



Democrat and Sentinel.

ROBERT WHITE, HENRY C. DEVINE

WHITE & DEVINE, Editors and Proprietors.

EBENSBURG.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

HON. ARNOLD PLUMER,

OF VENANGO COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY.

GEORGE N. SMITH, of Johnstown.

Subject to the decision of the District Conference.

FOR SHERIFF.

JAMES MYERS, of Ebensburg.

FOR CORONER.

ISAAC TEETER, of Conemaugh.

FOR TREASURER.

CHARLES D. MURRAY, of Cambria.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

HENRY RAGER, of Jackson.

FOR AUDITOR.

ROBERT MCCOMBIE, of Carroll.

FOR POST OFFICE DIRECTOR.

JACOB FROHNHEISER, of Johnstown.

62-Geo. A. Croft, No. 78 South Fourth Street,

above Walnut, Philadelphia, is our authorized

agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements

for this paper.

The Louisville Election Tragedy.

It is in sadness and in sorrow we call the attention of our readers to the Louisville election and its consequences, held on the 7th inst. Not that we care very much for the result politically, but because it is the foreshadowing of something big with events to happen in future. As truth is not so easily fooled as lies, we had to wait for some days ere we could get anything like a correct version of the matters as they actually transpired.

Those who were masters of the drama in Louisville on that day, were masters also of the telegraph and of the press, and ushered forth their intelligence as it suited themselves, and the party they represented, regardless of truth. They could tell nothing about the cause and origin of the massacre and bloodshed, only that two gentlemen were riding in a carriage, and were fired upon from a house inhabited by foreigners, and that some other gentlemen were walking along the street and were fired upon from a Dutch brewery, and this was the cause of the American party becoming so exasperated, that they were for some time uncontrollable. This story was so silly and so incredible, that the most rabid and leather-headed Know-Nothing in this vicinity could not believe it, and like ourselves, agreed to wait patiently and the truth would arrive in due time. It was the result of a cool and deliberate scheme to set at naught the constitution and laws of the country, if it even should have to be done by violence, cruelty and blood. And well did they accomplish what they originally intended. The annals of savage warfare, either by the Indians or Mexican Guerrillas, could furnish no parallel to it, at least none so fierce it in atrocity. Reader, we ask you, would this American party do the same thing here if they had the power? If they had bullocks enough to take possession of the election districts in this country, would they club off every man that could not give the Know-Nothing sign, or exhibit his ticket printed on yellow paper? It is for you to answer these interrogatories, we have no response to make on the subject. That these things were partially done in Louisville by this American party, there is little doubt, and that the total vote in one of the wards in Cincinnati was destroyed by this same party, there is just as little. And were it not for the superior tactics of the German party in this latter city, butchery, and blood, and arson would have been as inevitable in that city, as in Louisville. It was not the merey, but the cowardice of the Know-Nothing party that prevented it. The question then naturally arises, is mobocracy triumphant in the cities of the United States or not? If so, the sooner we diverge into monarchy or oligarchy and a standing army the better—any tyranny is more merciful than a mob. Our country is already disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world by this new party. Our elections heretofore were conducted with the strongest opposition, and when over, the friendly acquiescence of all parties to the result, was a mystery that no foreign statesman could ever realize. The blood of the victims of Louisville at the hands of this new party, is a lesson that foreign statesmen can easily understand, for they have always predicted it. It is said that this party would have burned the cathedral, had not the Mayor assured them in they had gained their election. Probably it is better that they have gained it. We would not like to gain an election at the same cost that these God-abandoned, Hell-doomed ruffians paid for it. Surely the life of one innocent child, or one helpless female burned to death, would be a high price for all the offices in Kentucky. We still think there is one corrective left yet, that is, the vigorous arm of the democratic party, that party that has always saved the country when on the very verge of destruction. We will not be the first to despair, but we will not shut our eyes to passing events. The good sense of the American people, their love of country and her institutions, we think are a sure guarantee to prevent her from being totally disgraced at home and abroad by ruffianism, a name better adapted to the acts of this new party than the one they have lately adopted and disgraced. It is our duty here to show to the world that in our locality we know our rights, and knowing them maintain them; in the spirit of friendship and amity with our Know-Nothing neighbors, by vigilantly pushing on the columns of the democratic party. For it, and it alone can save the country from utter disgrace and ruin. We have no fears for the result, we have great faith in the "sober second thought." Know-Nothing themselves will begin to reason on the matter, and will find that there is little difference between them and the foreigner, and the catholic, that our country's greatness would

redound to the glory of all, and that her annihilation would be the destruction of all. We have no doubt but they will shortly awake from their delirious dream. But what shall they do? This party they cannot pursue much further; they will, a great many of them at least, drop into the abolition party. Their hatred of foreigners and Catholics will submerge into their love for the negro. The emulating qualities of their hearts will then predominate, and their energies will be directed to the amelioration of the condition of the human race. This puts us in mind of a historical anecdote we saw regarding the wife killing Henry, the 8th monarch of England. He had ordered his spouse Anne Bolen, to be beheaded, and went out to hunt in the park, himself and some of his courtiers, he had not proceeded far, until a favorite greyhound had got a thorn in its foot, and suffered a great deal of pain from the accident. It is said that so tender hearted was the monarch, that with tears in his eyes for the suffering of the poor hound, he would permit no person but himself to extract the thorn, lest they would aggravate the pain. This was done about the precise time that his favorite Queen was losing her head.

Common Sense.

A volume of 341 pages on the mechanical pathology and treatment of Chronic Diseases of the male and female systems, together with a lecture on the philosophy of the human voice, and a lecture on dress, by E. P. Banning, M. D. We acknowledge the receipt of a volume bearing the above title, from our friend Dr. Keyser, of 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa., who has given the subject of mechanical supports in the cure of disease, several years study, and we learn to some purpose. The Dr. has an office for the application of braces and trusses, where every variety of disease requiring outward supports, are managed with skill and judgment. Any of our readers who may need assistance in this way, we would advise to call on Dr. Keyser when they visit the city, and we are sure their cases will meet with prompt and judicious management. We were in hopes the Dr. would have lectured in our place before leaving, but as his stay was short, suppose he could not find time to do so. Those interested should buy the book. It will be sent for 50 cents to any part of the country, free of postage. The lecture on the voice is worth ten times that amount to any lawyer in the land, and that on dress, could not but be beneficial to the fair sex.

PULMONARY DISEASES.—There is a remedy prepared by Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. that has won great renown in the way of curing the various incipient diseases of the lungs and pulmonary apparatus. Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is no quack nostrum, but has won and kept the confidence of men of the highest standing. Dr. Keyser prepares and mixes all the ingredients of the Pectoral Syrup with his own hands, and says that he will continue to do so. If you wish a good medicine for a cough or cold, you can buy it at JAMES McDERMOTT'S.

NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.—We have received a copy of a paper bearing the above title. It is neatly printed, the Editorials, Foreign Correspondence, Selections, Markets, &c., are not any behind its city contemporaries. We hope to receive the Times regularly. See prospectus in another column.

NEWSPAPER CONSOLIDATION.—The Democratic Union, printed at Harrisburg, and the Pennsylvania Patriot have been united, Mr. Ziegler of the Union retiring, and Mr. Hopkins of the Patriot, assuming the control of the joint establishment.

TOOTH ACHES.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, for sale at JAMES McDERMOTT'S in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

ANOTHER RECRUIT.—Mr. Brown, editor of the Marion Indiana, Republican, formerly a whig paper, announces that hereafter he will be found battling with the great democratic party of the country. The Rock Island Democrat says—

"The editor of the Republican is not the only whig editor in the north who has lately had to join the democracy, owing to the fact that the leaders of that once powerful party have merged it into the abolition Know-Nothing prescriptive party. Thousands of patriotic and national whigs among the masses are also joining the democracy, rather than lend their aid to the disorganizing and traitorous schemes of the abolition demagogues and fanatics of the north. We again assert that the next presidential race will be between the abolitionists, know-nothings and disunionists on the one side and the national democracy, aided by all national whigs on the other; and in such a contest, who can doubt the triumphant success of the democracy, the party that has ever upheld the constitutional rights of all sections of the country, as guaranteed to them under the constitution?"

1. When the vital principles of our Government have been attacked, and the country been in danger, what party was it that stood up as a tower of defence? The Democratic party. 2. When the hated Alien and Sedition laws were introduced as the basis of our national policy, and anarchy and disorder were threatening, at every moment, to break out, what stemmed its course and repelled its attacks? The Jeffersonian Democracy. 3. In the second war of independence, what party was it that refused supplies and succor to our Government, and burned blue lights whilst the enemies of the country were destroying the capital, retreating the country, and murdering the inhabitants? It was not the Demo ratic party. 4. What party was it that originated the Hartford Convention, and proclaimed the rankest moral treason. It was not the Democratic party. 5. In the Mexican war, what party welcomed our gallant volunteers with bloody bands and hospitable graves? It was not the Democratic party. 6. Who has extended the boundaries of the Republic? The Democracy. 7. Who has resisted and still resists all religious and sectional fanaticism? The Democracy.

GOVERNOR OF KANSAS.—The President has appointed the Hon. Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, in place of Hon. John L. Dawson, who declined the appointment. Mr. Shannon was a member of the last Congress, and a supporter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He formerly filled with ability the office of Governor of Ohio, and under President Polk was U. S. Minister to Mexico. He is a gentleman of large experience in public affairs, and a thoroughly national in all his views and feelings.

Louisville Election Riots.

THE ELECTION RIOTS—BLOODY WORK—MURDER AND ARSON—TWENTY MEN KILLED.

[From the Louisville Courier (Whig.) 7th inst.]

We passed, yesterday, through the forms of an election. As provided for by statute, the polls were opened, and privilege granted to such as were "right upon the goose," with a few exceptions, to exercise their elective franchise. Never, perhaps, was a greater force, or as we should term it, tragedy, enacted. Hundreds and thousands were deterred from voting by direct acts of intimidation, others through fear of consequences, and a multitude through the lack of proper facilities. The city, indeed, was during the day, in possession of an armed mob, the base passions of which were infuriated to the highest pitch by the incendiary appeals of the newspaper organ and the popular leaders of the Know-Nothing party.

On Sunday night large detachments of men were sent to the First and Second Wards to see that the polls were properly opened.—These men the "American Executive Committee," supplied with the requisite refreshments, and, as may be imagined, they were in a very fit condition yesterday morning to see that the rights of freemen were respected. Indeed, they discharged the important trusts committed to them in such a manner as to commend them forever to the admiration of our countrymen! They opened the polls; they provided ways and means for their own party to vote; they bluffed and bullied all who could not show the sign; they, in fact, converted the election into a perfect farce, without one redeeming or qualifying phase.

We do not know when or how their plan of operations was devised. Indeed, we do not care to know when such a system of outrage—such perfidy, such dastardly—was conceived. We only blush for Kentucky, that her soil was the scene of such outrages, and that some of her sons were participants in the nefarious swindle.

It would be impossible to state when or how this riot commenced. By day break the polls were taken possession of by the American party, and in pursuance of their preconceived game, they used every stratagem or device to hinder the vote of every man who could not manifest to the "guardians of the polls" his soundness of the K. N. question. We were personally witness to the procedure of the party in certain wards, and of these we feel authorized to speak. At the Seventh Ward we discovered that for three hours in the outset in the morning it was impossible for those not "posted" to vote, without the greatest difficulty. In the Sixth Ward a party of bullies were masters of the polls. We saw two foreigners driven from the polls, forced to run a gauntlet, beat unmercifully, stoned and stabbed. In the case of one fellow the Hon. Wm. Thomasson, formerly a member of Congress from this district, interfered, and while appealing to the maddened crowd to cease their acts of disorder and violence Mr. Thomasson was struck from behind and beat. His gray hairs, his long public service, his manly presence and his thorough Americanism, availed nothing with the crazed mob. Other and serious fights occurred in the Sixth Ward, of which we have no time to make mention now.

The more serious and disgraceful disturbances occurred in the upper wards. The vote cast was but a partial one, and nearly altogether on one side. No show was given to the friends of Preston, who were largely in the majority, but who in the face of cannon, muskets and revolvers, could not, being unarmed and quiet populace, confront the mad mob. So the vote was cast one way, and the result stands before the public. In the morning, as we state elsewhere, George Berg, a carpenter, living on the corner of Ninth and Market, was killed near Hancock street. A German, named Fritz, formerly a partner at the Galt House, was severely, if not fatally, beaten.

In the afternoon a general row occurred on Shelby street, extending from Main to Broadway. We are unable to ascertain the facts concerning the disturbance. Some fourteen or fifteen men were shot, including officer Williams, Joe Salvage, and others. Two or three were killed, and a number of houses, chiefly German coffee houses, broken into and pillaged. About 4 o'clock, when the vast crowd, augmented by accessions from every part of the city, and armed with shot guns, muskets and rifles, were proceeding to attack the Catholic church on Shelby street, Mayor Barbee arrested them with a speech and the mob returned to the First Ward polls. Presently a large party arrived with a piece of brass ordnance, followed by a number of men and boys with muskets. In an hour afterwards the large brewery on Jefferson street, near the junction of Green, was set fire to.

In the lower part of the city, the disturbances were characterized by a greater degree of bloody work. Late in the afternoon, three Irishmen going down Main street, near Eleventh, were attacked and one knocked down. Then ensued a terrible scene, the Irish firing from the windows of their houses, on Main street, repeated volleys. Mr. Rhodes, a river man, was shot and killed by one in the upper story, and Mr. Graham met with a similar fate. An Irishman who discharged a pistol at the back of a man's head, was shot and then hung. He, however, survived both punishments. John Hudson, a carpenter, was shot dead during the fracas. After dusk, a row of frame houses on Main street between Tenth and Eleventh, the property of Quinn, a well known Irishman, were set on fire. The flames extended across the street and twelve buildings were destroyed. These houses were chiefly tenanted by Irish, and upon any of the tenants venturing out to escape the flames, they were immediately shot down. No idea could be formed of the number killed. We are advised that five men were roasted to death, having been so badly wounded by gun shot wounds that they could not escape from the burning buildings.

Of all the enormities and outrages committed by the American party yesterday and last night, we have not time to write. The mob having satisfied its appetite for blood, repaired to Third street, and until midnight made demonstrations against the "Times" and "Democrat" offices. The furious crowd satisfied itself, however, with breaking a few window panes, and burning the sign of the Times office.

At one o'clock, this morning, a large fire is raging in the upper part of the city. Upon the proceedings of yesterday and last night, we have no time or heart now to comment. We are sickened with the very thoughts of the men murdered, and houses burned and pillaged, that signalized the American

victory yesterday. Not less than twenty corpses form the trophies of this wonderful achievement.

[From the same.]

THE ELECTION—ROWS AND BLOODSHED.—The election during yesterday was, as near as could be, all one-sided, the most unfair means being resorted to by the Know-Nothings to crowd other voters from the polls.

In the First Ward, the most intense excitement prevailed for some time, and the polls were surrounded by a large crowd. Whenever a Know-Nothing voter approached the crowd he was hoisted right over the heads of all and landed at the door, ready to deposit his vote. Several disgraceful fights occurred, and one man of the name of Burch, who had, with others, chased an Irishman from the polls, was in turn beset, beaten nearly to death, and knocked senseless by the man he had been chasing. Marshal Kidd, we learn, subsequently arrested the Irishman.

In the Sixth ward several disgraceful scenes occurred, such as six, eight, or a dozen men pitching into one poor Irishman and driving him from the polls. In Seventh ward everything appeared to go on fairly and quietly, but in the Eighth it was a one-sided matter, none but yellow ticket chaps having any chance to get to the polls throughout the day.

There were rumors of a serious difficulty at the Oakland precinct, and Marshal Kidd dispatched a wagon load of special police to establish order, or raise a bigger muss.

In the Seventh Ward, four men were walking along the street when they were beset by a crowd, and ran off, one of them taking refuge in a house corner of Ninth and Magazine streets. The house was stoned, a woman hurt, and finally one or two of the men were shot, one of them dangerously. One of the pursued party was the first to shoot, firing a pistol at the crowd, who were stoning him and his companions. Some one came out from a house with a shot gun, and led drive at the fugitive. The Marshal subsequently arrested two of them.

[From the Louisville Democrat, Democratic.]

LOUISVILLE DISGRACED.—No respectable man can think of the scene of yesterday, without shame. We had a farce, or rather a tragedy, instead of an election. A complete system of terror and blood was established by the Know-Nothing party or faction. The details are disgusting. The lawlessness was provided for by the city authorities, in allowing but one voting place in a ward. The upper and lower wards were taken at an early hour, and the middle wards were not exempt.

We have had no election in any American sense of the word. Our city is governed, not by law, but by a set of hired scoundrels who obey the secret commands of lawless men. It is not worth while to try to disguise the character of this city. There is no law, no police, no justice here. Our poll books speak not the voice of the people, but the dictates of a mob.

We never heard of such scenes, much less have we seen them anywhere. Nor have such ever been witnessed in this country. This sort of proceeding was not anticipated. It came fully up to all that had been threatened, and surpassed anything anticipated, unscrupulous as we know the secret party. If the election in Louisville yesterday was legal and is to stand, then the right of suffrage in Kentucky is a mockery. There is no freedom here and no law. Secularism is triumphant. We have found means to subvert the law of numbers at the polls by violence, and passed off as legal. If the example of Louisville were generally followed the liberties of this country would be ended. We shall hear from Kentucky, however, in a few days, when it will be necessary for the State to take this city in hand, and reduce her to obedience to law.

Alabama Election.

BALTIMORE, August 13.—John A. Winston, Democrat, is elected Governor of Alabama by a large majority. The Congressional delegation will stand five Democrats and two Know-Nothings. The Delegation compares with its predecessor as follows:

- Dist. New Members. Last House. 1. Percy Walker.....Philip Alciere. 2. Eli Shorter.....James A. Crombie. 3. Sampson W. Harris.....Sampson W. Harris. 4. (In doubt).....William R. Smith. 5. George S. Houston.....George S. Houston. 6. W. R. Cobb.....W. R. Cobb. 7. James P. Dowdell.....James P. Dowdell. Formerly Whigs.

Louisville Riot.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The excitement in regard to the riot in Louisville continues, and will probably terminate in a public meeting. The Know-Nothings are to give a public expression of their order in relation to the affair. The steamer Union, from Havre, with four days late intelligence, is now about due. She sailed on the 1st, and may confidently be expected to arrive on Monday.

Alabama Election.

MONTEGOMERY, Aug. 11.—The Know-Nothing candidate for Congress in Mobile district is elected. Further returns show large majorities for Winston, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and although Shortbridge gains largely, the former is probably elected.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—In 80 counties Moorehead's majority is 9468. The remaining counties gave Pierce 1222. Six Americans, three anti-Americans, and one doubtful, are elected to Congress.

Sailing of Steamers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The steamship Ariel, for Havre, sailed at noon with 100 passengers, and \$225,000 specie. The Washington, for Bremen, also sailed at noon, with 70 passengers, and \$200,000 specie.

Vermont Nominations.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The Whigs of Vermont have nominated John Wheeler as their candidate for Governor, and Isaac J. Wright for Lieut. Governor.

EFFECT OF KNOW-NOTHING VIOLENCE.

The Louisville Times of Wednesday last says: We saw a gentleman yesterday—a highly respected citizen, and a native Kentuckian, offering his property for sale at twenty-five per cent. less than he had been offered for in the last four months. He did not desire to live longer in a city where there was no protection of the lives and property of its citizens.

Alarming Position of Austria—Danger of Germany Joining Russia.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, July 23.—There is reason to believe that the attitude of Austria at this important occasion some anxiety, if not positive disquietude. Ever since the rupture at the Vienna Conference the Russian agents at Vienna, who are more numerous than is generally supposed, and who, perhaps, are to be found in regions where they are least suspected, labor with redoubled energy to detach Austria completely from her engagements with England and France. For the last fortnight much progress has been made, but particularly within the last six or eight days, the results to a certain extent are more and more obvious. At the city of St. Petersburg, where the Austrian Ambassador, and indeed where all Austrian subjects had been treated with more than heretofore ever since the treaty of the 2d of December, a marked change has taken place. At the Court and in the general society of the Russian capital, the Austrians are treated with the utmost unfriendliness, and are the objects of the most delicate attention. Whenever they show themselves they are received with open arms, and the very name of Austria, that not long ago stalked in the nostrils of the Russians of all classes, seems now revered as much as la Sainte Russie itself could be.

The order appears to have gone forth, and in truth is obeyed to the letter, that nothing, however great or however trifling, shall be left undone to win that government over to the interests of the Czar. Lord John Russell and M. Drouyn de Lhuys are held up by Russia as martyrs to the truth. Russia protests solemnly to Austria, who I fear leads her too readily an ear, that she is still disposed to forget the past, and to still adhere to the principle of the four guarantees, and will accept it under any circumstance of success or disaster, under any eventualities of the war, and that this declaration she will repeat even on the ruins of Sebastopol; and she calls on Austria in the most solemn manner to aid her by her moral influence, and not to abandon her to the cause of Austria, whom she is insensible to this appeal, and I believe it has been intimated on her part, that, after all, what Russia demands is not too unreasonable. It is again stated that if France and England will accept the principle of the guarantees, Austria pledges herself, in the event of Russia refusing, to openly proclaim her adherence to those Powers, and to resist the presence of a single Russian soldier on any part of the Ottoman territory in Europe. What she will do in case of a contrary resolve, she does not, I believe, say; but from her tone and manner it may be conjectured. It is her facility of belief in the assurances of Russia, and her occasional disposition to look favorably upon her cause, that occasion the anxiety I have alluded to. The Emperor is at heart with us, but his courage is malignant, and what is worse, is influential. His Majesty shows symptoms of the incurable malady under which the King of Prussia has so long labored; he is vacillating and uncertain, and the more his weakness is manifest, the more daring are his courtesies to the English Government, and M. Bismarck, and perhaps M. de Buns; but the Russian party may become too strong for them, and, if the present Austrian Ministry were upset, it requires no very acute intelligence to guess who would be the successors. Austria failing us, we should have all Germany Russianized. I believe the danger is known to the English Government, but I do not think that much importance is attached by them to it, and I am not quite sure that even the prospect of Germany detached from us appeals the stout heart of Lord Clarendon. We all know the insidious policy of Russia, and it may be useful to call attention to the subject to which it is at this moment addressed.

Heart-rending Calamity.

On Wednesday evening last, a gentleman living near Communipaw Lane, Hudson county, O.—we have not learned his name—met with a sudden and untimely end, under the following circumstances. It appears that he had in his house a three barrelled pistol, loaded. He told his wife he believed he would discharge the loads. She replied that she would like to fire them off—to which he consented, instructing her to be careful to point the pistol upward. She did so, and two barrels went off; the third, she told him, missed fire. He replied that perhaps it might not be loaded, and requested her to hand it to him for examination. But alas! for all human calculations—the snapped it again; it proved to be loaded, and she holding it in a wrong position, instead of the ball going upward, it entered the heart of her husband killing him instantly.

The married couple were devotedly attached to each other, and we learn that the unfortunate self-made widow, is now frantic with agony, bordering on insanity, in view of this terrible catastrophe.

WHY LETTERS ARE NOT RECEIVED BY MAIL.

Recent investigations in the city of New York show that the removal of postage stamps from letters and then dropping the letters into a paid into the office, is practised there to a great extent, chiefly by the lads with whom they are sent to be mailed. The stamps thus fraudulently acquired are exchanged for fruits or other refreshments, and then resold below their legal value to such as are willing to buy. One individual has thus bought from the proprietor of a single fruit-stand some sixty or seventy of these stamps.

Letters thus deposited, bearing no evidence of prepayment of postage, are of course not mailed; and the public, as well as those immediately interested, blame the Post Office Department because they fail to reach those to whom they are addressed.

It is supposed that New York is the only place where these petty but highly-injurious frauds are practised.

PREACHER REX MAD.—A Reverend W. H. Holcombe, a candidate for the Legislature in Mississippi, said on the stump the other day, after a most violent diatribe against the Catholics, that "he would as soon preach to a jack-ass as an Irishman!" Ex-Governor Matthews, in reply to the Reverend gentleman, asked him, "Has not an Irishman a soul? Did not your Heavenly Master say, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature?'"

This and similar facts show very clearly that, whatever may be the effect of the discussions and elections of the day on political parties, the cause of religion will come out of the contest with soiled garments. Its professors and teachers have dragged it into the dirty arena of party politics, and can any true Christian expect it to come forth undefiled? To the man who has the welfare of his Father's kingdom at heart, the question is "food for reflection."—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

Interesting Foreign Items.

General Simpson, it is said, has forwarded his resignation of the British command in the Crimea, to his government. The example would be followed by Omer Pasha. General Pellissier is not satisfied with the strict surveillance over his acts by the Emperor of France, and may throw up his command in disgust.

The English and French journals seem to be laboring under mortal disquietude as to the probability of an Austrian alliance with Russia. Queen Victoria will visit Paris after all. Another account says that she will do so on the 17th; and that Louis Napoleon shortly afterwards will proceed to the Crimea.

It is asserted that the supposed expedition against Odessa will in reality be employed in a grand naval and military operation against the harbor of Sebastopol. One hundred ships and forty thousand men are to take part in the attempt to force the entrance to the port, whilst a simultaneous attack is to be made from the land. Preparations are being making for another campaign in Bessarabia.

The visit of the Prince of Prussia to St. Petersburg is mystifying all the political quidnuncs.

The Paris journals announce the death of the widow of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon I., in her 77th year.

Among the deaths of Russian officers reported from the Crimea are those of Admiral Nachinoff and Major General Todleben. The latter distinguished officer was the son of a shopkeeper in Riga, and won his way by his talents to the rank of Captain of Engineers.

Advices from Barcelona speak of the serious effects of the insurrections in Spain. Many of the influential manufacturers and opulent individuals had left, or were preparing to leave that city; 500,000,000 reals had been withdrawn from circulation; and thousands of the working population had been reduced to hopeless beggary.

A letter from Warsaw says that Prince Paskiewitch is about to resume the command of the Russian troops on the Danubian frontier, at the urgent request of the new Emperor.

Louis Napoleon has gone to the Pyrenees to join the Emperor. They will return together, to receive the Queen of England, on the 17th or 18th of August.

The condition of Italy is extremely unsatisfactory. Rumors of plots and conspiracies pervade the whole peninsula. Cholera is virulent in Lombardy. In Naples numerous arrests of officers of the army have been made, and government is at present suspiciously kind to the lazzaroni—an ill omen.

It is now discovered that the author of the celebrated war pamphlet, attributed to Prince Napoleon, is really no other than M. Mirowski, who figured in the Polish, Baden and Sicilian insurrections.

The village town of Chamouni, in Switzerland, has been almost destroyed by fire. Half the village is in ruins. Subscriptions are solicited in England to aid the sufferers.

A French steamer has been sent to Matra for troops to aid the Bey of Tripoli. The insurrection in that province had assumed a serious magnitude. Two thousand Turks were defeated by the insurgent Arabs.

The Duke of Newcastle and Omar Pasha were at Constantinople—the former in search of evidence to justify himself, the latter, it is said, to tender his resignation.

MEXICO—CRITICAL POSITION OF SANTA ANNA.

The Santa Barbara Gazette says: From Mexico we learn that on the day the Emilio left Mazatlan, (June 24th), a report reached there that Santa Anna's forces were surrounded at Arisa, near Morelia, by the army of General Comonfort, and there was every probability of success for the Revolutionists.

We have confirmation of this report by way of Acapulco, from which we have dated to July 6th. News had reached that place that a large division of Santa Anna's troops, about 1500 in number, had set out from Morelia to attack General Comonfort's position, but were met half-way by the Revolutionists, and routed with great slaughter. Santa Anna, with his frightened troops, fled precipitately to Morelia, upon which the Revolutionists were advancing, flushed with victory and confident of overwhelming the Dictator, and forcing him once more to fly from the country.

In the State of Michoacan, which adjoins Mexico on the one side, and Guerrero, in which the Revolution originated, on the other, the insurgents were increasing at every point, and the whole State may be said to have declared against Santa Anna. It is also reported that the important city of Taclio has pronounced against the Dictator, and that there are a large number of malcontents in the capital prepared for a rising as soon as the Revolutionists approach near enough to sustain them.

Gen. Tafara, commanding a division of the Government Army in the State of Mexico, reports having encountered the Rebels under the command of Degollade and Plutarco Gonzalez, at Pizayutla, and completely routed them. Neither of the leaders were captured, although many prisoners were taken and instantly shot. Important as this news is from the South of Mexico, it is even surpassed by that from the Northeastern States. By way of New Orleans, we learn that nearly the whole of the States of Tamaulipas, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, were in the hands of the insurgents.

THE INTERESTS OF RUSSIA.—Russia is evidently favoring the designs of the Carlist, who, in case of even partial success, might annoy France and the Imperial policy to no small extent. In Italy the Pope lives in great fear, the Campagna being crowded by Mazzinians; and the King of Naples, encouraged by the Russian successes, has become as hostile to the Allies as his neutrality will permit.

The election of Humphrey Marshall to Congress, says the Louisville Times, has cost the city of Louisville one million of dollars, in money, and ten thousand inhabitants. He is what might be called a very dear representative.

NOTICE.

To the citizens of Bedford, Cambria and Patton Counties. I Elisha M. Luckett, of Johnston, am still before them as the people's independent candidate for Assembly, at the next election, and if elected will ever pray, if not and should get but one vote, will feel right glad or thankful to the friend that thinks thus much for my promotion. Come one, come all. ELSHA M. LUCKETT. Johnston, August 15, 1855.