

ELECTIONS.—Elections in the following States take place during the month of August, viz:—

The States of Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, hold their State elections on the first Thursday in August; Tennessee on the first Thursday of the same month, and North Carolina on the second Thursday— "Sam" having been thoroughly thronged in Virginia, as well as many other places of late, by the Democracy is not quite so loud in pretensions of success, and consequently not so much is heard about the elections to come off soon as was the case with "Old Virginia," she being the first Southern State of any importance to hold an election this year. "Sam" and all his followers, were loud and bawling in denunciations of strength and ability equal to the contest, while to her Democracy looked, and with confidence too, to check the success of Know Nothingism, and to send the emissaries of her back to their secret dens, howling with defeat. She did it, and scarce a wall reaches us from their midnight axes. The Democracy ever and anon, anxiously waiting in the above States to follow the example so gloriously set by the "Old Dominion."

We would call the attention of our readers to the article in the other column headed "Faint Diseases." Any thing that is calculated in the least to relieve persons afflicted with these fatal diseases, is certainly worthy the attention of all who fear Dr. Hunter has succeeded in benefiting humanity by his recently ascertained in a trial of his remedy by those afflicted. Read the article.

Who is Right?—The Gazette, upon the authority of the Philadelphia Inquirer, says the annual interest on the State Debt will be fully paid on the first of August, by the Bank of Pennsylvania. The money is already in hand, and without any loan from the Banks. The finances of the Commonwealth are, in excellent condition, and are likely to continue so for years. This is a subject of general congratulation.

On the contrary the Ledger of Philadelphia says the interest on the public debt of this Commonwealth will be paid on the 1st proximo, the requisite amount is now already in the State Treasury. We do not wish to be understood, however, that the money is now in particular by good condition. On the contrary, we are assured by good authority that the State finances have not been in a worse condition than at present, since the year 1841. The temporary loans of the State, we understand, already exceed a million of dollars, a very large sum, and one from present prospects, not likely to be lessened. The withdrawal of the cars and boats from the numerous public works by one or two large trans-acting firms, we are told, will work the receipts into the treasury in the month some two hundred thousand dollars or more. "Who is right?" We suspect the latter.

Slavery has reached every thing in the world, it is everywhere. It is the curse of the human race, and it is the curse of the human race. It is the curse of the human race, and it is the curse of the human race. It is the curse of the human race, and it is the curse of the human race.

We have heard the sentiment of the above paragraph asserted, and we are inclined to believe it. It is a sentiment that is true, and it is a sentiment that is true. It is a sentiment that is true, and it is a sentiment that is true. It is a sentiment that is true, and it is a sentiment that is true.

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Returning our sincere thanks to the Gazette for the kind interest thus manifested in our behalf, we very respectfully beg leave to decline following the advice thus gratuitously offered. If it were the first time that the Democracy of the country and the Observer also, had received the same kind of advice from the Gazette, and its former party, we might be constrained to regard it as of more consequence, perhaps to listen somewhat to it, but secession from our ranks has been the constant theme, and the entire capital of the late Whig party both before and since our organization of parties. It has been their meat and drink, in fact the only thing upon which they have been enabled to build their hopes or to attempt to accomplish their designs.

Democracy being the leading feature of this government, it becomes the duty of its representatives to propose and establish such measures as are required for, and consistent with our great Republican and Democratic institutions, and hence it is the business of its opponents to find fault with and endeavor to divide and distract the supporters of these institutions, wherever and whenever an opportunity offers. We do not think it proper to point to one single important measure, adopted by the Democratic party, upon which the government is not happily and prosperously administered, that it has not issued the same warning upon—that it has not agitated over, that it has not declared "the Whig" would be left alone upon. But the country still stands, supported by the immutable principles of Democracy—the sun rises and sets upon a Nation prosperous and happy—the banner, to whose beams we are proud to give what aid is in our power, bears from the battlements of the capital of the nation, and is destined to do so notwithstanding the management of the Gazette. We see no more danger of being left alone now, than when you were organizing over our course upon the tariff, the distribution of the public lands, and all the other great Democratic measures, in the establishment of which the Democratic party has heretofore suffered temporary defeat. Should the same thing occur again, we shall not be left alone in the question. It is in our opinion, a declaration of a truth, a great principle in Democratic government, and however much it may be covered up and disguised by the opponents of the Democratic party, like all other great truths, it is bound to rise above the clouds that cover it, and to be seen by a common people in the Government of the United States. The people of the country are not to be deceived by the "Whig" party, and we shall be obliged, therefore, to decline following your advice for the present at least.

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Then hunt for the evidences of any effort on the part of your fraternal city, or on the part of its rail road agents on the Elmira route, to connect Philadelphia with the true West, or the West with Philadelphia. Hunt for it here, hunt for it in Canada, in Northern Ohio, in Michigan, in Wisconsin. You can't find it in our papers, in our public houses, or public conveniences. You have kept your nose to the wind, and you have heard your brethren. Nobody here knows much about it—nobody out West knows anything about it—you don't know us—we don't know you—the West don't know Philadelphia—and Philadelphia don't know any West of the 40th degree of latitude. The whole thing is a Know Nothing mess. Fortune forbid, Philadelphia brethren, that you submit this heritage of Know Nothingism to your children. Permit us to affectionately suggest to you that you had better wake up, and suggest Geography practically—by traveling around and seeing things.

The Wood-house belonging to the Buffalo and State Line railroad, at Salem, containing several bundles of cords of wood, was destroyed by a fire on Friday night. This is the second occurrence of the kind at that place within the past year.

One of the arguments advanced in favor of Mr. Plumer, the Democratic nominee for Grand Commissioner, is that he is an old Buchananite, and said to be a leading member of the Catholic Church. We don't know that either designation is correct.—Gazette of 19th.

We declared our purpose to make Mr. Plumer's religiously and politically, and more because of his subject matter, than of his name, the scope of his religious and political views.

With regard to the religious sentiments of Mr. Plumer, we "know nothing" and care less, as, thanks to our early education, we are spared the bigotry that persecutes for opinion's sake, but we cannot let paragraphs like the above pass without a rebuke. "One of the arguments," says the Gazette, upon the authority of "an eastern Pennsylvania paper," "in favor of Mr. Plumer, is that he is an old Buchananite." That is one argument that "is a leading member of the Catholic Church," is another and very different argument, and added to "our argument," by which they profess to offer only "our argument" by authority. Then why, for what purpose, do they profess to offer only "our argument" by authority? It is no proof of his "Buchananite" opinions, it is no proof of his "Catholic" opinions, it is no proof of his "old Buchananite" opinions, it is no proof of his "old Buchananite" opinions.

Lung Diseases.—Dr. Hunter's remedy is a very valuable one, and it is one that is not likely to be revived in this country. It is a very valuable one, and it is one that is not likely to be revived in this country. It is a very valuable one, and it is one that is not likely to be revived in this country.

PHILADELPHIANS.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the West is a geographical entity, and that it is a geographical entity. It is a geographical entity, and it is a geographical entity. It is a geographical entity, and it is a geographical entity. It is a geographical entity, and it is a geographical entity.

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Two prominent Democrats of Conscientious recently made a speech in the Senate, in which they declared that the Union was a compact between the States, and that the States were not bound to maintain the Union if it was not for their own benefit. This is a very old and well-known doctrine, and it is one that is not likely to be revived in this country.

Returning our sincere thanks to the Gazette for the kind interest thus manifested in our behalf, we very respectfully beg leave to decline following the advice thus gratuitously offered. If it were the first time that the Democracy of the country and the Observer also, had received the same kind of advice from the Gazette, and its former party, we might be constrained to regard it as of more consequence, perhaps to listen somewhat to it, but secession from our ranks has been the constant theme, and the entire capital of the late Whig party both before and since our organization of parties. It has been their meat and drink, in fact the only thing upon which they have been enabled to build their hopes or to attempt to accomplish their designs.

Democracy being the leading feature of this government, it becomes the duty of its representatives to propose and establish such measures as are required for, and consistent with our great Republican and Democratic institutions, and hence it is the business of its opponents to find fault with and endeavor to divide and distract the supporters of these institutions, wherever and whenever an opportunity offers. We do not think it proper to point to one single important measure, adopted by the Democratic party, upon which the government is not happily and prosperously administered, that it has not issued the same warning upon—that it has not agitated over, that it has not declared "the Whig" would be left alone upon. But the country still stands, supported by the immutable principles of Democracy—the sun rises and sets upon a Nation prosperous and happy—the banner, to whose beams we are proud to give what aid is in our power, bears from the battlements of the capital of the nation, and is destined to do so notwithstanding the management of the Gazette. We see no more danger of being left alone now, than when you were organizing over our course upon the tariff, the distribution of the public lands, and all the other great Democratic measures, in the establishment of which the Democratic party has heretofore suffered temporary defeat. Should the same thing occur again, we shall not be left alone in the question. It is in our opinion, a declaration of a truth, a great principle in Democratic government, and however much it may be covered up and disguised by the opponents of the Democratic party, like all other great truths, it