeon proceeded to remove the bone; it came out quite easy, when the doctor said to the man, whose face appeared to preserve its form pretty well: "Can you move your jaw?" "Oh, yes, sir," was the reply. The doctor then put his finger into the man's mouth, and found the teeth were there, and at length assured the soldier that it was no jaw of his that was broken, but that of his headless comrade, which had actually been driven into his face, inflicting a severe but not a dangerous wound. Upon this the man's visage, which had been rather lengthened, rounded up most beautifully.

CROPS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pittsburgh Journal, as regards the prospects for cereals, hears only cheering words from the farmers. In those portions of Westmoreland and Fayette counties, through which the editor rode a few days since, he made it a point to mark the appearance of grain fields. Oats and wheat waving in the passing wind, and the fields of corn seemed fit for hoeing. The droughts of last year seem to have brought a blessing behind it, for many of the most injurious insects and grubs appear to have been almost entirely exterminated, or, as we say, burnt out.

POLITICAL.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says:—"In the State of Maryland, the Whig party is about to be brought together under its old organization, with a view to defeat the Know-Nothingness in the State election which will take place next fall. In the strong Democratic counties, the Whigs will run on ticket. In the Whig counties, there will be a Union ticket—that is, of Whigs and Democrats—in order to defeat the Know-Nothingness. The new order is not so strong in Maryland as it has been."