

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 the 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 July 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 having already in the State Treasury. We do not wish to be understood, however, that the money is not 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 transporting 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 way of a remedy. The people of Pennsylvania are now in a state of great excitement. We have heard the sentiment of the above paragraph asserted, and even alluded to, in the streets of Philadelphia, in fact from all sorts and conditions of men, until at last we have almost concluded that it must be a fact, and when we look about for the result of that rule what a glorious prospect meets our eyes on every side.

PHILADELPHIANS.—The Philadelphia Seminary studies the west with a chart. It is geographically scientific about it, as its fathers were in laying out the city of Philadelphia. We have never seen the head brained gentleman in the press, but we will bet that he planted himself upon the 10th parallel of latitude, and for the purpose of comprehending the oceanic relation between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and notes the fact with the pencil, that it runs through Wheeling, Grant, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Quincy, and crosses the Mississippi and Missouri to the great plains of the West. This is enough. Henceforth his endeavors have reference to the 10th parallel of latitude. That is the way to the West. On that line the Western Wheat, Pork, Potash, Whiskey, Corn, bank bills, specie, and drafts on the East, must come to Philadelphia. On that line the Philadelphia goods go to reach the West. The goods of the West, and the Whiskey, go to Philadelphia in the rough and tumble freight of railroad contractors, railroad directors, money lenders, and real estate speculators, Philadelphia has connected with the West through Buffalo—Canada and the North West, through Buffalo. But there is no geographical black line running upon the map of the United States, from Philadelphia to Buffalo, as there is from Philadelphia to Wheeling. He therefore believes in Wheeling. It surely is the gate to the West. And there is a fact in Geography, the West is upon the line of the 40th degree, Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin, Northern Ohio, Northern Indiana, and Iowa may be West of Boston, but they are not West of Philadelphia. Therefore Wheeling is the gate to the "Great West"—and he sends up oil to lubricate his hinges.

If our brother of fraternal love will permit us to give him advice, we will say to him—do not give this year as you would to Cape May for recreation, but getting off the 40th parallel, and entering the Gulf of Mexico, coasting to Buffalo, the Williamsport and Elkhart. Sit here where you can see the commerce of this city. Comprehend the fact that the enrolled tonnage of this port is over 70,000 tons—that the value of its Lake Receipts of Western Produce in 1854 was \$12,030,931—that in one year our vessels have landed the quantity of 1,299,513 barrels of Flour here, 5,649,778 bushels of wheat, 10,169,294 bushels of corn, 13,575,962 pounds of iron, 89,294,789 feet of lumber, 4,475,018 bushels of oats. Be sure for yourself that Wheeling instead of being the gateway to the West for Philadelphia or any thing else, is but a knot-hole in the weather boarding of the West.

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.

Two prominent Democrats of Conscientious recently received from the General Commissioner, the North West, and report that in all their journeyings they had not met a man to justify the conduct of Douglas, Pierce & Co. in the Nebraska business—and they met and conversed with many of the most distinguished politicians of the West in all parties. Our neighbor of the Observer—who, we believe, still adheres to this measure of slavery will not be able to deny the fact, that they had come out from the "free soil" property existing elsewhere than in Pennsylvania and composed chiefly of State Traders, and a large number of the slaves of Freedom and Humanity.

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 cognate 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 the Gazette to point to one single important measure, adopted by the Democratic party, upon which the government is not happily and permanently administered, that it has not issued the same warning upon—that it has not agitated over, that it has not declared, that the Observer will 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 bears we are proud to give what is in our power, floats from the battlements of the capital of the nation, and is destined to do so notwithstanding the manage of the Gazette. We see no more danger of being left alone now, than when you were agitating 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 chaff that covers it, and to be a beacon light to the people of the United States.

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One of the arguments advanced in favor of Mr. Plumer, the Democratic nominee for General Commissioner, is that he is an old Buchananite, and said to be a leading member of the Catholic Church. We do not know that either designation is correct.—Dunsmuir.

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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 "without authority," as they profess to offer only "an argument" by authority? Then why, for what purpose, and with what object, do you thus "know nothing" times? We are forced, therefore, to the conclusion that the editor of the Gazette, who claims large pre-emption rights in religious matters, but is guilty of attempting to cast-stigmata upon a fair man's religion, and when he looks for it, telling a story too silly for a child to offer, as we say.

Sale of the Main Line.—The Philadelphia Daily News of the 24th inst. says:—At the appointed hour, last evening, a grand assembly was present at the Merchants' Exchange, to witness the sale of the Main Line of Public Improvements belonging to the Commonwealth. Mr. John B. Myers, of the house of Myers, Coughlin & Co., offered the works, and stated the advantages of the sale, and that he did not expect to receive for less than seven millions five hundred thousand dollars, and after frequent invitations to the Company present to bid, stated that he would wait five minutes for the purpose of receiving bids. No offer having been made within that time, the sale was adjourned to the 25th inst. at 10 o'clock.

Lung Diseases.—Dr. Hunter. Dr. Hunter's letters with pleasure, and interest, and with a view to the benefit of the human race, are published in the Philadelphia Seminary. We have no space here to copy the letter, but we will give you the attention of the Philadelphia Seminary to the letter to his readers.

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Arrival of the Star of the West. The steamer Star of the West arrived here about half past 4 o'clock this A. M. She left Punta Arenas on the 24th inst., with 363 passengers and \$1,000,000 in specie. She called at Key West for coals on the 20th inst., whence she left for New York the same evening and connected with the steamer (Star) which left San Francisco on the 30th inst. The Star of the West left in the harbor San Juan del Norte of British Steam Frigate Hercules. Our dates from California are to the 30th, and 2 weeks later than by previous advice. We do not find much news of interest.

The Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento on June 26th and on the 27th re-nominated Gov. Bigler by a vote of 15 to 2. Milton S. Lathams was the opposing candidate. Lieut. Gov. Purdy was then re-nominated by a vote of 131 to 139.

The Indians in the north-western part of the state, have again been hostile and have killed white men. Two Chinamen. The thriving village of Gampell Camp in California county, had been destroyed by fire on June 21st the steamer Aurora, with two or three companies of Troops for Huges Sound, was burned. No lives lost. Freight for Crescent City safely landed.

Additional Steamer News. The Emperor of Russia, it is rumored at Petersburg, intends to visit the North and to take the Crimea. The Grand Duke Michael will, it is thought, assume the government of Poland, leaving to Prince Paskewitch the military command. There are rumors of change in the Russian Cabinet. Prince Gortchakoff will be recalled from the Crimea to the Portfolio of War. Prince Gortchakoff will be the new Minister of Finance, while Count Orloff will be the Minister of the Interior. General Sushkoff's last dispatch was: "I have the honor to inform you that the Russian army has been victorious in the battle of the Alma. I have the honor to inform you that the Russian army has been victorious in the battle of the Alma. I have the honor to inform you that the Russian army has been victorious in the battle of the Alma."

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From Sierra Leone—Massacre of British Troops. By the arrival at this port last evening of the brig Judge Blary, we are put in possession of the facts of the Freestown (Sierra Leone) Massacre, to June 23. In the number for the 25th May, we find a long account of an expedition of H. M. Steamer Taxer, to Mallicha, sent by the acting Governor for the enforcement of payment by the Chief of that country of certain duties due to the English merchants in that river for losses sustained by them through that Chief in the latter part of last year.

It appears that in the attempt of the troops to complete the destruction of the town of Mallicha, on the 23d May, (which had been partially effected on the previous day, they were surprised by thousands of the natives, overpowered, and driven from the shore with a loss of 73 men, of the 1st and 2d West India Regiments, (out of 150 rank and file sent on the expedition) in killed, missing and wounded, with eleven aboard the ship. Besides these Lieut. Wylie and Acting Paymaster Andrews, of the Taxer, were killed, both by the natives. Lieut. Vincent, of the 1st Regiment, severely wounded, an officer of the Sierra Leone Militia wounded, an assistant Commissary General taken prisoner, a naval officer and two seamen missing, and three seamen wounded; making a total loss in killed, wounded and missing, of 91.

Of a party of 10 men who entered the town first, but were captured. The Chief, Prince Minter, was sent down to the wharf on board of the Taxer, and was seized as prisoner of war. The Minister, after the capture, was set at liberty on the promise of obtaining the release of prisoners, and sending them to Binty, where the Assistant Surgeon of the Taxer was left to treat the wounded on their arrival. The Minister had been wounded in the hand, but it had not been ascertained, but the traders were in a great state of excitement. The Chief, Prince Minter, was sent down to the wharf on board of the Taxer, and was seized as prisoner of war.

It is reported that the King has ordered the river at the point where it enters the Monrovia branch, to be filled with iron chains, for the purpose of preventing the passage of boats, for the purpose of preventing the passage of boats, for the purpose of preventing the passage of boats. It is reported that the King has ordered the river at the point where it enters the Monrovia branch, to be filled with iron chains, for the purpose of preventing the passage of boats, for the purpose of preventing the passage of boats.

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