Democrat and Sentinel IENRY C. DEVINE WAITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors. WEDNEEDAY MORNING:::::::AUGUST EBENSBURG.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER. HON. ARNOLD PLUMER. OF VENANGO COUNTY. FOR ASSEMBLY, GEORGE N. SMITH, of Johnstown, ject to the decision of the District Conference.] FOR SHERIPF. JAMES MYERS, of Ebensburg. FOR CORONER. ISAAC TEETER, of Conemaugh. FOR TREASURER. CHARLES D. MURRAY, of Cambria. HENRY RAGER, of Jackson. ROBERT MCCOMBIE, of Carroll.

FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR, JACOB FROMHEISER, of Johnstown.

BO-Geo. A. Crofas, No. 73 South Fourth Street bove Walnut, Philadelphia, is our authorized gent to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper.

A Calm after a Storm.

There has not been for a long time in the history of the politics of this county, such a complete caim, as there has been 'since the nominations To say the least of our Convention, it was composed of the very best men the county could produce, and if they were not as brilliant as those of other counties, they were the best our market could afford. They selected a ticket regardless of anything else, but the integrity of the party and the purity of its principles. To say that it pleases everybody, is saying too much, but that it is the best that could be made under all the circumstances, is conceded by a vast majority of the democrats of the county. It does not please the Know-Nothings, nor indeed, was it intended to please em. There is no man on that ticket, who does not detest and despise that order, with a most landable cordiality, and who has not always been free in avowing those sentiments. Hence, the order feels displeased and sore at the nominations. It is premature, however, to say much about the ersons that compose our ticket. We know not who their competitors are yet. The Whigs are about to hold an adjourned Convention, and the Nichts Wisers may, or may not have made their nominations in their councils yet. It is said, and on, that they hav their ticket already balloted for in their dens. It is also said, that their nominee for Assembly is George S. King, Dr. Kern for Sheriff, A. C. Mullin for Treasurer. If such be the fact, we think that those men are by no means invincible. They have not all like Achilles been dipped in the river Styx, and invulnerable only in the heel. Indeed they are vulnerable in every vital part from the head to the heel. George S. King is full of frailty, he has no redeening political trait about him to culear him to the Whig or even the Temperance party. He was elected as a Whig and became a Know-Nothing, he was expected by a great portion of the Whig party in the North and middle of the county, to have some little regard for then as constituents; but no, he was at home in no one measure of that party. In all the secret caucuses of the Know-Nothings, there was George to be found in their midst trading and trafficking for votes for his new county. It is said again by others, that William H. Gardner of Jefferson, i the nominee of the councils for Assembly, and that a man by the name of John Roberts, of Con emangh, is their man for Sheriff. We are unwilling todisturb the calm that now exists in the political horizon, by saying any thing about these men until they get out of the councils and become public property. Then we will hold ourselves in readiness to make some strictures on them, and on the orthodoxy of the councils, that gave them to the public. Men may have superior claims on these lodges for their fealty to these ignoble bands, and by that means receive their nom-ination, but the mass of the people whose interests are at stake in the selection of public officers, will not consider their claims enhanced very much, by being of a superior brand in these lodges. We can afford to sit quictly, and await patiently till the campaign is fairly opened.

Governo: Reeder.

The removal of Gove-nor Reeder appears to be uite a God send to the Abolition and Knowthing press of the country. They were entirely out of fuel. Their fires burned but dimly. The independence and manliness exhibited by the President in removing fram onice many of their order, his untiring hestility seconds them, created a deadly feeling of revenge within their bosoms Their pent up wrath waited impatiently for an opportunity, and the moment that opportunity presented itself their mad howlings broke forth. dectings were called-inflamatory speeches deliv-red-the great moguls of the order, glad to have an opportunity of belching forth their foul slime, worked off their bile amidst the howlings and cheers of the ignoramuses who blindly follow them. The large dogs of the press are making igorous efforts to bite, while the smaller curs are toing their barkings. Were these all who were oud on the subject we should pass the matter wer silently, hoping that the relief given to their tomachs by this emetic would produce a healthier tone, but unfortunately some of the Democratic resses are equally severe on the subject." Without vaiting for the President's reasons for the re-moval, without taking into consideration what causes there may be for that removal, they come out with tirades of abuse. Now is this fair? Is it manly? The President took time to consider on the matter. He weighed things well, and we venture the prediction that he will be sustained eventually when people reason on the subject. No man will deny that Gov. Reeder, as an individual and a private citizen, had the same right to invest

his money in land speculations as any other private citizen. But if he took advantage of his poition as Governor, and the patronage which that position gave him; if he prostituted his position to self agrandisement, and by so doing forfeited that confidence and respect which it was necessary for him to have, in order to fulfil his office as Governor, why should he be retained? Why forced on the people and legislature of that territory ? Public opinion in the North has to a certain extent, been created through the medium of false reports. The statements which have generally found their way into the papers, have been manufactured for the purpose. In such cases gen-erally "distance lends enchantment to the view." Now we do not wish to condemn Gov. Reeder, nor will we condemn the President unheard. We wait for future developments, and ask our breth ren of the press to do the same, and when the matter is fairly before the people let justice be

Foreign Abuse.

done

Some scientific men, and many traveling vaga onds from Europe, whilst perigrinating the United States, and receiving from our citizens that kindness which the Lord has enjoined should be manifested towards " strangers in a strange land," have abused the good offices of our people-sneered at our in-titutions-contemned our Government -and affected to despise our race. In most instances, these retailers of slang had been gorged to the throat with the meal of America. But they took care not to manifest their malignity until they had been wafted to their homes, and when the and the breakers of an ocean interve between them and those they had vilified. Without pausing to enumerate the many instances afforded by England and France, which have furnished abundant material for traveling defame of national hospitality throughout the world, we will restrict ourselves for the present to the unpleasing task of dissecting a beast in breeches, who angs out the sign of Dellocqueville, who hails from France, and who has written upon the " Democracy of America." His work, contains four hundred and four pages; in four of which, we aver, there are more audacious lies fulminated, than would be sufficient to supply a text to accommodate the libelling propensities of four thousand lesser lights of defamation. With this complimentary notice, we fling out the following pleasant extracts from DeTocqueville, which hould be read and remembered.

The Pledge. We this week publish the pledge prepared by the County Committee, and signed by our candi-date for the Legislature, our candidate for Sheriff, and our candidate for County Treasurer. They are now fairly before the public, and we can go into their support with a right good will. We have not time for much comments this week, as we were going to press when we received this doc-ument. We will hereafter say more on this subject, and endeavour to do those gentlemen that justice in our columns that their merit deserves. There has not been time to hear from the other candidates yet, but we have no doubt all will be right with

regard to their pledge. Having been nominated by the Democrati County Convention for a seat in the next Legisla County Convention for a seat in the next Legisla-ture, in compliance with a resolution adopted by said Convention, I do hereby pledge myself to the County Committee, that I have not been, am not now, and do not intend to become a member of any secret political organization, whether known by the name of Know-Nothings, or that of any other; and that in my official capacity, I will not vote for, or support any person who is known, or even suspected of being a member of such secret political organization. Further, that I have not been the advocate of the election of Simon Camer-on to the United States Sanata sinces the publicabeen the advocate of the election of Simon Camer-on to the United States Senate, since the publica-tion of the Kirkpatrick latter, and in the event of my election, will carry out the instructions of the Convention in favor of the Elon. Henry D. Foster. Further, that I will also carry out the instructions of the Convention relative to the division of the County, and will oppose the same. And also, for the repeal of the "Jug Law," and the restoration of the three mill tax. G. NELSON SMITH.

G. NELSON SMITH.

Having been nominated by the Democratic County Convention as a candidate for Sheriff, in compliance with a resolution adopted by said Convention, I do hereby pledge myself to the County Committee, that I have not been, am not now, and do not intend to become a member of any secret political organization, whether known by the name of Know-Nothings or that of any other, and that I will not vote for, or support any person who is known or even suspected, of being a member of such secret political organization. Further, that I have not been the advocate of the election of Simon Cameron to the United States election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, since the publication of the "Kirkpatrick letter," and I give my adhesion to the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

JAMES MYERS.

Having been nominated by the Democratic County Convention as a candidate for Treasurer, In compliance with a resolution adopted by said Convention, I do hereby pledge myself to the County Committee, that I have not been, am not now, and do not intend to become a member of any secret political organization, whether knowe by the name of Know-Nothings or that of any other; and that I will not vote for, or support any person who is known or even suspected, of being a member of such secret political organization. Further, that I have not been the advocate of the the election of Simon Cameron to the United States Senate, since the publication of the "Kirk-patrick letter," and I give my adhesion to the resolutions adopted by the Convention. CHARLES D. MURRAT. CHARLES D. MURRAY.

Hear Both Sides-A Letter from the Rev. H J. Breekenridge.

TThe Rev. R. J. Breckenridge, of Ky., has addressed a letter to the Hon. Charles Sumner, of

From the Rock Islander. The New Personation.

Our readers well know with what inten sm. We regard it as by far the most dagerous party which has ever sprung up up on American soil. We feel assured that if ver it gains extended and permanent power, the Star of this Union will set amidst the mult of civil strife, and perchance in a sea of blood. Its influence is already most disastrons. A few days ago we met with a staunch Protestant gentleman, residing in a county in a distant State, where the Catholic and Protestant population is about equal. He described to us, the rending of the old ties of fraternity, which once bound all classes and sects in common brotherhood, as most mourn-ful. Friends are arrayed against friends, rel-

atives against relatives, father against son, and brother against brother. An atmosphere of jealonsy locates every locality. Men know not whom they can trust. Catholics and Protestants no longer greet each other as friends, with warm and open hearts, but eye each other with suspicion and painful distrust. The community is no longer one, in feeling, but is divided into two hostile camps. It is as if some moral Upas had cast its withering shade over the land.

But we had not intended to speak of this But we had not intended to speak of this. We had wished to call the attention to the system of proscription which is in too many localitics practised by those members of the new party whose hearts are most fully posses-sed by the foult fiend of intolerance. It is that of assailing all who cannot how the knee to their Baal, and who stand up manfully in defence of the good cause of Equal Rights. The Protestant who does so, is fortunate in-deed if he does not heas of himself being freedult denomed as unfit for and memory. freely denounced as unfit for, and unworthy of membership in any Reformed Church. And he is still more fortunate, if he holds any important station, if no effort is made to deprive him of it, because of his opinions. Of the former species of intolerance, examples are fresh in our memory, and we doubt not, in the memories of many of our readers. Of the latter, there has lately occured an instance so signal, and whose rebuke has been effectual, that we shall here nurrate it.

There are few who know much of the tory of the great Methodist denomination of the South, who have not heard of DR. Longstrength, he is one of the patriarchs, as he has been one of the pionneers, of the South-west-one of those who have made its moral wilderness to bloom and blosom as the rose. Admired for his eloquence and talents, belov-ed for his Christian charity, revered for his great services in the cause of the Redeemer, he is now, the honored President of a Missis-

sippi University. When the Order, with its secret and un lawful oaths, and "cavern tactics" first reared its horrid front in Mississippi, President Lososrazer felt it incumbent upon him to set his face against it. Profoundly conversant with political science, he felt that every acces-

MR. COBDEN .- This gentleman Las made

one of his fearless and eloquent speeches in the British Parliament, in which he denounthe British Parliament, in which he denoun-ces the government for not accepting the terms of peace proposed by Austria. He says it was a fatal mistake that will cost England much blood and treasure, and end without honor or advantage. The empire of Russia, he believes, cannot be humbled. He says, too, that the people are losing all confidence in their public men, and that the events and disasters of this way have "i used me" disasters of this war have "used up" every political character in England. He says the war is unpopular with the French people, and must become more so as fresh levies of men are called for; and that England has not over 30,000 effective British bayonets in the Crimea, and he adds:

"When you see the Emperor of Russia suing his ukases, and by one stroke of his pen ordering a levy of 250,000 men, do you think that you can carry on a successful con-test with him with 80,000 men, or that you can do without having an extraordinary levy of troops?". In conclusion he says :

"I look back with regret on the vote which I gave on the motion which changed Lord Derby's Government. I regret the result of that motion, for it has cost the country 100-000 000 of treasure and between 20,000 and 30,000 good lives. [Hear, hear.] Do not let us, then, be frightened by the threat of a change of Ministry; anything will be better than allowing the country to go drifting on in this war as it is doing, without any one hon-estly declaring to it the object of the war. [Hear, hear.] Does anybody profess to solve the mystery of what the war is carried on for? Is it to take Sebastopol? If it is, you must surround the place with 240,000 men, and starve the garrison out. Are you prepared to do that? Will you winter again in the Crimea, which I am told is now the talk in your camp? You had the opportunity of making peace, but the Government rejected the terms that were offered. You have estrang-ed the other Powers of Europe from you, and left yourselves without any other important ally than France. Under these circumstances I entreat the House to speak out its honest conviction. I see the danger that is before us in the loss of confidence in public men; and I only utter my own firm persuasion when I say that I look upon the noble Lord's (Lord J. Russell's) conduct as striking the heaviest blow that has ever yet been dealt at that confidence. [Hear, hear.] As I wish well to our representative system, I would earnestly exhort every member of this House who as pires to be a statesman sedulously to shun the course which the noble Lord, the member for London, has adopted in this momentous mat-

We make one other extract, where he speaks of the feeble mode of carrying on the war, and of the impossibility of taking Sebastopol.

"Until you invest Sebastopol, and besiege it according to the invariable rules of war, there is no chance of taking it. You know sion of a new man to a country, is an acces-sion to its strength and its treasure. Cher-ishing the most ardent faith in, and love for Mass. It is in reply to an Anti-Slavery discourse, as some time since delivered at Niblo's Theatre. who seek refuge in our Freedom, from Euro-rope that you are fighting for its liberties; neither do I think that the Germans, Swedes, the Danes, the Swiss, or others, will feel it as a compliment to be told so; but if you do act up these mighty pretensions, do you do act up these mighty pretensions, do not show your impotence, or use threats which you cannot carry out. I, as an advocate for peace, tell you that I think this war might have avoided, but I share with the rest of you the ridicule which is heaped on this country for the boast and braggadocio which in the end are attended by such humble perform-ances. We are like the Chinese, brandishing paper shields with tiger's heads on them. sounding songs, and blustering in the face of the world, and expecting it to be frightened at

Know-Nothing Eloquer

The Fredrick Chizen says that Mr. Steele from Virginia, one of the most accomplishes orntors of the great demonstration at Freder-ick, on the 16th instant, denominated the Know-Nothings of his own State (who voted for Mr. Wise) thus:

"They are doubly damned, deeply-dyed, hell begotten, God-forsaken, hydra-headed urebie-tongued, and cloven-footed, set of per-jured traitors, who if the earth was the fultreble-tongued, and cloven-footed, set of crum and the Heaven the lever, Almighty Power could not in a thousand years raise to the common level of culprits."

These Know-Nothings must be rather bad, as Mr. Steele surely knows them, heing one of the High Priests over the river apparently.

the High Priests over the river apparently. He, however, seemed to entertain just as bad an opinion of what he called "the lop-eared Dutch and the stinking Irish Paddies," and appeared, also, to be disgusted with the real native population, who according to his accounts, were sadly accessible to BRIDES of "half a load of fodder and THREE MONTHS" COW PASTURE.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer] The Negroes and Chase.

The Negroes and Casso. Two big, saucy negroes have taken the stump for the Chase Abolition ticket in the north-western counties of Ohio The Repub-lican alias Abolition Convention in Lorsine county, Ohio, passed the following resolution : "Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the colored people are enti-tled to have the elective franchise given them. In noticing these movements the Columbus Statesman wall semarks : Statesman well remarks :

"This is a proper preclude to the change to be proposed if the Fusion ticket should be successful-giving to negroes in Ohio the right of voting and eligibility to office - Yet the ruling wing of the party who will do this thing, if in power, are pledged to sbut out white Roman Catholics and white foreigners from the rights with which that party wish to invest the African."

AUSTRIA .- Austria has made a declaration to the Frankfort Diet on the state of affairs, of which the following passages are the mos important :

"The bonds of alliance (with the Western Powers) continue to exist, and in the eves of the Imperial Cabinet no change has taken place in the relations of the Allied Powers between themselves. The Emperor did not think that it was in the interest of his country to take up arms for the interpretation giv-en by France and Eegland to the Third Point."

" Resolved to persevere in the actual path." (that is to say, neutrality and meditation,) "Austria will invariably maintain the recognised basis for peace, (viz: the Four Points already abandoned by England and France.) She will support them, commensurately with the obligations she has contracted, with all her influence and all her force."

"A peace which would not assure the car-rying out of the Four Points of guarantee as defined at the Conference (By whom? By England and France, or by Austria and Russia ?] would not offer sufficient guarantees to Austria for the future tranquility of Europe. " Her troops will remain in the Principal-

The War in Europe.

(The siege of Sebastopol still continues, but judg-ing from the late intelligence from the seat of war, it will be a long time before the efforts of the Allies' will be crowned with success. Everything of late has gone in favor of the besieged, and the glory of Ahna, has been eclipsed by the disastrous result of the attack on the Mamelon tower. We think the time is not far distant, when the Allies will per dive that they have spent enough of blood and treasure in a fruitless undertaking, and that it is their true policy to raise the siege. It is almost impossible to ascertain the number of lives that have been lost since the commencement of the single. Thousands of gallant young men, who hit the shores of England and France with their breasts glowing with ambition, and hoping to refurn to their country and friends covered with fame and military glory, have found a soldiers grave in a foreign land.

"There shall they not-ambition's honor'd fools, Yes honor docks the turf that wraps their clay." This vain to attempt to conjecture, when the war will end, but we sincerely hope, for the sake f humanity, that the time will soon arrive,

Strong Language.

Some of the opposition journals, of Indiana, have been circulating a report that Gov. Wright of that State, when asked whether he would call an extra session of the Legislature, said, " he would see hell frozen over six feet thick before he would do so." Now although Gov. W, has nev-er denied the seport, we think that his genuine Democrative would have a think that his genuine would prevent him from us

"Page 287. " Freedom of opinion does not exist in the United States?"

He complains that "there is no public organ of infidelity in the United States!" He denoun-ces the majority of the people in terms varied and virulent. The "Empire of the majority"-The "Tyranny of the majority"-The "Despotiam of the majority" of the United States are among this traveling caitiffs discovered facts, upon which he chews the cud of satisfied malignity. Page 289, he " Deplores the mutability and the

gnorance of the Democracy."

Thus speaks this vapid Frenchman fresh on rereat from the " three days revolution" of Paris, Speaks, at a time when his own nation was convulsed with intestine broils, and boiling over with he concrete putridity of external peace.

From the foregoing extracts, it can be gleaned how much sympathy Americans owe to France as she is. When Cæsar conquered France, he described the inhabitants as animals, formed of a mixture of the Monkey and the Cat. The nation still retains these characteristics.

Cambria County Agricultural Society.

The Cambria County Agricultural Society wi hold their first annual exhibition and fair at this place some time in October next, the programm for which we publish on the first page of this week's paper. As full time and notice is given to enable all who may wish to enter into competition for the premiums, we hope for the credit of the county to see our farmers enter into the matter in county to see our infiners enter into the matter in earnest, and render the exhibition creditable to little Cambria. Let no one be detered from bring-ing any article from thinking it may not be wor-thy of exhibition, but 'et all do their best, and the result we feel assured will be satisfactory to all concerned. We direct the attention of our readers to the list of premiu

23 The dangers of Catholicism in Tennessee are thus noticed in the Chattanooga

"The Know-Nothings are calling upon the people of Tennessee to arouse, arm, and go forward to battle-to battle against what ?why, simply, against the three Catholic-churches that the census of 1850 gives as in Tennessee. What a grand spectacle 1 Be-hold! two thousand and eleven Protestant hold! two thousand and eleven Protestant churches are arrayed against three Catholic churches! What a smash!--and to put down these three Catholic churches! O. Tempora! What are we not coming to! Only think of the fight—two thousand and eleven Protest-ant churches and the outsiders: against three Catholie churches Will not the sun stand still to witness the coutest ?"

rest attention : Slavery, Mr. Sumner, is not a modern in

Slavery, Mr. Sumner, is not a modern institu-tion; it is as ancient as human society. And yet it is not a permanent institution, in the sense of being perpetuated in one particular race or coun-try. We have the sad advantage of being able to contemplate it in every age of the world, in every condition of severity, and in contact with every form of civilization. We ought, by this time, to be able to comprehend it. From this point of view I have two statements to make, both of which I form more more the year in accurate. The which I fear may appear to you inaccurate. The first is, that nothing concerning the structure of human society is more clearly established by the entire career of man on this earth, than that, in entire career of man on this earth, than that, in some form or other, the social subjugation of one part of every highly developed community to an-other part of it,—that is, servitude in some form or other, is absolutely inevitable; just so much as the existence of crime, or want, or sorrow. Let us bewail this as a badge of our fallen con-

Let us bewail this as a badge of our fallen con-dition; let us seek its constant amelioration, as one of our clearest duties; but let us respect truth, and justice, and honor, and good fath, in all our attempts. The second statement I have to make is, that the general condition of negro slavery in America, so far from being particularly direful and loathsome, as you represent it to be, is really, and indeed of necessity, in all respects mitigated and regulated after the pervading spirit of our Protestant civilization, and is gradually requiring a more endurable position, as the power of the Gospel gradually extends its influence, and as the Slave States gradually settle into the conviction that their duty obliges them to accept this insti-tution as a permanent part of their social system. I do not myself believe that servitude in this par-ticular form is, as an original question, either ne-cessary or desirable; and I am well convinced that in many of our Slave States it might be gradcessary or desirable; and I am well convinced that in many of our Slave States it might be grad-nally abolished, with great advantage; while in all of them it might be still further ameliorated, without regard to the question of its ultimate so-lution. Nor is it my opinion, that the permanent continuance of this servitude, in its present form, is possible,—though its endurance may be pro-tracted, and the methods of its termination ex-tremely diversified, over the immense are covered by it. Your duty and mine, Sir, as American philanthropists, each in his own sphere, is to ac-cept this great problem as we find it, and by all the means in our power, assist its final outworking, in a manner most compatible with the interests of in a manner most compatible with the interests of humanity, with the true progress and glory of our country, and with those internal principles of nature and of Providence which our puny efforts may in some degree assist, but are wholly impotent to control.

Mr. Breckenridge concludes by warmly urging fidelity to the Constitution and to the Union. He

says: "As to Slavery, it is a question about w men may differ, according to the necessity of their condition and the point of view from which they consider it. But the cordial and indissoluble Union of these States is a matter concerning who no American who has a true heart in his bo can possibly have but one opinion-no purpose if there be one political duty common to us all and transcendently clear and binding, it is tha we should visit with immediate and condign pun ishment every party and every public man wh is not loyal to the Union and the Constitution."

THE WOBLD'S FAIR OF ALL NATIONS .mong the noticeable things on exhibition a the Crystal Palace, we saw the contribution of New Pills, from the laboratory of DR. J. C. Ayes, the author of the widely known and valued CHERRY PECTORAL. As it is and valued CHERRY PROTORAL. As it is against the express regulations of the Palace, to admit any quack medicines, this fact shows that his remedies are not placed in that cate-gory by the authorities. Indeed, we have before known that his Pectoral was highly appreciated by scientific men, and have seen lately that his Pills are held in great estima-tion by those deeply learned in the healing art. - True Reformer, Mass. a defe

ill ev our glorious fabric of Union. A Minister, he felt constrained to preach that "the love of Christ is not bounded by State lines," and that all men are brethren, children of the same Father, made of the same clay. For such sentiments as these it is now thought to expel him from the place he honors and adorns. He has written a touching and eloquent let-ter, vindicating himself. Office, he says, has no charms for him. Twice has he been upon the point of resigning his high station-twice has he, by earnest entreaty, been induced to retain it. Never will he hold it upon condition that he must treat Know-Nothingism with respect. We copy the concluding paragraph these our warlike preprarations." of his letter.

"Nations, like men, run mad at times, and nothing but time and blood-letting can cure them. Still, while there is hope, all good men should strive to relieve them. My course is taken--carefully, thoughtfully, prayerfully taken. I am no Catholic. Put Methodism and Romanism on the field of fate argument, and I will stake my all upon the issne; but I am not such a coward as to flee the field of honorable warfare for savage am-bush fighting, or a fool as to believe that a man's religion is to be reformed by harrassing his per-son. Nor am I quite so blind as not to see that when the work of crushing churches is begun in the country, it is not going to stop with the over-"Nations, like men, run mad at times, and when the work of crushing churches is begun in the country, it is not going to stop with the over-throw of one. All Protestantism almost will be against me—two thirds of my own church, I judge, will be against me—the trustees will be against me—the trustees will be alarmed for the interest of the college, my colleagues of the facul-ty will be uneasy, my best friends will be pained, but I have an abiding confidence that nothing will be lost by my course in the cnd. It will be madness in men to withdraw their sons from the madness in men to withdraw their sons from the able teaching of my colleagues for my fault-to able teaching of my colleagues for my fault—to attack the college to injure me; but these are days of ma'ness, and this is the way in which obnox-ious professors are commonly attacked. Be it so. I have done my duty, and I leave the consequen-ces with God. And here I sign my name to what I deem the best legacy that I could leave to my children —a record proof that neither place, nor policy, nor temporal interest nor friendships, nor church, nor threatening storms from every quar-ter, could move their father for an instant from principle, or owe him to silence when the cause

ter, could move their father for an instant from principle, or owe him to silence when the cause of God and his country required him to speak. AUGUSTUS B. LONGSTREET. Noble old man! Well may those who shall inherit his name be prond of him. Like LU-THER's, his words are "half-battles" for Free-dom. We rejoice that our broad land yet bears such men upon her bosom. So long as they live, the cause of Equal Rights can not perish.

We believe such intolerance as we have We believe such intolerance as we have navrated, to be the legitimate outgrowth of the jealous and intolerant spirit of Know-Nothingism. Would to Heaven that the thousands of good and God-fearing men, who have been beguilded into its ranks, could see aright, and come out from them, at once and forware. The day will work at once and forever. The day will surely come when their eyes will be opened. May it be before the war of races and religions, which has for so many centuries fertilised the fields of the Old World with human blood, shall be permanently transplanted to our beloved land

A TOAST BY A PRINTER .- At the Franklin festival recently held at Lowell, the following

restival recently held at Lowell, the following sentiment was preposed, and most heartily responded to by the company: The Printer—the marter of all Trades. He beats the farmer with his fast "Hoe," the earpenter with his rule, and the mason in setting an full columns the surrouse the large setting up tall columns; he surpasses the law-yer and doctor in attending to his case, and heats the parson in the engagement of the mittanilian in treast week as more

From the Fulton Democrat. Temperance Legislation.

This is the age of fanaticism. Laws are enacted to cure all kinds of moral and social evils, which if left alone would cure themselves. The morals of the people are to be men-ded not by argument addressed to their un-derstandings but by the force of prohibitory legal enactments. The effort has been and is now being made to legislate men into chris-tians—a process most absurd and ridiculous. The Blue laws of Connecticut are to be revived-eating and drinking are to be regulated by law, and the law we suppose will par-ticularize the cut and style of our garments. It would be well to pause and reflect. It is our belief, that the legal enactments of the present day, from the Main law down to that most ridiculous and foolish of all laws, the anti-License Jug Law of the Pennsylvania Legislature, do more injury to the temperance cause than good. In fact sound temperance principles are disappearing from our midst, and in their place we have the empty and va-pid ranting of fanatical and interested place seeking demagogues. Moral sussion is disscening demagogues. Moral sussion is dis-carded. Argument is avoided. Laws are sought to be enacted which public opinion condemn, and as a consecution of the second condemn, and as a consequence the cause sought to be benefitted is really injured. We confidently believe that no good effects can flow from so much legislation on the subject of temperance. In an address to the people of Kentucky in 1842, the Patriot HENRY CLAY, made use of the followong memorable language which should be laid to heart by the emperance fanatics of the present day ;

"I protest against any inference of my be-ing inimical to the Temperance cause.—On the contrary, I think it an admirable cause that has done great good, and will continue to do good as long as LEGAL COERCION IS NOT EMPLOYED, and it rests exclu-sively upon PERSUASION, AND ITS OWN INTRINSIC MERITS."

CALIFORNIA.—The Democratic State Con-vention has nominated Governor Bigler and Lieutenant Governor Purdy for re-election. It also adopted a platform resembling the last Baltimore platform, with an additional resolu-tion denouncing the Know-Nothings. This is the third time John Bigler has been nominated. It is a tribute to his talents and fidel ity to the cause of Democracy which he deerves.

Poraross .- Almost unbounded as is the erop of wheat this season, that of potatoes pro-mises to be still greater. From the Eastern, Western and Middle States, and the British provinces, the report is everywhere the same, "there was never such a year for potatoes."

hopes to be able to fulfil her mission to the

The London correspondent of the New York Tribune, in commenting on the above, pithily remarks:-----This is plain enough. Austria's cords are all in favor of the West-her acts in favor of Russia. The Polish army of the Czar is marching to the Crimea, since Francis Joseph has given sufficient proofs of his friendly feelings towards Russia by the reduction of the army of observation in Galicia.

ARE THEY ALL SWORN ?- We copy the fol-Times

A very instructive as well as amusing incident occured at Crawford. Russe! county, Alabama, during the discussion there between Mesers. Dowdell and Watts. Mr. Dowdell charged that the Know-Nothings took certain oaths in their several degrees, which a free man ought not to take, and was making it tell against his adversary, when the following dialogue occured :

Mr. Watts. "I never took an oath." Mr. Dowdell. "If there is another Know-Nothing in the house who has not been sworn, hope he will rise and make it known.

Mr. B. H Baker. "I never was sworn." "Many voices." "We were," "we were." we were."

Mr. Dowdell. "How is this fellow citizens? The chiefs of the party, the wire workers, it seems, are not sworn; their pledge of honor, I presume, is sufficient? But the wool-bat boys, the honest yeomen of the country, are compelled to take an oath before they are permitted to enjoy the henefits of Know-Nothingism.

The effect of this hit may be better imagin ed than described The house rang with ap-plause. How is it? Are they all sworn, or does the order discriminate between its membership, and take the words of some and pin others down by solemn caths.

PROGRESS OF MORMONISM .- Twenty five years ago the "Prophet" Joseph Smith or-ganized the Mormon Church with six mem-bers.—At the present time the Church in Utah Territory contains three Presidents, seven apostles, two thousand and twenty-six "seventies," seven hundred and fifteen high priests, nine hundred and ninety-four elders, five hundred and fourteen priests, four hunfive hundred and fourteen priests, tour hun-dred and seventy-one teachers, two hundred and twenty-seven deacons, besides the usual ratio of persons in training for the ministry but not yet ordained, and four hundred and eighty-nine missionaries abroad. During the six months ending with the beginning of April last, nine hundred and sixty-five were born in the Territory of Utah, two hundred and seventy-eight persons died, four hundred and seventy-nine were baptized in the Mor-mon faith, and eighty-six were ex-communica-ted from the Church.

MR. DALLAS. - A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, who signs himself the "Spirit of "76," has a long communi-cation showing that Geo. M. Dallas is the most available candidate for the next Presimost available candidate for the next Presi-dency which the "Constitutional" party could nominate, as the friends of the constitution, both North and South, could unite in harmo-ny in his support. The writer thinks that at the next election the question will be the "Constitution and its Compromises, or the Free Soilers and Disorganization."

