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LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER,
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ADVERTISING

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What will it Avail!

Suppose that Col. Marshall be chosen to Congress, what end will be subserved, and what purpose accomplished by the American party! It will be but a barren victory achieved at a great cost of time and money, and a greater sacrifice of feeling and conscientious principle on the part of that large number of Americans, who, while they revolt from the necessity of voting for such a man, are impelled to it by the nature of their secret obligations. His election can be productive in no wise of good to the country, nor success to the cause of which he is the champion. To the nation he is so well known by his political tergiversations, that his influence will be limited, no matter with what ability he may urge any measure of public policy. Besides, since he sinks the abilities of a statesman into the tricks of a politician, and labors not for principles, but for ulterior personal ends, it is not probable, as it certainly is not possible, that his services as a legislator can be made profitable to the country in a body where, above all places else, the most utter abnegation of self-interest, the most exclusive devotion to the public weal, and the loftiest sentiments of honor, are required of the man who would accomplish practical good for the nation.

What the success of Col. Marshall will profit the party whose candidate he is we cannot discover. He will go to Washington a member of a minority, unless he coincides (as he may do, judging by his proclivities) with the Anti-Slavery K. N. members of the North. It will be beyond his power to do anything serviceable, unless he devotes his time to log-rolling for the next Presidential campaign. Should the question involving a change or modification in the naturalization laws be introduced, Col. Marshall will be unable to do or say anything. His hands are tied, his lips sealed, and his throat gagged. He holds to that construction of the Federal Constitution which vests in the legislatures of the respective States the whole right as to regulating the naturalization laws. According to his belief Congress has nothing to do with the matter, and all of its laws are mere nullities, when they conflict with those of the States. He further believes that a State has the power to enact a law granting to foreigners the right of suffrage in one, three, six, or twelve months after they land. In fact his belief extends to a total nullification of the acts of Congress that were passed in conformity with a provision of the Constitution concerning the passage of naturalization laws. Entertaining these views we cannot see of what service Col. Marshall will be to his party, as he thus ignores one of its principal aims.

What then is proposed to be gained by the election of Col. Marshall? He can not go for a change in the naturalization laws, because he thinks the States have the control of that matter, and as this is the great object desired by the American party, its members will find in their advocate and candidate a man who could not, if he would, and would not if he could, be of a particle of service either to the country or his party.

Men and Principles.

There is not in the State of Kentucky a more ably conducted, a more spirited, or a more thoroughly American paper than the Princeton *Kentuckian*. The editor, however, has opinions of his own, and he also has the boldness and manliness to give expression to them. He fully agrees with us in the position we have taken, that no possible good can result to the best cause in the world by electing designing schemers and tricksters to office; that even temporary success with such men will terminate in an utter failure to obtain our ends, and a deserved ultimate defeat, and that all intriguing aspirants for office should be put down now and forever. The following article from the *Kentuckian* we commend to the careful consideration of our readers:

It is very unpleasant and even mortifying to be at variance with the household of your religious or political creed, and to be forced from a sense of duty to stand aloof from a cause which you believe in itself is just and good. This is sometimes a disagreeable duty, but one which a candid man will not hesitate to perform, knowing that in all things *it is best to be honest*, and that a frank confession is good for the soul. We have come to the point. We have seen with much regret the *highly injudicious selections* which the American party have made in choosing candidates for office—perhaps, we should not say *selections*, for in many instances office-hunters of a wrong stripe have thrust themselves on the party, and received a nomination by the use of those corrupt influences and intrigues that have ruined, for a time at least, all of the old parties.

We speak now to the people who act on principle—not to ambitious politicians—and we tell them frankly that *we must frown on all such intriguing aspirants; aye, not only frown, but put our feet on them now and forever*. Do we fight for measures and principles? Have we the good of the country at heart? Or, as all other parties have done, have we merely organized for the purpose of helping corrupt men to fat offices? *We see no possible good to result to the best cause in the world by electing designing schemers and tricksters. Even temporary success with such men will terminate in an utter failure to obtain our ends, and a deserved ultimate defeat.*

To tell the truth, the American party in Kentucky have made some wretched selections in their nominees. It is needless to specify, as [illegible] our meaning. We believe that we have a first rate State ticket; as far as we know, the men are good and true, but in some of the Congressional districts we could not have done worse. We can readily sacrifice personal preferences, but *not personal respect, and personal respect would forbid our supporting some of the American candidates*. We are not alone in this feeling, and we believe that the August returns will show, in several districts, a large majority for the State ticket, where but a small majority, if any majority at all, will be given for the local and district ticket. To tell the truth, we will be glad if this prediction be verified, as it will show that the people are resolved to turn their backs on scheming demagogues. There are men pure, upright, and perfectly competent in our ranks all over the State, who would represent us ably and honestly, and the masses should be resolute in their determination to have such and none others. We do not say this to dishearten or disorganize, but we write it to purify the party from some of the filth. To the principles of Americanism we are devoted, and for the furtherance of those principles let us have officers whom all esteem, not only for their ability, but for their stern integrity and moral worth.

Another Bolter!

According to previous announcement, Hon. John J. Crittenden delivered a speech at Frankfort, on Tuesday last, on the American question, which the "*Commonwealth*," of course, pronounces "the ablest ever delivered in Frankfort on any question." It does not, however, seem to have been greatly appreciated, for it was delivered to comparatively a very small audience.

We have room just now to notice only one feature in the speech. It will be seen by the following extract from the Frankfort *Commonwealth*, that Mr. Crittenden has repudiated the Catholic test plank of the platform, and strongly opposes its proscriptive features. We do not know how those brethren whose bitterness and bigotry have made them believe that opposition to Catholicity is the very essence of Americanism, will receive this intelligence. We regard it, however, as ominous of the re-action which has already taken place and is still *going on* in the public mind. But to the extract from the *Commonwealth*:

Upon the Catholic question, Mr. Crittenden declared that he was utterly hostile to imposing any penalties, proscription or disability upon any man on account of his religion. He had, further, the fullest confidence in our native Catholics. He knew native Catholics in Kentucky in whom as citizens, or patriots, or soldiers, he had as full confidence as in any other men of any faith whatever, and for whom he would vote if they were before him as candidates. He felt sure they acknowledged no allegiance to the Pope that was superior to their allegiance to their country, or equal to it. He would trust Kentucky blood and Kentucky principles against all the seductions of any foreign power.

☞ The telegraphic despatches lately have been but little better than a nuisance. Although paying an extravagant price for them, they are almost constantly failing us, and we frequently have to copy them from Cincinnati papers, where they first appear. The foreign news which we publish this morning appeared in the Cincinnati papers yesterday morning.

Impudent and Infamous Proscription.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

At a meeting of South Benson Council, on Saturday, the 21st inst., the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas this Council, a number of whom are at this time patrons of the Louisville Courier, have for some time past regarded the course of the Courier in the present exciting and important canvass as at war with the interest of the American party; indeed, using its utmost endeavors to foster the principles of those whose object and aim are to subvert every measure calculated to further the cause of Americanism; therefore—

Resolved, That such members of this Council as are subscribers to the Louisville Courier will, from this day forward and forever, withdraw our support from said paper, and use every means in our power to curtail its circulation in this region; not that we are not willing to accord to the editor of said paper the right to think and act for himself, but because of the fact that we are bound to regard him as a *traitor* to the cause which in times past he has so warmly and zealously advocated.

Resolved, That this Council forthwith request the editor of the Louisville Journal to send thirty copies of his paper to this office, believing that in that paper we may confidently look for an able and cordial support of those principles which we deem indispensable to the well-being and prosperity of this Republic.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Council send to the editor of the Louisville Courier a list of the names of such of the members of this Council as are at this time subscribers to that paper, and request a discontinuance thereof, notwithstanding their subscription has six months to run.

Resolved, That the editors of the Journal and Courier be requested to publish the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Signed by the Secretary of South Benson Council No. 121.

BRIDGEPORT, Ky., July 23, 1855.

The above appeared in the Louisville *Journal* of Wednesday morning, and we think our readers will agree with us that it is alike infamous and impudent. We copy it to let the world see to what extremes party feeling will sometimes carry men. "South Benson Council" denounces us because we will not permit our paper to be controlled by bad and designing men, and because we would not permit them to do our thinking, and not because we have changed any principle we have advocated. We are as much and as earnestly in favor of carrying out true American principles now as we ever were; but we have seen fit to denounce an organization which contains features odious and revolting to every freeman, and which all honest men will sooner or later reject—an organization which has outraged us, and which we will fight against until it is dead, and buried so deep as to be beyond reach of the contempt of all decent people.

We presume the above proceedings, copied from the *Journal*, are authentic, although we have not as yet received any communication from the parties; but it will be observed that the proper officers had sufficient sense of shame remaining to prevent them from attaching their names to the document. These attempts to proscribe us we regard with utter scorn and contempt, feeling secure in the truth and justice of our position, and being assured that an enlightened public will never permit us to suffer for boldly defending the right.

A resolution to proscribe us by the withdrawal of patronage was introduced into Liberty Council, in this city, by MR. JAS. P. CHAMBERS, a young lawyer, who, notwithstanding years of exertion, has never yet been sufficiently appreciated by the public as to be rewarded with office. It was promptly voted down, some of the members declaring that they transacted business with the *Courier*, not for our, but their own benefit, and that when they thought they were not getting value received for the money they were paying us, they could then, at their own pleasure and according to their own judgment, withdraw their business. This was taking a proper and sensible view of the matter. They saw that if they submitted to dictation in this instance, the Council would next proceed to determine from what butcher its members should purchase their meat, what gardener their vegetables, what grocer their coffee and tea, what tailor their clothes, what merchant their dry goods, what physician to administer to their bodily ailments, and what preacher to their moral wants. We do not want a single patron who does not feel that we are giving him the full worth of his money. We are no askers for charity. We want no man to take the *Courier* as a matter of favor to us. We try to make it such a paper that the people cannot do without it; and, when we find our labors as an independent and truthful editor are not appreciated, we will seek some other business, in which a man can have freedom of thought and action.

In order to show what is thought of such proceedings as we have spoken of, we copy the following from the New Albany *Ledger*, a paper that will not be accused of friendship toward us:

No comments on such proceedings are necessary or could add force to the proscriptive spirit therein displayed. It is not our business to defend the Louisville Courier, nor shall we do it. But when we see such means displayed to crush a man because he has had the manliness to express his honest convictions, we cannot but sympathize with him. It will be seen that the members of this Know-Nothing Council are not permitted to exercise their discretion as to what papers they shall take. The members who happened to be present at the Saturday night meeting decreed that every member of the Council must stop the Courier and take the Journal, and the Secretary is ordered to furnish the editor of the Courier with a list of the members taking the paper, directing their discontinuance without consulting the individual members. Such tyranny is abominable. It is worse than the most debasing species of negro slavery.

The Thing Explained!

It has been stated exultingly by some of the Know-Nothing organs, among them the Louisville *Journal*, that a majority of the members of the late Know-Nothing National Council were Democrats. We presume such was the fact, but has it never occurred to these gentlemen, that to this very fact is to be attributed the present prostrate and deplorable condition of the party—riven as it is into almost a thousand fragments, and each faction indulging in the most intense bitterness to the other? Did these Democrats really join the party for the good of the party or for insidious purposes? If the latter, they have been signally successful in their mission. They have succeeded in introducing an element, with which the party had no business under Heaven to interfere as a party, which has caused dissensions and divisions which the most skilful political doctors can never heal. They have utterly and entirely destroyed the nationality of a party, which, but a few short months ago, occupied a position that rendered an overwhelming victory at the next Presidential election a matter of almost absolute certainty. If such are the first fruits of having a Democratic majority to prescribe the policy of the new party, how much longer can the party be expected to exist with a continuation of such inconsistency? For our part, we have no confidence whatever in politicians, and least of all, in Democratic politicians, and when they began to act as wet-nurse for the young giant "Sam," we considered his case as pretty well done for. The result has more than fulfilled our anticipations, and we doubt not those who were so successful in duping the party, are now laughing in their sleeves at the unexpected success of their wily schemes.

There is another scandalous misrepresentation afloat that it is our duty to correct. It is that the American Order in this city has resolved to afford no more opportunities for members to secede until after the August election. There is not one shred of truth in it. All the Councils of the city hold their regular meetings, and if any member, not guilty of a violation of his obligations, wishes to withdraw, he can have an honorable discharge for the asking. Any and every assertion or insinuation contrary to this is a falsehood.

Journal of yesterday.

Such, we believe, is the policy now, but the Know-Nothing managers have been frightened into it by the unmistakable force of public sentiment. A week since every means that could be thought of were brought to bear to prevent withdrawals. Members were threatened with proscription in their business, and in two instances, at least, that we have been advised of, applications for demits were followed by the preferment of charges, which were subsequently dismissed. One gentleman, who wished to withdraw from the Fifth Ward Council, was told he need not make application, as no demits would be granted until after the election. Another gentleman who wished to withdraw from the Sixth Ward Council, received an answer to the same effect from Dr. Samerby, President of that Council, who also made the same declaration to another gentleman of our acquaintance. The names of these gentlemen we do not wish to see in the papers, but we will cheerfully furnish them to the editor of the *Journal* for his own use, on application; and he will see that they are the names of gentlemen who, in point of character and position have no superiors in Louisville.

We are glad to see the effect already produced by our exposure of the odious tyranny of the order, and we confidently anticipate still further improvement, which we will be happy to have an opportunity to report.

SONG OF THE FALLS.—The attention of the reader will be attracted by the beautifully versified "Song of the Falls," on our first page. It is the product of one of our most promising young attorneys, who, amid the severe studies and duties of his profession, finds golden opportunities to cultivate the muses. We hope to hear from Mr. New again and again.

☞ The Warsaw *Republican* is the name of a new paper just started at Warsaw, in this State, by A. W. Carter, Esq. It is neatly printed and seems to be well conducted. Success to it.

The Act of Disfranchisement.

As we surmised, the Common Council, at its session Thursday night, refused to establish additional voting places, thus virtually disfranchising fully one thousand citizens whose rights of suffrage are clear and unquestionable. By this act of disfranchisement the eight members who voted against granting the proper facilities for a fair expression of the popular will on election day, have entitled themselves to the everlasting thanks of the Know-Nothing order. When they die, apotheosis will certainly ensue in each individual case. While they live they may be cherished with peculiar reverence as the leaders of the rights of freemen—as willing to obtain, at any cost or sacrifice of principle, a party triumph.

How these petty tyrants will be regarded by that portion of the community who are freed from party fetters, whose opinions are unshackled, and whose acts are not bound and hemmed in by oaths, we need not say. Only the partisan, who has no license to think for himself, can defend the action of the majority of the Common Council. It is disreputable, it is tyrannical, it is oppressive, and, above all, it makes a stab at the very vitals of our elective franchise—it seeks to upheave the foundation stone of our civil liberties. The legal pretext under which the conduct of the Common Councilmen is excused is the flimsiest, shallowest, and most trifling imaginable. No man, without he is willing to wear the title of absurd, can for a moment urge a plea in defence of their conduct. Who, indeed, can suppose that the framers of the statute in accordance with which the Council claims to act ever supposed that a contingency similar to the one now pending would arise. They could not have been so absurdly wicked as to pass a solemn law denying the right of any man to vote, and the construction now placed upon the statute most certainly has that bearing and operation if it be not expressed in terms.

As we have before stated, it will be utterly impossible, under the present arrangement, to poll the entire vote in the First, Second and Eighth Wards. Had additional voting places been established, or even a double set of clerks appointed, the vote of every man might have been recorded. But such cannot be. We will have only a partial expression of opinion at the ensuing election. The voices of fully one thousand persons will be hushed, their rights denied, their liberties trampled upon, and their persons insulted and outraged, should they attempt to exercise the privileges guaranteed them by the constitution and laws of the land.

We all know the aim of this act of disfranchisement, and we shall witness its results on the first Monday in August. It is the last trump card of a "great" party to win a contest, about their success in which, by an overwhelming majority, they have been boasting for months. The Know-Nothing parties know one thing, and that is, that the vote of the city cannot be given as they have arranged it. They intend doing another thing, if it be within their power, and that is, to exclude every voter from the polls who is not "right on the goose" until all their enrolled members have recorded their suffrages. This intention they make no concealment of, and thus they think to elect Col. Marshall by "foul" means, their chances of success with fair dealing proving more and more unsubstantial every day. We shall see how this game will take in a free country.

Louisville Whigs in 1844.

In the year 1844 a Whig paper called the *Daily Tribune* was started in this city. It saw fit to denounce in the harshest terms the Catholic Church, which created a feeling of such deep indignation throughout the city that a mass meeting of the Whigs was called for the purpose of denouncing and repudiating the paper. The proceedings of that meeting, which we copy, are worthy of attention, if for no other purpose than that of showing the difference between Whiggery of 1844 and Know-Nothingism of 1855:

At a mass meeting of the Whigs of Louisville, convened at the Whig Pavilion, on the evening of July 21, 1844, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making a public expression of their opinion in relation to the course of the Louisville Tribune, a newspaper recently established in this city, professing to be a Whig newspaper, on motion of Nathaniel Wolfe, President of the Louisville Clay Club, Wm. J. Graves was called to the chair.

Thereupon Mr. Wolfe, after some explanatory remarks, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, a newspaper called the Louisville Tribune, recently established in this city, professing to be a Whig paper, has published editorials and communications, one of which was signed "A Native American," of a most anti-republican character, *reflecting upon the Catholic persuasion*, and especially upon the Catholic priesthood, charging them with hostility to American liberty; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Whigs, as a party, *utterly repudiate and denounce* the anti-republican and unjust strictures indulged by the Louisville Tribune toward the Catholic Church of this country.

Resolved, That the Whigs of this city regard the continued *separation of Church and State* as essential to the perpetuity of our free institutions, and we hereby denounce the efforts of the Locofoco party to array against each other the different religious persuasions, and to create a *line of political demarkation between the Protestants and Catholics*, as subversive of the best interests of religion and inimical to the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That the Louisville Tribune, in the opinion of this meeting, is not a correct exponent of Whig principles; and we hereby rescind a resolution adopted by us, upon the establishment of that paper, that we should subscribe for and recommend it to the support of the Whig party.

WM. J. GRAVES, Chairman.

A SPLIT WITHIN A SPLIT.—Every day brings further illustrations of the miserable failure of the Philadelphia Convention to make the Know-Nothing a national party. The split between the North and the South is so wide and deep that it can never be healed. At the South there is a split, Louisiana splitting at the Catholic test plank of the platform. At the North there are splits within splits. In Pennsylvania, New York and Indiana, a large majority of the K. N's repudiate the pro-slavery plank of the platform, while quite a respectable minority stand up for it. We see that "Vigo Council" at Terre Haute, Indiana, has repudiated the late State Council, which repudiated the National Council, and other councils, we believe, have done the same thing. A party that is thus divided in almost every State, county, city and town in the Union, will be utterly powerless in a national contest, and as a consequence another twelve-month will show that there will be scarcely a grease spot left of Know-Nothingism as now constituted. Its doom is sealed. Burnt brandy can't save it.

CONSISTENCY.—Some Know-Nothing Whigs oppose Col. Preston because he is warmly supported by the old Democratic party. At the same time they read admiringly the statement of the Louisville *Journal* that a majority of the delegates to the late Philadelphia Know-Nothing National Council were Democrats! If such is the case, is it not time for consistent Whigs, who do not wish to be controlled by Locofocos, to come out from the new party! They know that so long as they remain in the order they have no wills of their own—that they are more abject slaves than the subjects of the worst monarchy on earth, and that they are *compelled* to do the bidding of the majority. If this majority is composed of Democrats, who will unquestionably use their power and position to adroitly foist Democratic policy and Democratic principles upon the new party, is it not time for honest, old-line Whigs to relieve themselves from so humiliating a position, and once more become freemen?

☞ The Frankfort *Commonwealth* don't seem to like the notice we made of Mr. Crittenden's speech the other day. In that speech, according to the *Commonwealth*, Mr. Crittenden said:

Upon the Catholic question, Mr. Crittenden declared that he was utterly hostile to imposing any penalties, proscription, or disability, upon any man on account of his religion. He had, further, the fullest confidence in our native Catholics. He knew native Catholics in Kentucky in whom as citizens, or patriots, or soldiers, he had as full confidence as in any men of any faith whatever, and for whom he would vote if they were before him as candidates.

Mr. C., as we have been informed, is a member of the Know-Nothing order. If such is the case, will the *Commonwealth* be so good as to inform us if Mr. Crittenden has not bound himself by the most solemn obligations to proscribe men on account of their religion? Has he not bound himself to remove from office all Catholics, when he is in a position and has the power to do so? And if he would vote for Catholics if they were before him as candidates, as he says he would, would he not by doing so violate his obligations?

☞ Now that the Know-Nothing Councils have announced, (rather indirectly and evasively, to be sure,) that all applications for withdrawals will be promptly granted, we hope they will have their hands full of business from this until the election. All who have the slightest regard for freedom of thought, freedom of action and freedom of speech, should at once remove the odious shackles that bind them. Let them be FREEMEN in the fullest and proudest acception of the term. They can then vote for all the good and reliable men on the American ticket, and repudiate the bad ones. Every man will feel better for being his own master.

SPEECH FROM S. F. J. TRABUE.—Our citizens may anticipate, some time between this and the election, having a speech from Mr. Trabue, the well known original advocate of Americanism in Kentucky.

☞ Hon. James B. Clay, at the solicitation of the people of Mason, expects soon to make a public address in Maysville.

Who are the Rulers!

It has been frequently our duty within a few weeks past to animadvert upon the course of policy adopted by the Know-Nothing organization. In this, while we have with due sincerity reprimanded the actions of this party, we have not compromised the conduct of those persons who unwillingly have become partisans to this uncalled for and extraneous conduct. We are advised of many, very many friends, who have been drawn into the association, and who, consequent upon their oaths, have felt it a sacred duty to act in correspondence with their obligations.

We feel that in thus condemning the organization and their acts, we do not assault personally the many members who, unadvised, regarded as confederates in this unholy league. We know this full well of human nature, that men are subject to influences, based upon personal and social considerations, from which they cannot rid themselves, when surrounded by false and untrue systems of belief urged by friends whose intimacies should suffice to assure them of truthfulness and honor.

It is this which has proven the great, yet inevitable feature of Know-Nothingism. There is unquestionably that in the system which appeals to all our peculiar prejudices, which is calculated to array us in hostile attitude against the very semblance of foreign aggression. With jaundiced eyes and prejudiced minds, we are inclined to regard all emigration as unpropitious, and so combat it. It is not a difficult matter, as has been proven in other days, so to agitate the public mind as to influence it to any belief where its own rights were concerned, especially in this case. The most serious results might be arrived at by the representations of newspapers, since we know how tenacious the popular mind is of its rights, and how loth to yield one iota of the established precedents.

Yet while we thus feel duly authorised to grant the effects of all these prejudices, we cannot feel authorised to join in that indiscriminate crusade against all men of every class, irrespective of birth, who feel themselves proscribed by these acts.

We know gentlemen of foreign birth whose allegiance to the country cannot be disputed. We know Catholics both native and foreign-born who are ready to manifest any possible loyalty to the government and its institutions. These people it is not in our heart to proscribe, so long as there is an assurance of their fidelity.

But there is a phase in the Know Nothing organization to which we most seriously object. It is this:—the real rulers of the party are not its best and most intelligent men. Those in whom we would repose most confidence, and rely most faithfully as the guardians of the public and its trusts, we find less disposed to interest themselves in affairs where it is necessary to exercise management. Not that they are inadequate to any occasion, but that there is an indisposition on their part to exercise those rights, whether legal or civil to which society guarantees them.

In our government it is this:—our best men manifest the least interest in the disposition of public affairs. Not but they are deeply and intimately associated with the success of the party or the theory; but there is that in the mental disposition that renders them unwilling to enter into the peculiar contest required.

How is it with the Know-Nothing organization, after so much of preface, we need not say. Many of our best friends are members. Their convictions we regard highly, for we believe they are founded upon correct principles. It is only against the management that we have seen fit to war. That we esteem as dangerous. It is unrepublican,—contrary to free principles, and antipodal to what has been esteemed the best interests of our country.

Let us inquire if such be not the case. The policy and the principles of the organization we have previously discussed. Who are its managers, we beg leave to know? They are chiefly such men as are either fanatics in religion and politics, or else have personal ends to subserve. They are chiefly of the former class, with unjust and inadequate views of government; of no occupation save that which political manoeuvering gives them; aiming at mere temporal and personal triumphs; without ideas as to future effect. These men, mostly unadvised in the history of politics, force their cause vehemently before the public. The more wise and discreet standing aloof, feel no personal responsibility. Yet by the nature of the oaths they are so.

Thus we have an ill-advised, uneducated minority dictating how the better class of their own association shall vote. It is a system of tyranny wherein the more active, the less wise, and the unscrupulous have the sway. As such it commands our reprobation and ultimately will receive that of the whole community.

☞ George Leavenworth, who was so seriously wounded in his duel with Breckinridge, formerly of this city, near Niagara, is rapidly recovering. He yet remains where he was conveyed after the encounter, where his parents also are. The wounded man has borne his sufferings with great coolness; his constitution has not been in the least impaired; the broken limb has commenced to knit, and it is feared may be a quarter or even half an inch shorter; but it is thought that surgical science may be able to prevent such a result.

☞ Some of the Know-Nothing candidates hereabouts are very independent, having declared on the stump that they did not expect or wish the vote of a single Dutchman or Irishman. Other members of the order, however, pursue a different policy, and strange as it may seem, are actually hard at work electioneering and begging for foreign votes. Indeed, they have within the last few days boasted that an association auxiliary to their own has been formed, which now numbers three hundred Germans, all of whom will vote the Know-Nothing ticket.

☞ Few are aware of the "very" large business Dr. Hurley does in sarsaparilla. Within the last six months he has shipped to different parts of the States upwards of seven thousand boxes, and we are informed the demand for this popular medicine is daily increasing. It appears to us this new and valuable remedy has gained public favor to the total extinction of all similarly named compounds. We heartily wish him every success, for he is an enterprising citizen, and deserves all the honor and all the reward due his toil.

HEAVY ROBBERY (PERHAPS).—We heard it rumored yesterday on the mail boat *Jacob Strader* that a man of the name of Bauer, or Bower, was robbed in Madison on Thursday evening, while going from the railroad depot to the mail boat, of the sum of $100,000. He had it, as usual, in a carpet bag, and thinks the robbery was committed while in the omnibus, riding to the boat. He said he was collector for several Cincinnati business houses, which, we suppose, accounts for his having so much money.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The stocks of these staples on hand in this market for sale are now smaller than we have ever known. According to the estimate made by Mr. Fiske, of the Merchants' Exchange, the amount on hand last evening was only 1,245 pieces and 3,272 coils.

Gunny bags, owing to the meagre stock of bagging, no doubt, have advanced to 14½ cents, some holders demanding 16 cents.

HYDROPHOBIA.—It is said that in every instance where a person is bitten by a mad dog, small pustules make their appearance sooner or later on the under side of the tongue, but generally in from six to nine days. These pustules must be opened with a sharp-pointed instrument, as they are too tough to break of themselves, and the matter must be discharged and expectorated, otherwise it will be re-absorbed, which is said to cause the paroxysms termed hydrophobia.

☞ We understand that Col. Preston and Col. Marshall concluded their canvass in Henry Co., at Turner's on Thursday last. There was a large attendance of voters, seven out of every ten of whom were for Preston. Col. Preston's speech, we are told, was a most powerful and effective one. Their engagements for the country will be concluded to-day, when they speak at Westport.

☞ Thos. F. Marshall, with the instinct of his name and family, has an eternal and unsatiable hankering for office. He is now a candidate for the Legislature in Woodford county. Upon which side of the question he stands to-day, it would be exceedingly difficult to say.

PRESENTMENTS.—The Grand Jury returned to the City Court, day before yesterday, *one hundred and seventy* presentments against different persons for selling liquor.

An Article which should be Read.

Every day brings to light some of the dirty and dishonorable tricks of the miserable schemers and trimmers who control the American party—a party which, until it fell into their hands, gave promise of accomplishing so much good. The following communication from a gentleman known for his sincere, unaffected and truly Christian conduct in all the walks of life, who, although unobtrusive, is always foremost in every good and benevolent work, we commend to the attention of all honorable men who are still wearing the yoke of the order. It conclusively establishes the determination of the wire-workers to control the movements, the thoughts and the freedom of their members. How far they will succeed it is for men of independence, who are not willing to sacrifice their manhood and self-respect, to say:

"Honorable Discharge."

"The *Journal* of yesterday morning states that the Know-Nothing Councils of this city "hold their regular meetings, and if any member, not guilty of the obligation wishes to withdraw, he can have an honorable discharge for the asking. Any and every assertion contrary to this is a falsehood."

Now I do [illegible] what Mr. Prentice considers an "honorable discharge," but I wish in plain terms to state a case [illegible] occurrence, and leave the public to decide [illegible] in this instance, the Council is entitled [illegible] an "honorable discharge."

A resident of the city, after repeated solicitations and oft-repeated assurances that there was nothing in the K. N. obligation to which he could make the slightest objection, was induced to present himself for initiation into the order. When the obligation was being administered, a portion of it struck harshly on his ear, and he asked that it should be repeated. It was done. He then stated that, with his understanding of it, he could not, in good conscience, take the obligation, and declined proceeding further. As those around him failed to convince him of the propriety of proceeding, the Clerk requested him to "hold on until he went in and consulted the Council." After due consultation with the Council, the Clerk returned and stated to the candidate that it was the wish of the Council that he would proceed with the ceremonies, and if after becoming acquainted therewith, and upon due reflection, he should still retain his objection he could withdraw at any time, without producing any bad feeling towards him. He proceeded. After "due reflection" his objection grew stronger; he never set foot inside of the Lodge afterward, and finally he notified the Lodge of his intention to withdraw. There was no objections made, and the Lodge gave him his demit.

Now mark the subsequent conduct of that Lodge, and say if it was "*honorable*." On the door of that Lodge Room, facing every man and woman who enters it, is a list of names headed in large letters "WITHDRAWALS AND EXPULSIONS." No mark to indicate who had withdrawn or who had been expelled; but the first name was that of W. N. Haldeman, more honored, perhaps, in the expulsion than if he had withdrawn — who everybody of course knew had been expelled. Then followed the names of others who had *previously* withdrawn from the Order. Around the names was drawn a heavy black border—thus seeking to cast a stigma upon those who had left them, and no doubt intended to frighten others who felt disposed to do the same thing.

Opposite two of the names stand some opprobrious remarks, of the truth and falsity of which I know not, but the design was apparent, and the *ruse* so dishonorable as very much to lower in my estimation men for whom I had before entertained some good degree of esteem. Was that an "*honorable discharge*?"

C.

A Stampede in Tennessee.

The number of withdrawals from the Know-Nothing order in Tennessee has created no little consternation in the ranks. The papers in that State which reached us by yesterday's mail are full of explanations of the matter, and they charge boldly that it is one of the tricks of the Democracy to ruin the new party. One of the editors says:

We have reason to believe that some of the more unscrupulous of the Pierce and Johnson Democrats, having determined in their secret cabals, to resort to "all manner of means" to injure the American party, are making use of their ignorant and debased tools, by instructing them to join the American order *for the express purpose of, in a few days or weeks, withdrawing and publishing their pre-meditated perjury to the world!*

We can hardly believe that this is the case, but think it is much more likely that honest men, with the best of purposes, having been induced to join the order, have, on seeing its workings, become disgusted and at once withdrawn. We know that those Democrats who have connected themselves with the order in this State have always been objects of suspicion, and have had watches and double-watches set over them. Many of them have been nominated to office even from overwhelmingly strong Whig Districts, in order to prevent them from leaving the order, and the result of this policy will be shown in the fact that *at the approaching August election, no matter which party will be successful, the Democrats will elect a controlling majority in the next Kentucky Legislature, and, for the coming two years at least, Democratic policy will govern the State*. We leave old line Whigs to their own reflections as to this, the first fruits of Know-Nothingism in Kentucky.

FUNNY PHILANTHROPY.—We have been much amused in reading the correspondence between Mr. Prentice and Mr. Jas. B. Clay, with accompanying editorials. The editor is thrown into an agony of distress at the sacrilege of Mr. Clay in having some of the lumber of Ashland manufactured into canes and snuff-boxes as mementoes for the admirers of the statesman of Ashland. Mr. Clay justifies himself by averring that the profit derived from the sale of the articles was applied to charitable purposes. The editor lifts up his hands in horror, and asks him if it would not have been more proper to sell some of his *negroes* and apply the proceeds to charity. This is Connecticut philanthropy with vengeance! It has a regular wooden-nutmeg smell. What! the editor of the *Journal* advise a Kentucky gentleman to sell his old nurse and put her in the charity box? Fie! fie! think again, and let the old rafters and beams form souvenirs for the breeches pockets of inconsolable Whigs!

THE CLAY MONUMENT—DECISION OF THE PLAN. The stockholders of the Clay Monument Association held a meeting at Lexington on Thursday, to consider the plans proposed for the mausoleum to the lamented Sage of Ashland. That adopted by the committee, composed of gentlemen of taste from various sections of the Union, was voted down by the proxies gathered by one member of the directory. The resolution passed, while it complimented the plan of Mr. Hamilton, disapproves of it, as being too expensive, or rather as costing more than the amount of money ($30,000) raised by the Association.

We understand that considerable feeling was expressed in Lexington at the reversion of the Committee's decision. It is certainly an unparalleled assumption of authority on the part of one man, of which we shall have more to say at some future time.

☞ We stated the other day that notwithstanding their clamors against Col. Preston, the Know-Nothings were busily engaged in raising money for election purposes. We have further and the most positive evidence of the fact. Yesterday, a gentleman who formerly belonged to Washington Council, but who had withdrawn, was accosted by a friend, who, it appears, was ignorant of that fact, and urgently requested to subscribe to a fund which was to make Marshall's election doubly sure. Our informant begged to be excused, and his friend opened wide his eyes when he discovered that he had waked up the wrong customer entirely.

☞ The Frankfort *Yeoman* asks why we made a statement that there had been several withdrawals from Young America Council? Simply because we had been so informed, on what we considered good authority. We have since been advised that the error was only in the name, the withdrawals having taken place from another Council.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening, July 20, Osmond Roberts, son of Osmond and Mary B. Roberts, of Russelville, was accidentally shot by an older brother who was playing with a gun, and died in a few minutes. He was a handsome and sprightly youth of some six years, and his untimely and melancholy death is a great and severe affliction to his parents.

A WONDERFUL REVIVAL.—Upwards of two hundred persons have joined the Christian Church under the preaching of Elder Henderson, of Missouri. Among the latest converts was Alex. C. Bullitt, Esq., well known as one of the editors and proprietors of the New Orleans *Picayune*.

CHOLERA IN LEXINGTON.—We learn by passengers on the railroad yesterday that cholera was prevailing in the Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, resulting in eight deaths among the inmates up to 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

☞ Take Geoghegan's Hydropiper and you will have no cause to complain of lassitude, debility, billious and other complaints inseparable from our spring and summer weathers. It is one of the most popular remedies of the day.

WHEAT.—The price of wheat has again advanced, with sales for delivery on the 1st of August at $1 10 per bushel. This is equal to $5 50 for flour, although sales continue to be made at $6 50.

☞ A man was fined $10 for disturbing religious worship at the Presbyterian church in Maysville last Sunday night.

☞ In Danville Jno. Henderson, charged with the murder of Mr. Jonathan Street, has been held to bail in $3,000.

A Swearing Subscriber.

Last night's mail brought us the following letter from an indignant subscriber:

IRVINE, July 24th, 1855.

To the Editor of the Louisville Courier: You will take my dollar and go to *hell* with it—and discontinue my paper.

JOHN BRANDINBURGH.

People ought not to get excited this hot weather. Mr. B. especially should keep his temper, for we assure him we don't want his "dollar," and, obliging as we are known to be, we must respectfully decline taking it to such a warm locality as he suggests, at least for the present.

Our correspondent, we venture to say, is a Know-Nothing of the Anti-Catholic stripe, and is down on the Pope with a vengeance. He reminds us of an incident that came under our observation the other night. As we were going home at a late hour, our attention was called to an individual who bore evident marks of having been indulging a little too deeply. He was an intense Know-Nothing, and was giving vent to his deep feelings by shouting at the top of his lungs, "Huzza for Morehead, and to h——l with Popery!"—"Huzza for Marshall, and G——d d——n the Catholics!" and thus he kept on until we had walked out of hearing distance.

And this chap again reminds us of the Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, a man notoriously destitute of all religious principle, and who can "swear like a trooper," but the burthen of all whose speeches is the Pope and the Catholics. This is the key he pipes his tune with as well as that on which he ends it. We don't know how it is, but we should think that consistent, professing christians would feel humiliated to see such a man as Marshall, merely for the sake of securing an office, defending their religion and denouncing the Pope. But this is a strange world!

The Clay Correspondence.

We publish in this day's paper an address to the public from James B. Clay, of Ashland, together with his correspondence with the editor of the *Journal*, in this city. The public are best capacitated to judge of the unmanly, and, as has been demonstrated, the irresponsible attacks of a man who, controlling a public journal, does not regard himself personally responsible for the nature of his gross and violent assaults upon private character and conduct.

THE NATIONAL CLAY MONUMENT.—We ask the attention of our readers to the letter from Lexington, over the signature of our well informed correspondent "Ashland." We are satisfied that the sentiments he expresses touching the plans that should be adopted by the committee having the Clay Monument in charge, are such as will be responded to by the great mass of our citizens of all parties. Let the monument erected by a grateful people to the memory of the founder of "The American System of National Industry" be a NATIONAL one in every sense of that term. This can be done, and it ought to be done.

NASHVILLE RAILROAD—BONDS OF LOGAN COUNTY.—On Monday last, during the session of the Logan county Court, a deeply interesting debate took place in that body between the Hon. Jno. L. Helm, President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, and the Hon. Elijah Hise, in regard to the legality of the County Court issuing bonds of the county to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, for the benefit of the branch railroad from Bowling Green to Russellville and Clarksville.

In response to the above motion, the Court made the following report:

Ordered, That the Presiding Judge of the County Court of Logan issue to the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company the bonds of said county, according to the form the court may adopt, in pursuance to the statutes upon the subject and former orders of this court; and the subscription made for and on behalf of said county, whenever the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company shall produce to said Judge satisfactory evidence that said branch road has been located so as to pass through the county of Logan and town of Russellville, and that said company is ready to let out said road and proceed to its construction within the county of Logan. Upon issuing the bonds, the Court is directed to extract from each coupon, from their respective dates up to the day of delivery. The Court hereby expressly reserves the right, at a subsequent term, to alter and amend this order, if the circumstances attending the progress of the roads with which the branch is to connect shall justify or demand such change.

A BOY WITH HORNS.—We copy the following account of a curious freak of nature from the last number of the Caddo, (La.) *Gazette*:

Mr. Editor: Permit me through the columns of your paper, to announce to the citizens of the parish and surrounding country, that I will have for exhibition in Shreveport on the 4th of July next, one of the greatest curiosities probably that ever appeared on earth.

I have been overseer of what is known as the Jones farm, in this parish, near Ferry Lake. There is on the farm a negro boy about 18 months old, who, about a month and a half since, had a pair of horns to make their appearance on the front part of the head, precisely in appearance to those of a young deer; they are now about one and a half month old and are full six inches long, well covered with velvet, and on one of them two spikes making their appearance, and are still growing remarkably fast. I have succeeded in purchasing said negro from the former owner, and will exhibit him as above on the 4th of July, at Shreveport, free of charge, and shall start on from Shreveport to Vicksburg and other western cities, also to New York, to make an arrangement with Barnum, to exhibit this as one of nature's greatest freaks, to all the world and the rest of mankind.

Be pectfully,
THOMAS ADAMS.

Cooke's Store, June 25th, 1855.

☞ A subscriber in one of the interior counties of the State, who is a gentleman of character and influence, thus writes us in a postscript to a business letter:

Some few persons up here disapprove of your course respecting the Know-Nothing matter, and a great many approve of it. Upon the whole, you will lose nothing by it. I shall withdraw from the order at the next meeting myself. I am a Native American, but not one of the Know-Nothing stripe.

The Swindling Case.

EXAMINATION UPON THE CHARGE OF OBTAINING GOODS UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—The examination of H. W. Clinton, *alias* G. W. Norton, upon the charge of obtaining wine and board at the Woodruff House, to the amount of $65, and representing himself to be the owner of an extensive plantation, stocked full of negroes, near Lexington, Kentucky, took place yesterday before Judge Pruden, of the Police Court.

The first witness called to the stand was Abraham Parmouteer, who testified in substance that the defendant came to the Woodruff House about the 23d of November, 1855, and registered his name as "G. W. Clinton, Lexington, Kentucky." He said to Mr. Bannion, the proprietor of the house, in presence of the witness, that he lived near Lexington, Ky., and owned a large plantation adjoining the estate of Henry Clay, together with several hundred slaves. On the first day of his arrival he made a wine bill of $25 or $35. Here he sued in the house five or six days, his bar bill amounting to $34.

A number of witnesses were examined, who testified as to the defendant representing himself to be an extensive Kentucky planter, having plenty of negro slaves, and who came here to purchase blankets shoes, &c., and go on a general spree. It was further introduced in testimony that he arrived here on Monday last from Louisville, accompanied by his wife and wife's sister, and a negro girl as servant. They stopped at the Spencer House, where defendant registered his name as H. W. Clinton. On the same day he presented a letter of introduction from H. H. Buchanan, of Louisville, at the Little Miami Railroad office, setting forth that he was editor of the Memphis *Morning Bulletin*. At the railroad office he was recognized, and from thence sprung the prosecution. At first he emphatically denied being the person who had passed himself off as Norton, and when confronted with several witnesses who recognized him as the individual, he positively asserted that he had never before met them, and expressed astonishment when they called him Norton. When cornered, finally, he admitted that he was the person.

The case was argued at length by the attorneys, and the Court, in its charge, submitted to the jury the various points as to charges of swindling.

The jury was out but a brief time, and returned a verdict of guilty, assessing the value of property obtained at $25, and recommending the defendant to the mercy of the Court.

Captain Cutter made an appeal to the Court, asking that in consideration of the prisoner having a young wife, and being under an excited and strange state of mind at the time of the commission of the crime, that the Court should be lenient in its sentence.

The Court said that, in view of the facts of the case, and the finding of the jury, it would dispense with imprisonment, and fine the prisoner $50 and costs of the prosecution.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞ The following *jeu de' sprit* is in Carrington's Commissionaire:

Business Card.
JOHN DE LA MITRE,
Land Broker,
Church Architect and Civil Engineer,
At the sign of the Cross, near St. Patrick's Cathedral, Mott street.
Refers to Pius Nono, Esq., Rome.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to Damming Brooks.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—About one o'clock on Sunday morning, the body of a woman with a child in her arms, about 18 months old, was found by one of the city watchmen, in front of a dwelling on Britain street, near Chew street. An examination was made as to the cause of her death, when it was inferred, the circumstances being of such a character as to justify the conclusion, that she was waiting at the second story window until her husband, who was absent from home, should return, and whilst looking out the window, accidently lost her balance and was hurled to the pavement below. Her head was crushed in a shocking manner, and the brain had oozed out on the pavement. One of the arteries also burst, and the blood flowed therefrom very profusely. The deceased was named Rosanna Kelley, and was about twenty years of age. She was the mother of two children, the youngest one of which she had in her arms at the time of falling, and fortunately the little creature suffered but slight injury.—*Balt. American.*

[From the N. O. Delta, July 21.]

Tremendous Excitement—The Third District in a Tumult—A Woman Bewitched—Much Ado About Nothing.

The city was thrown into a state of intense excitement yesterday morning by a rumor which rolled abroad, and gathered as it rolled, to the effect that there was an enchanted family in the Third District, the members of which had been performing some curious transformations and antics, that far exceeded anything of the kind that we have read of in the Arabian Nights, or anywhere else. We saw and conversed with several persons who averred that they had witnessed these strange pranks, and when we ventured to doubt the truth of their stories, their cheeks would burn with honest indignation. The story, as we heard it, was as follows:

An old German Gipsey lives near the Union Race Course, who is a fortune teller, and among the superstitious German portion of the people down town, she has the reputation of being a witch. Her name is Elizabeth Fullerman. Not far from her house resides a Swiss family named Hinney. Well, the story is, that Mrs. Elizabeth Hinney had, in some way, wronged the witch, and the latter was determined to be revenged, and so bewitched—an act which she is said to have accomplished, by giving Mrs. Hinney some enchanted hops, with which the latter made yeast and baked bread of the yeast, with which, of course, she was enchanted.

Immediately she commenced to hop and dance up and down, and would continue to dance for hours. She would tell the people the exact hour when her dancing fits would come on, and during the fits she could see her enchantress and hear her call. Occasionally the witch would amuse herself by changing the unfortunate woman into a bag, or a mouse, or a cockroach, or some other animal. They would catch hold of her, but she would instantly disappear from among them, and either go feet foremost up the chimney or slide gently through the key-hole—suddenly disappear and then reappear again.

Once, while in the act of going feet foremost up the chimney, three or four individuals caught hold of her and attempted to prevent this rather curious exit, but it was all to no purpose, she slipped from their grasp as easily as could an eel. Besides all the above she possessed the power of making her child—about one year old—perform the most graceful fancy dance, and would cause it to jump at least twenty feet at every hop.

All this, and much more, was told us yesterday, by persons who appeared to be possessed of common sense, and we know that they religiously believed every word of it—that the gipsy woman was a witch, and the Swiss woman was possessed of a devil. From Sunday morning when the matter got bruited around the neighborhood, till Monday evening, the vicinity of the poor woman's house was besieged by hundreds of people, who were attracted thither to see the workings of the devil—and the greatest excitement prevailed.

Every person in the crowd saw something singular, and each was willing to bear testimony to the truth of all we have above recorded. The last story that got abroad, was that the enchanted woman had shed her skin—and again the crowd rushed to the house to see the skin from which, it was reported, she had disappeared, and, snake-like, left behind her.

The matter finally attracted the attention of the police, and sergeant Johnson, not having much respect for the devil or witches, repaired to the house of the enchanted woman. He found her lying on a mattress, very pale, and emaciated, and apparently very sick—shaking quite convulsively, as though with the ague or St. Vitus' dance, or some nervous complaint. He saw that she needed attention, and he went out among the crowd of Germans and asked some of the women if they would take care of her.

They were horror-stricken at the very idea, and tremblingly sunk back. The sergeant then got her into a cart and conveyed her to the Charity Hospital, where she would not be received, and was sent back and conveyed home again. The clamor was so great against the reputed witch, that she was arrested for disturbing the peace by the officer.

Yesterday an immense crowd, numbering at least five hundred persons, assembled around the police office to see the witch, and witness the dancing and queer antics of her victim, but nothing of the kind occurred, and the crowd left, disappointed but still firm in their belief of her enchanting powers. The police officers inform us that she appears to be a very fine old woman, who pretends to be a fortune-teller, but is very poor at that business.

As to the other woman, she firmly believes that she was bewitched by the hops which the old woman, in a spirit of kindness, had given her. And thus the mountain labored, and lo! what a ridiculous mouse it has brought forth. We feel assured that our readers will think we are hoaxing them—they will scarcely believe that in the middle of the nineteenth century, in this enlightened community, such credulity can exist.

Letter from Marshal St. Arnaud to his Wife.

OLD FORT (Crimea,) Sept. 7, 1854.

My Beloved Wife: The English are not ready, and make me lose precious time. I lent them some flat boats this morning to expedite the landing of their horses, and I hope I shall be able to move by eleven to-morrow morning. I shall stop for the night at the Bulganak; so that I may be quite fresh on the 19th, and force the passage during the day. If I can, I will drive the Russians on the other side of the Katcha. I promise you I will give them no time for amusing themselves. The weather is fine, and we are favored. May God protect us yet a few days, and all will go on well.

I heard mass this morning under my large tent, and I prayed for you. Four abbes breakfasted with me. There has been great reaction in the army, and the Prince is at the head of it. He says loudly that I am a man, and that but for me we should not be in the Crimea. My health is not so bad to-day. I had a favorable crisis last night; a copious perspiration came to my relief. As I have to endure all my pains, I have two cutting ones above my left breast which agonize me. Cabrol says it is in my health; I could strangle him. Nothing as yet is changed in my plans. Prince Menschikoff may do what he likes, but I shall be before Sevastopol between the 20th and 22d.

Perhaps I shall go and attack them on the South and leave their great preparations on the North side useless. All that will depend on what I shall see when I reach Balbeck. The swifter time moves, my love, the nearer it brings me to you. This doubles my courage. I only think of the moment when we shall be very quiet at home. In the Spring we will take a trip to Italy, and we will return by the way of Switzerland and Germany. We will travel with only two servants, and like plain folks. Do not let us build too many castles in the air, for that brings bad luck.

On the next day, he writes to his wife:

I have just written to Lord Raglan that I could not wait any longer, and that I should issue my order of departure for seven o'clock to-morrow morning; and nothing shall stop me longer.

Four days after writing this, the Marshall resigned his command, and on the 29th, three days later, died.

ANOTHER SLAVE EXCITEMENT.—We had another "slave rescue" yesterday morning. The circumstances, we are informed, are as follows: Not long ago, a young Cuban gentleman, the son of a wealthy planter in the "gem of the Antilles," was arrested by order of his government, upon the charge of sending an order to Springfield, Mass., for 500 muskets. The young man was imprisoned in a strong castle. But through the connivance of some officials, and the aid of his father, he contrived to escape in a cask. He was placed in a cask, which was closed, and thus rolled to the sea-shore. Here the brig General Taylor, from Cardenas, for this port, was, by previous arrangement, moored for his reception. The young Cuban was taken on board, with a negro servant, aged about 18 years, given him by his father. The brig General Taylor sailed, and on Saturday reached this port, and was moored at South street wharf. The young Cuban took lodgings at one of our principal hotels. Yesterday morning the Captain of the General Taylor took the negro to convey him to his master, who wanted him for a body servant. On the wharf, a party of negroes met the Captain and the slave, and told the latter he was free, but the Cuban negro did not understand them. Several white men came to the aid of the Captain, and a scuffle ensued. Finally the negroes triumphed, and carried away their Cuban friend, since which he has not been heard from.—*Philadelphia Gazette of Tuesday.*

SLAVERY IN NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—We find in the Nebraska *City News* the following announcement, from which it would seem that slavery is fast spreading at that quarter.

NEGROES FOR SALE AT THIS PLACE.—We call attention to the advertisement of negroes for sale, which appears in another column. A company of gentlemen from Missouri, who have large interests here, have imported them for the benefit of our young and growing city. Nebraska City is now about twice or three times larger than any other town in the territory. Help is much needed, and but little to be had, for this reason slave labor is required. We are authorized to state that the same company have twenty more in Missouri, which will be brought to Nebraska City, if sufficient inducements are held out.

HEAVY ROBBERY IN CHICAGO.—Mr. S. D. Carpenter, editor of the Wisconsin Patriot, was robbed last Tuesday night, on the cars, at some point between Adrian and White Pigeon, of near eleven thousand dollars, mostly in Ohio and Indiana bills. Mr. C. has no clue to the robber or robbers, as he small satchel, containing the money, and which he kept close to his person, must have been taken whilst he drowsed—having been deprived of sleep for several nights on account of indisposition, from which he had sufficiently recovered, however, to travel. Supposing no one knew the treasure was in his possession, he was less on his guard than he would have been under other circumstances. He is confident that some person or persons must have been knowing to his receiving considerable sums in Ohio, and followed him for the purpose of robbery. Mr. C. stopped over at several places on the road with the vain hope of discovering some clue to the robbers, but met with no success. The satchel containing the money was made of rubber cloth, and contained also several articles of wearing apparel.

Chicago Press, 24th.

DESTRUCTION OF THE VERANDAH HOTEL—THE NEW STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—We regret to announce the complete destruction by fire of the well-known edifice, the Verandah Hotel, at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock, issuing from the roof of the building, and the alarm promptly given. The firemen, with their usual alacrity, hastened to the spot, but despite all their efforts the flames continued to spread, and piece by piece the walls came down till nothing was left of the Verandah Hotel but a huge mass of smouldering ruins. Quite a number of guests were sleeping in the building when the fire broke out, but we are happy to say that none of them received the slightest injury, nor did they, so far as we learn, lose any of their baggage.

The Verandah was built in 1837, and was owned by J. W. Zacharie, Esq. The lessee was Mr. John Galpin. It was five stories high, and capable of accommodating three hundred guests. It was insured for $75,000, divided among the various insurance companies of the city. On the furniture there was an insurance of $20,000.

The basement of the hotel was occupied by stores. On the corner was the drug store of Mr. J. B. Shaw, which was insured for $5,000. Next to him, on St. Charles, was the cigar store of Mr. A. Hernandez, which was insured for $6,000, and adjoining these were several small establishments, which we understand were nearly all insured. The loss by the fire cannot be much short of $150,000, and falls almost entirely on the Insurance Companies.

IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Total Defeat of the Walker Expedition.

ANNIHILATION OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Col. Walker's [illegible]—His Fraternization with Gen. Castillon—[illegible] March on Rivas—Hostility of the People to the Fillibusters—The Encampment and Flight of the Nicaragua Democrats—Walker Makes a Good Stand—His Flight and Escape—Thirteen Americans Killed, and their Bodies Burned—Papers Found on the Dead—Appearance of the Defeated Men—Names of some of the Killed—Chasers at Costa Rica—Health of Rivas.

RIVAS, July 13, 1855.

Col. Walker and his party (fifty-six in all) arrived at Realejo the 14th of June; started from there to Chinandega, and were sent by the Democratic President, Francisco Castillon, residing and governing in Leon, to take this department, and a force of about 150 Central American troops was given to them as assistance, under the command of Colonel Mendez and Felix Ramirez, both notorious characters of the revolutionary army. They arrived on the 28th at a small port on the Pacific, about eight leagues from this place, and about ten leagues north of San Juan del Sur.

The government had received news of their movements through their spies, and preparations were made to receive them at San Juan del Sur. The two vessels that landed fillibusters and Democratic troops passed San Juan del Sur, sailing towards Salinas Bay, and directed the attention of the government officers to the South.

Meanwhile the [illegible] party had landed, and marched the same afternoon against Rivas. A small outpost was taken by surprise, but as some of the government soldiers there escaped, they hurried up to Rivas, and everything was prepared to receive them. A courier was despatched immediately to San Juan del Sur, ordering the troops stationed there to concentrate their force at Rivas. From all the small villages people ran into Rivas, presenting themselves to take up arms against the "Yankees and fillibusters," as many of them called them.

It was a sad mistake to believe that the people there would join the fillibusters. On the contrary, men of the democratic party fought against the representatives of their own party, and, in fact, the fillibusters have done more harm to the Provisionary government than good.

There is no doubt Walker and his party were deceived in the grossest manner. They were told that 1,000 men would immediately join them, and instead of resistance that they would find rejoicing at their arrival. It was not so.

They arrived at Rivas, altogether in number about 200 men, at one o'clock, where they met some of the avant guard of the government, and the fighting began, the government troops drawing back towards the Plaza. Chances seemed to be rather even, when the reinforcement from San Juan del Sur arrived, attacking Walker's party in the rear. The democrats showed very little or no fight, and ran away, headed by their officers, in groups of twenty and thirty, abandoning Walker's party, who had meanwhile taken possession of a house belonging to the pioneer of the party, a rich planter, Don Maximo Espinosa, where they sustained themselves pretty well, firing with their rifles through holes made in the adobe walls, and entirely safe themselves from the musket balls behind them.

From them, and from the identification of papers found on the dead bodies, there have been killed—A. L. Kewen, of Lopez Cuba expedition memory; R. T. Merriman, Lieutenant; and F. Anderson, also a Lieutenant; also Dr. Jones, and a Dr. W. H. Davis, who has resided here some three or four years, and joined last year the revolutionary party—the same man that murdered an Englishman, hotel keeper, in Virgin Bay. A. L. Kewen was second commander in the party, and a handsome sword and gold watch were taken as a prize by the government soldiers.

The commanding officer fired four shots without balls against the house in which Walker's party was, to scare them, but as no ball hit the house, this stratagem was without effect. It was for the good luck of Walker's party that they had no cannon balls, or they could have been surrounded at a large distance, and would have been forced to leave the house, and most probably, one by one, been killed. The same want of disposition is the cause that they had two days time to go away unmolested, like the Leonesea.

After the Nicaragua revolutionary troops had abandoned them, the house was surrounded by all the government troops, about three hundred in number, and the firing continued for about two hours, doing little harm to the fillibusters, while almost every rifle ball hit its man.

At last a party of young men, principally of the first families, and all volunteers, stormed the front door, when others from other side set fire to the house, and took it, losing, of course, comparatively to their number, many.

Col. Walker's party had to break through them, and fled into a neighboring cacao estate, wherefrom they took their route toward the Transit.

Being night, and only a limited number of troops to follow them, they had a chance to sleep that night, and leave the next afternoon for San Juan del Sur, where they took a schooner by force, burned the cuartel of the government down, and left for [illegible].

This is the end of the great annexation project of Col. Walker, Ex-President of Sonora. It was, indeed, a great piece of foolishness—more craziness than anything else—to believe that a force of fifty-six men could take a country, as weak as it might be, and to hold and keep it. These men most either have been the most desperate characters, or they have been deceived—most probably both.

The government party lost about thirty men dead, and about the same number wounded. Thirteen Americans were killed and their bodies burned.

It was at first believed that Col. Walker was killed, as many papers of great interest were found on the body of one of them; the original contract between Byron Cole and the provisionary government, with all the necessary stamps and seals, for 52,000 acres of land; the power of attorney given by Cole to Col. Walker to execute said grants; various letters written by said Cole to Col. Walker, speaking about the most eligible lands, public and private property; the certificate of shares in the company, of which Walker was the agent.

The expedition must have been fitted out rather poorly, as many receipts of Walker appear, that show that loans of $50 were accepted by him from various parties. All expeditionists had to pay $40 passage money from San Francisco to Realejo.

They left in great confusion, leaving most all their ammunition, medicine chest and surgical instruments, &c., behind.

As the commanding officer of the government had orders given to take no prisoners, it was impossible to identify any of the dead Americans.

The Walker party, when passing the Transit towards San Juan del Sur, presented the most lamentable sight—several wounded, all of them in rags, and extremely dirty; some even without boots and hats. They were very low spirited, and excited against the Leon party for having abandoned them. They confessed having lost 14 men, and among them three of their principal officers, and that they did not expect such a furious and brave resistance. The storming of the house, they say, was indeed a great feat; and they acknowledge having underrated the people they thought to meet. They say that Col. Walker was not in the fight, and therefore could not have been killed.

Progress of the Siege.

We may not (says the Times) be able to annihilate the vast earthworks of the enemy with as much certainty as if they were constructions of masonry, but, by the aid of heavy shells pitched vertically into their redoubts, we can so search their defences that no troops can live in them. The works of the opposing armies are now pushed close to each other, the range is known to an inch, and under such circumstances, the ascendancy in artillery must be nearly equivalent to the ascendancy altogether. It is plain that the Russians see their danger, and that they are exerting all their ingenuity to avert it. Our correspondent states that in the Mamelon, which a good specimen of the work to be encountered, there were found funnel-shaped pits, into which shells may roll and burst, together with bomb-proof excavations, into which the men could retire.

Although, however, the enemy will no doubt avail themselves of all such expedients with the skill which they have hitherto displayed, the means of attack, under present conditions, must exceed those of defence. The allies, in fact, have advanced closer and closer to the works of the place, their artillery has opened on successive occasions with greater and greater power, and the Russians who at first asserted something like an equality in this respect, and long maintained the contest, are now fain to withdraw their guns under our fire, and to confess or pretend themselves silenced. It is scarcely possible, indeed, that the resources of Sevastopol, however vast they may have been, should not be exhausted by exertions so prodigious and so protracted; and, while the allies are constantly receiving accessions of strength, and improving all their communications in all directions, the Russians are becoming more effectually isolated day after day.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE SIEGE.

We do not attempt to disguise either from ourselves or the public the difficulties still presented by this unexampled siege. In strict truth, it is no siege at all—it is a campaign against a powerful army acting on its own territory, protected by a chain of strong intrenchments, resting upon an enormous arsenal, and, what is still more extraordinary, assisted by the guns of a fleet. It is scarcely correct to speak of Sevastopol as a single town, so various are its divisions and so diversified the defences they include. In the siege of an ordinary place, however strong, there is usually but one *enceinte* or chain of protecting works to be penetrated, and when an entrance is effected at any point of this fortified circumference the town is taken. Engineers select the weakest or most promising point of the works for their attacks, they make an opening with battering guns, "the assault" is then delivered, and if successful, there is an end of the affair.

But at Sevastopol we may succeed in effecting an entrance or lodgment without accomplishing the whole work in hand, for there are forts and batteries of all kinds, divided from each other by creeks and ravines, and admitting of separate and independent defence. Thus, in the late attack, General Eyre and his brigade actually got through the outer line of works, carried the batteries first opposed to them, and fairly entered the town. About the gallantry of this most creditable action there can be no question, but the extent to which the success admitted of improvement was unfortunately not put to the test of trial. On the other hand, works so disposed as those at Sevastopol are liable to be commanded one by the other, so that the capture of one may facilitate, if not insure, the capture of more. The Malakoff Tower, for instance, commands the Redan, and probably other works in its vicinity; indeed, it is regarded by our engineers as the key of the whole position in that quarter.—*Times.*

Mr. Attorney General Harlan, who is a candidate for re-election, has given an opinion to the effect that the county courts of Kentucky have not the right to naturalize foreigners. This is equivalent to deciding his own case in his own favor; for he knows he cannot get the naturalized vote. This decision shows Mr. Harlan to be totally unqualified for the position he holds, both morally and legally.

We are authorized to say that M. C. Johnson and F. K. Hunt, Esqrs., of this city, both of whom are, to say the least, Mr. Harlan's equals as jurists, are of precisely the opposite opinion. They say that the county courts have the right to naturalize foreigners.—*Lexington Statesman.*