



Democrat and Sentinel

MAITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

# EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER

HON. ARNOLD PLUMER, OF VENANGO COUNTY.

for Geo. A. Crofut, No. 73 South Fourth Street, above Walnut, Philadelphia, is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

### Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters of the several election districts in the county of Cambria, are requested to meet on Saturday the 28th day of July instant, at the places designated by law for holding the general elections, and then and there elect two ersons as Delegates to represent them in County

The Delegates, chosen as aforesaid, will meet in Convention at the Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg on Tuesday the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and nominate Candidates for the several offices to be filled at the ensuing general election, and transact such other busine as the usages and interests of the party require. The elections for Delegates are to be opened a 2 o'clock P. M. and kept open until 6 e'clock. WM. KITTELL.

Chairman County Committee. July 11, 1855

All the hotels in this place, are at present thronged with visitors from abroad, principally from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. We are pleased to notice among the number, that fine specime of a thorough bred gentleman, Col. Isaac M. Ashton of Philadelphia. Our old friend, J. H. Egner Esq , liquor merchant, to wit; has also gladdened as once more, with the light of his countenance. Dr. Keyser, of Pittsburgh, is also on hands: The Doctor is one of God's own noblemen, and has no superior in his profession, at "relieving the ills that flesh is heir to." Long may he wave.

# Attend the Delegate Elections.

Our Democratic friends must not forget, that the Delegate elections come off on Saturday next. No Democrat should allow considerations of a pe cuniary or selfish nature, to prevent him from turning out on that day, and exerting his utmost to secure the election of honest, upright and intelborough in which he resides. We hope to see the convention which assembles in this place on Tuesday next, composed of Democrats of sufficient honesty and intelligence; to think and act for them-selves, and who will have no object in view but the welfare of the party. If the convention is composed of the right kind of material, it cannot fail placing in nomination a ticket that will give entire satisfaction to the true Democracy of the county. Local and side issues should be merged for the present at least, in the determination to crush Know-Nothingism. We say then, Demo crats, attend the delegate elections, and exert your atmost to promote the best interests of the party.

#### Ancient and Modern Know-Nothingism Compared.

In examining the offerings and complaints the ancient and modern Know-Nothings, we find a great similarity between them, so much so, that a perfect identity exists almost, except the change of names and dates.

To the old line Whigs, they offer the abandonment of every time honored reminiscence under which they have rallied in bygone days. They wish them to slur, slightly over the recollection' etly after Kenneth Raynor, William F. Johnston, or Gardner of Massachusetts. They offer to them the extermination of religious liberty, as a boots for their conservatism, and the teachings of their ancient patriotic leaders.

To the Democratic party, they offer a victory to be gained, "by the base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of Samuel," by foregoing every principle that would not only destroy their selfrespect as men, but as patriots. They wish them to abandon all their predilections for their country and her constitution. To ababdon hold and manly discussion, and Cataline like, adopt midnight orgies and secret oaths: To abandon freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of action, and take all these as they may be doled out to them, by some profligate instructor in their

To the emigrant, they "offer the word of prothise to the ear, but break it to the hope." They offer them citizenship, mutilated, marked, cropped and stinted. They offer them freedom from to these facts for the purpose of convincing them the tyranny of menarchs, to be trampled on by ped and stinted. They offer them freedom from mobs. In fine they offer to the emigrant, slavery. and to the settler, exile.

To the Catholic they offer tolerstien in theory. mean and dastardly oligarchy in reality.

These are the substitutes they offer, for the glo rious republicanism that has made the American honored at home, and respected abroad, so much so, that an American citizen had the same charm attached to it, that the Roman citizen had in the days of Jugurtha. But it is already slightly tarnished in the eyes of the civilized world. by the apathy of the patriotic people in not crushing sooner these conspirators.

What excuse is there in this country, for Know Nothingism? None, except the excuse common to all traitors and conspirators. The same causes of complaint that Cataline had in his republic, the same that Benedict Arnold had. We are forcibly reminded of the similarity of the Cataline party, and our Know-Nothing party, at the present time. That party flourished in the republic of Rome, sixty-two years before the birth of Christ. and bears a most striking resemblance in form

lie, of men of desperate fortunes, broken down ing will discharge it.

politicians, who thought the favors of the Comdebts, dishonors and impeachments. That they with wine, mixed with human blood, and handed it round to them, and thus they became members

After their admission into the order, things went on swimmingly for some time, until a profligate member by the name of Quintus Curius revealed the secret, in boasting to his mistress, a lady by the name of Fulvia, with whom he had an intrigue, what large presents he would be able to make her when his party would get into power. She unfolded the whole thing, and put the people on their guard about these conspirators. That party was put down shortly after, although it had to be done at the point of the sword. These matters are fairly quoted, and are known to every ne who is familiar with the history of those imes. Although it is over nineteen hundred years since, there is hardly one single idea in the Know Nothing platform, that Cataline and his nen had not in theirs. And he and his followers were the Know-Nothings of that republic.

Benedict Arnold was a brave and ineritorious officer for sometime, in the American army, but he became proffigate, extravagant and discontented, and adopted all the feelings, and habits, and sayings of the Know-Nothings of the present day. So we find there is no new ideas in this party. We can show without any fear of successful contradiction, that their platform, their grievances, their amendments and their mummery, were common to political traitors and malefactors for the last two thousand years.

# Pennsylvania Democracy.

There can be no doubt, that the star of Know-Nothingism in this State, is already on the wane, and the Democracy will find it an easy matter to triumph this fall, if they present an unbroken front to the enemy. A party like the new order, that is held together by the adhesive power of plunder, and whose leaders e all office seeking demagogues, the rejected of all parties, carries the elements of its own destruction in its bosom, and can expect nothing but an ephemeral existence. Know-Nothingism is evidently destined to run the same career in this State, that Antimasonry did. Most of our readers will recollect that in 1885, the Antimasonic party which had been recently ushered into existence, elected Joseph Ritner Governor, that they attempted to re-elect him 1838, but failed, and that was the last that with Know-Nothingism, if the Democracy exhibit the same spirit in the present campaign, they did in 1838. In Philadelphia where Know-Nothingism achieved its earliest triumph, its forces are constantly growing beautifully less, and no man who desires to maintain a respectable position in society, is willing to avow any connection with it. Since the adjournment in a row, of the State Council at Reading, it is darkly hinted by the knowing ones, that instead of harmony and good feeling presiding in the local councils, the Pope is almost entirely neglected, and their time is taken up in personal abuse, and stormy reproaches of each other. Too many of the order have a hankering after the flesh pots for all to be satisfied, all cannot be cantlidates for office, many will be disappointed; consequently anger, jealousy and disaffection will be the result.

We alluded last week to the latest dodge of the Know Nothings in this State. They now propose to initiate Protestant foreigners, who have been in this country at least twenty-one years. This affords a strong and convincing proof, that there is something "rotten in Denmark," and that the fraternity feel the necessity of adopting a desperof their Clays, and their Websters, and grope qui- ate remedy, in order to prop up their rotten and sinking cause. But Samuel, it wont take. Protestant foreigners after all the abuse von have heaped upon them, will not allow themselves to be induced by such a transparent sham, to become your "hewers of wood and drawers of water." they know too well that they would be compelled to do all your dirty work and receive none of the spoils. Samuel, the days of your rejoicing are over, the loaves and fishes are fast receding from your longing gaze, the sober second thought of the people is beginning to pronounce you a traitor, a cowardly sculking scoundrel, afraid to com out into the light of day, and encounter hones men's gaze; and gentlemen like Mr. Pollock, that you elevated to power last fall, and who look to you for protection, perceiving that the fide is setting in against you, are already beginning to exclaim, " farewell, a long farewell, to all our great-

We trust our Democratic friends will not mis understand us so far, as to suppose that we allude Our object is to arouse them to additional activity and zeal, in the good cause. Our opponents by no means intend to resign their hold in this State persecution in practice. A republic on paper, a without a struggle, and if we do not effect a thorough and efficient organization in every county in the Commonwealth, and select honest, intelli upfight men as our candidates, in spite of all the advantages in our favor, we may be defeated. We have certainly been fortunate in the selection of a standard bearer. The nomination of Arnold Plumer, has been ratified by the Democracy in every section of the State with acclamation. He is evidently the man for the crisis. Throughout a long and active life, he has always been remark able for his sterling honesty, and unyielding adherence to the men and measures of the Democratic party. He is a thorough business man, and his abilities and experience, emineritly qualify him for discharging the important and responsible duties of the office of Canal Commissioner. With a county ticket composed of honest, upright Demo crats, we are confident the mountain Democrac will feel like going into the contest with energy and zeal. Remember Democrats: that you can At that time a party was formed in the repub- Saturday next, who know their duty and know.

On the afternoon of Tuesday of last week, an Cataline made them a speech, in which he extelled their bravery, their virtue, and their love of not arrived at her son's. Immediate search and country, and enumerated the grievances they lainquiry was made, but nothing could be ascertainbored under. That they had lost their liberty, ed concerning her. The neighbors immediately that all power, honors and riches, were in the hands of other men, and left nothing for them but debts, dishonors and impeachments. That they success, until the afternoon of Sunday, when her should Romanize Rome, (as our men wish to Americanize American). After a long speech to this effect, he administered to them an oath of secreey and fidefity. He then filled a large bowl attempted to cross the fence, but had not sufficient strength to accomplish the act. It appears that the road over which she had to travel in going to her son's, passes through a dense forest, that she had strayed off the road, and becoming bewildered, wandered on until exhausted by hunger and fatigue, she laid her down and in this desolate and melancholy condition died. Her remains were interred in the Bethal burying ground.

## St. Francis' Academy.

We neglected last week, to notice the exhibition which came off at St. Francis' Academy, at Lo retto, on the 17th inst. We were not a little pleased at the manner in which our young friends
Steele, Christey, Clarke, Righam, and in short, all
who had "a part to act," acquitted themselves.
All present expressed themselves delighted with
the exercises, which consisted of original addresses, dialogues, &c., and we certainly left with the firm conviction; that this is one of the best institutions for obtaining a useful education in Westerh Pennsylvania.

#### State Central Committee.

The President of the Democratic State Convention has appointed the following Democratic State Central Committee.

JAMES F. JOHNSON, Philadelphia, Chairman, Joel B. Danner, Adams County. John B. Guthrie, Allegheny County. Thomas Cunningham, Beaver County. George Bruckman, Berks County. William Gray Murray, Blair County. Franklin Vansant, Bucks County Thomas A. Maguire, Cambria County. John Rutter, Chester County.

George Scott, Columbia County. John Stuart, Cumberland County. Henry Porter, Dauphin County. Andrew Hopkins, " " Jacob Ziegler, John Rowe, Franklin County. Charles A. Black, Green County. M. K. Boyer, Jefferson County. Andrew Parker, Juniata County. James L. Reynolds, Lancaster County. Nelson Weiser, Lehigh County. John Weidman, Lebanon County, George P. Steele, Luzerne County. H. B. Packer, Lycoming County. James Burns, Mifflin County. George R. Barrett, Clearfield County. J. D. Withington, Northumberland County. James R. Ludlow, Philadelphia City and Co. John Robbins, Jr., Horn R. Kneas, G. G. Wescott, H. A. Gildea, Bernard Reilly, Schuylkill County. F. W. Hubbell, Wayne County. David F. Williams, York County.

# Post Office Robbery --- Rascality and Elope ment of a Married Man.

For some time past, suspicion has rested in the minds of the people residing in the vicinity of Richmond, in this county, that there was something rotten in the management of the Post office at that place. Several letters that had been mailed there, containing money, lever reached their places of destination, and others that did reach the persons of whom they were addressed, bore evidence of having been opened and re-scaled; Several weeks ago, a foung man by the name of Smith, in the employ of the Postmister, and who sometimes had the charge of the mails, flourished several \$100 bills about the village, and as his wages were not sufficiently high to enable him to support his family and lay by money, he was at once suspected of being the thief. These suspicions soon reached his ears, when he made secret arrangements to leave for "parts unknown." Telling his wife he was obliged to be absent for a day or two, he went over to Plainfield township, and induced a young girl to whom he had been paying his addresses for some time, to run away with him, and the pair left, it is thought for the West. We understand that Smith wrote back from some point on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, confessing that he had robbed the mail. and saying that there was no use in any one for lowing him, as he could never be caught. It is to be hoped that the scoundrel will be disappointed in his expectations, and that he will be captured and punished as his villainy deserves. The young lady who cloped with him was of respectable family, and bore a good reputation, - East

Know-Nothingism in South Carolina.-The South Carolina Know-Nothings, at their recent celebration of the anniversary of American Indeendence, in Whippy Swamp, Prince Willian's Parish, responded, with three times three, to the following, which was among the regular toasts of

The late Know-Nothing Contention at Philadd-phia—Their platform is artfully constructed to catch the South; but we must not forget that nei-ther platform or principle bind the North. The order took its rise on the rendition of the fugitive order took its rise on the rendition of the fugits slave, Burns. The active support which the vunteer companies, composed of adopted citizer gave on that occasion to the law and the constitution of the country, speedily led to their disban ment by the Governor of Massachusetts. Whold that the law-abiding foreigners, who contact our country, are far truer allies to the Southean the native-born, higher-law uncornents, with persecute both them and us.

In the Know Something Convent Reaveland, a despatch was received from the Know-Nothing Convention in Philadelable, an-

"The north defeated! The pro-slavery plat-form adopted!! Thirteen States withdrawn!!! God eternally damu slavery and doughfacism! !!! It was received with tremendous shouts

It is a curious and noticeable fact in the history of legislation, that sumptuary laws, conflicting with the privileges and natural rights of citizens, though often placed upon the statute book, have criticism. Such laws have never been successfully enforced, except against those who were too rights; while the rich and influential have found no difficulty in establishing an immunity under them. Thus, in effect, they stand obnexious to them. Thus, in effect, they stand obnoxious to the gravest objections, as the most unequal and oppressive description of class legislation. Furth-ermore, the principle of prohibition operate to the special prejudice of that portion of the community whose means of enjoyment, as well as of self-profection, are limited; inasmuch as it proscribes a species of property which is necuniarily within the reach of al! classes, and which, from time im memorial, has been practically acknowledged among all classes, as one of "the blessings of life." It denies to the poor man one of the few luxuri which home industry and enterprise has placed at his command, while the man who is rich enough to patronize foreign producers, and to purchase an imported package which has paid an impost duty of one hundred per cent. may indulge to his heart's content, and set all prohibitive laws at defiance. It gives to the vinyards of France and Spain, the breweries of Germany and Great Brit-ain, and the distilleries of Holland and the West

American policy! The natural right to enjoy and traffic in what ever is desirable or sanctioned by popular usage, though pre-eminently a republican privilege, is not exclusively the boon of free institutions. It has generally been recognized by the most arbitrary of imperial rulers, and its occasional violation has shaken thrones and empires no less than it has agitated several States of this republic. Even in the days of our colonial dependence and discontent, the king and parliament of Great Britian did not go so far as to prohibit luxuries among us, but only to tax them; had they attempted the former, the popular indignation would have known no bounds, and the revolution been undoubtedly precipitated. An intelligent writer on this subject, in the Boston Post, pertinently

Indies, a monopoly of our home market, while the

native American who produces a case of sparkling

Catawba, or a cask of old Orchard, is shut out

from competition under the pains and penalties of

felony .- This according to the Know-Nothing

chusetts, Main and New Hampshire, is Native

Legislatures of Pennsylvania, New York, Massa-

The mother country herself furnishes us with The mother country herself furnishes us with notable examples of opposition to sumptuary regulations. Even the broken and crushed spirit of the subjects of a British Plantagenet, protected by no constitution but the judical precedents and usages derived from their Magna Charta, disdained to submit to a less humiliating sumptuary restriction than that embraced in the provisions of this republican (?) statute. When the haughty "maiden majesty" of England, in a fit of tyrannic caprice, undertook to cut down the ruffs and shorten the swords of the ladies and gentlemen of her realm, the execution of her mandate elicited only murmurs and remonstrance while confined to the tradesmen and lower class; but when Masters Jasper Kevering and Anthony Frimbly, sta-tioned at Smithfield Bars, with their official shears and metre, undertook to break the sword of London alderman, and curtail the fair proportions of the Mechlin lace ruff of his aristocratic daughter, these myrmidons of the crown were met by open defiance. The honorable gentleman not very gently rapped the representative of Elizabeth over the head, while Mistress Rebecca Parley tore off her collar and flung it in his face, charg him to tell the Queen that the ladies of her rehad rights as well as her male subjects, of which they had no idea of being deprived. Seeing all perogative thus endangered, the wealth and chiv-alry of England made common cause in asserting and defending their natural sumptuary rights against this unwarrantable assumption of power

It remains to be seen if the sovereign people of Pennsylvania, with a constitution of their own framing, are more abject and servile in submitting to the encroachments of arbitrary power, on the part of their own public servants, than were the English three centuries ago, in regard to a similar sumption on the part of a sovereign who ruled not by their own election or sufferance, but abso lutely "by the grace of God."-Philadelphia

AMERICANS AT THE BRITISH COURT. -Ex-Presdent Filmore and Ex-President Van Buren were ecently presented to Queen Victoria, also a large party of citizens. The Court Journal alluding to the subject, says :-

"The presence of an ex-President of the United States at our court, is an event which deserves assing note. Mr. Filmore looks even a younger man than Mr. Buchanan the American Minister his hair is not so white, nor is there any appearance of baldness. He seems apparently about fifty-eight, is smaller in stature than the minister, out with as handsome and intellectual a countenance. It is amusing to see the sang froid with which the former chief of the powerful government is treated by the officers of one of his succes nors. The republican principal in this matter is no fiction, and the ex-President has really and actually become nothing more than an American citiwith much consideration at Court, and with great distinction by the ministers. At the brilliant mblies of Viscountess Palmerston and the Countess of Clarenden there is no doubt the ex-President will be the personage of the day.

When presented to Her Majesty Mr. Filmore

wore a plain full dress spit."

Fev. Johnson introduced a feature into the deoate at Springfield not put down in the programme. He stated that there were many innocent and well-meaning people in the country who believed that there was still a Whig party, and that it was not yet defanct in Tennessee; but that there might be no mistake, and that more might deprive themselves with the idea that in voting for Col. Gentry they were voting as Whigs, for a representative of Whig principles, he would call upon his competitor to state whether the Whig party will in the land of the living or not, and he

Gon. Cass' Last Address

Gen. Cass presided at the celebration of se 4th, in Detroit, and introducing the ora-or, made a brief and eloquent speech. We give the following extracts:-

"This national jubilee has its duties, as well as its pleasures. The it is a season for enjoyment, it should not the less be a season for reflection. The millions of freemen, it brings together, while they may interchange congratulations, should also interchange firm resolutions of conciliation, and moderation. Forever be it devoted to generous sentiments Forever be it devoted to generous sentiments, to proud recollections, to inspiring hopes, and to patriotic assurances. I could not rise, upon this occasion, and in this place of my home, my home for forty years, bringing with them both joys and sorrows, and surrounded by my friends and neighbors, without avowing the deep interest I feel in the perpetuation of this glorious confederation, and of the free, and equal institutions it secures to them. Born during the war of Independence, I am among the few surviving links which connect the men of the Revolution, with the generation now upon the theatre links which connect the men of the Revolution, with the generation now upon the theatre of action. Many of the distinguished patriots of our heroic age, I have seen, and some I have known, and it is among the most grateful recollections of my life, that I have seen him, whose name I need not name, for it is in your hearts, and upon your lips, the Hero-Patriot, who first led our armies to victors and then suided our councils to stability tory, and then guided our councils to stability and prosperity. The fruits of his labor, he left to his Country. His example belongs to the world. For two-thirds of a century, this government of freedom and law, has secured to its people, individually and collectively, a greater measure of prosperity than was ever before meted out by political institutions, to descendents of Adam. It has protected me from external aggression, from internal violence, and by its noble equality, joined to the undeserved favor of my fellow-citizens, it has opened to me positions of public honor, and tory, and then guided our councils to stability opened to me positions of public honor, and confidence to which the circumstances of my youth, gave me no right to look forward, and which my brightest day-dreams, that sometimes came to soften the harsh asperities of a frontier struggle, never presented even to my imagination. And what it has done for me, it has offered to all. Well then may I be proud to acknowledge the hold it possesses apon my gratitude, and affections, and the intensity of the feeling of attachment with which I treasure it in my heart. My personal interest in it indeed, is passing away. Of that I am sufficiently warned by the long period during which I have received its proection. But I pray not the Providence of God, my connection with it shall be dissolved, with the dissolution of all earthly ties, I can leave to those who are dearest to me, no legacy more precious, than their share in its enjoyment.

The People vs. the Aristocracy.

[From the London Correspondence Boston Post. Rotton Row, the favorite aristocratic drive of the aristocracy in Hyde Park, was witness of a curious affair last Sunday afternoon. Usually, as the lordly occupants of the coronothing is to be seen beyond the slopes green stretching away through the old oaks on one side, and a few pleasure boats floating along the meandering Serpentine on the oth-er, with the exceptions of a casual pedestrian enjoying the pure air of the early snamer, or a student poring over his book beneath the shade. In fact, while St. James', Regent's, and Victoria parks are usually thronged with the middling and lower classes on Sundays, Hyde Park rarely witnesses the intrusion of any body below the rank of a gentlemen or lady. Last Sunday on the contrary, as the carriages began to enter the park, Rotton Row was found to be lined its whole length, which is more than a mile and a half, with a dense crowd of people The first carriage which entered was the marquis of Westmin-ster's, and its occupants were immediately assailed by an uproar of screams, shouts, yells and groans, such as would have delighted the ears of a North American Indian, and among which the only words distinctly caught were "Go to church, go to church," from one end of the line to the other. The next carriage was saluted in the same manner, and the next, and next, until some sixty or and the next, and next, until some sixty or more carriages had entered; those following being by this time warned of what was taking place declining to proceed. The police were in too small body to do more than to assist many of the ladies who were obliged to alight and make their escape, and to aid in stopping the runaway horses. The whole scene lasted about an hour, long enough to convince the members of parliament that if they attempted to legislate away the right of the poorer lasses to buy their bresd and meat on Sunday, it would be wise also to introduce a lause to prevent the aristocracy from taking heir usual ride to get up an appetite to cat

The great prejudice always existing in the The great prejudice always existing in the lower classes towards the upper here has been much embittered by what is called Sunday legislation. The Sunday beer bill of last year, preventing innkeepers from furnishing refreshments to persons not travelers, was regarded as oppressive—and the recent Sunday trading bill, looking to the closing of all shops during Sunday, even to those butches. hops during Sunday, even to those and bakers, is even more unpopular. Any one taking a walk through the streets of Lon-don about the time that morning service in the churches and chapels cuds, will see num-bers of men, women and children issuing from the bakers' shops, carrying little roasts of meat with potatoes baked beneath, or from of meat with potatoes baked beneath, or from the beer shops with pots of ale and porter. Fellowing any of the parties so burdened, he would see families, who rarely have a moment for social converse during the week, assem-bled round their humble boards, cultivating the domestic affections. On inquiry, he would learn that the attendence of a couple of bakers' lads and a couple of Japanese en-abled some twenty or thirty families to enjoy their Sunday dinner without the trouble of cooking it. The labor of three or four men for a few hours enable a bundred and fifty persons to rest on the Sabbath. Now the persons to rest on the Sabbath. Now the Sunday trading bill strikes at the root of all this, and is with reason resented by the laboring classes. Even to these most interested in promoting Sabbath observance, it must be evident, that to render that illegal on Sunday hich is impossible or unattainable on Satur-ay, is absurd. Wages are paid to work day, is absurd. Wages are paid to work-men too late on Saturday night to render it possible to make suitable purchases that night, and the laborer's wife goes to market on Sun-day. The proposal to make this illegal seems to them to interfere with the very possibilities of existence, and is accordingly res

Gleanings from Foreign Papers orrespondence of the London Times

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, June 28 Captain Lyons, R. N., of the Miranda, son of admiral Sif E. Lyons, expired on the night of the 23d, in consequence of the wound received in the attack of the 18th. He was struck by a shot or a piece of shell, and the calf of his leg was almost destroyed. Amputation was, unfortunately, not resorted to in the first instance, and when he arrived at Therapia it was too late for such an operation. Capt. Lyons had the reputation of being a most gallant officer. He commanded the expedition to the White Sea last year, and inflicted severe loss on the enemy with his little force. Within the last few weeks he had penetrated far into the Sea of Azoff, and rendered good service in the destruction of the stores accumulated there. With Admiral Lyons will rest the melanchely duty of filling up the Post Captaincy vacant by the death of ais son. LOSS OF LIFE IN THE WAR.

The progress of science and civilization does not seem to have rendered war less bloody than of yore, or even to have diminished the contingent losses by exposure and disease. When it is estated that in the wars of the When it is stated that in the wars of the French Republic and Empire 6,000,000 men were lost to Eugope, the first feeling is one of incredulity; but, if we may judge by the events of the past eighteen months, the present struggle is destined to exceed all that have gone before in the wide spread destruction which it will cause. From an authority which there is every reason to trust. I learn that the Turkish Empire has lost 130,000 men since the declaration of war in the Autum of 1853. The French have since their arrival in the The French have since their arrival in the East lost 70,000, dead or invalided; while the British have suffered to the extent of 28,000. Although Austria has not been at war, yet her occupation of the provinces and the for-mation of immense camps, which are always more or less unbealthy, have cost her no slight diminution of force.

But, putting aside the neutral Powers, the Allies, French, British and Turks, appear to have lost 230,000 men. The loss of the Russians was stated by Lord Lansdowne to be also 230,000, but there is reason to believe that this calculation is below the truth. Taking into account the mortality on board the ships of-war and transports, and among the laborers of different kind attached to the armies, of whom there are some thousands in the Crimes. it may be assumed that from 500,000 to 600, 000 men have perished or become invalided since the commencement of the war. And yet it cannot be said that there have been many bloody battles, or indeed any fighting on the scale of the gigantic contests which marked the wars of the French empire. When operations are conducted on a larger field we must expect still greater losses, and be prepared for supplying reinforcements in greater numbers and with greater regularity than has as yet been thought necessary.

THE CLIMATE IN TURKEY. The Turkish Contingent now numbers 6000 men in its camp near Domus-dere. The place was chosen for its healthiness, the printrees, which are supposed to exhale noxious vapors prejudicial to health in such a climate as this, but the great heat of the situation more than counterbalances my advantages. The thermometer stands at 110 deg, in the shade so far as there is any shade for it to stand in, the only covering being the scorched and shrunken canvass of the tents. The other day an unfortunate man fell down from a sunstroke, while walking a few yards from tent to tent, and has been in a dangerous state ever since. The panting oxen whi the arabas sink down from fatigue and thirst, on arriving from Bujukdere or Mashlak. All the defences against heat which the officers have added to their various head-dresses are unavailing to prevent headache and sickness Indeed, in the neighborhood of Constantinople, with its southerly wind and scorehing sun, is is somewhat dangerous to take much exercise during the middle of the day CHOLERA IN THE CAMP.

Cholera declared itself in camp a week ago On the 23d ten men and one officer, Capt Milligan, died, and the disease is said to be on the increase. Some desertions have taken place, principally induced by fear of cholera; but the reports spread to the effect that the men are discontented, and that the command of British officers is not popular, have no foundation

Tumbling to Pieces.

The Know-Nothing Party, says the North American, is in a curiously split up condition, in consequence of the proceedings of the last National Convention. The Louisiana branch of the order has disavowed all connection with the National Council and repudiated the Catholie plank of its platform. The State Councils of Maine, Vermont, Massachuretts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Illinois have rejected the national platform, and most of them have made creeds of their own, differing essentially from the general one, not only in reference to slavery but to other questions. In New England and the West the seceeders have liberalized their principles so as to in-clude many classes of naturalized citizens. In some cases also the opposition to Catholics has been softened down to an opposition against all ecclesiastical despotism. In Vermont the organization has been thrown open, assumed the name of the American party, and declared against the extension of slavery. There are scarcely two of these northern platforms alike. In New Jersy no State action has yet been had, but all the Councils of Trenton and Newark have rejected the national creed, and de-clared in favor of the restoration of the Missouri compromise. In Pennsylvania, a por-tion of the Councils, attached to the national platform have bolted since the action at Read platform have bolted since the action at Reading, and organized a new State body, which, by the way, has a majority in the Executive Council of the party in Philadelphia. Two of the secoders were from Montgomery county, and of these one has since been repudiated by the Council here represented, that of the upper Ward of Norristown, which, as the Herald tells us, has approved of the State action, and depended the national platform. ction, and denounced the national What is the exact condition of things.

THE DIFFERENCE.—When a man of foreign birth becomes a citizen of the United States he takes an oath to support the Constitution. When one who is an American by birth joins the Know-Nothings he takes an oath to oppose that Constitution. This is the difference between them. As obedience to the Constitution and laws is the first duty of an American citizen, let us ask which of the two is, in spirit, the best American, and fit test to rule America?