

We invite the special attention of our readers to a Letter from Hon. DANIEL BLOCHER which will be found on the first page. He is one of the standard and radical Democrats of Maryland, and his name is familiar to many of the citizens of Bedford County, especially those of Loudon, Cumberland Valley, Colerain, and Southampton. His sentiments are as manly and eloquent as they are true and convincing. All honor to such men.

The "Essay on Woman," by T. R. VICKROY, Esq., to which we alluded last week, will be found on the first page. It is a beautiful production, and will be read with interest.

JAMES E. SANSON, Esq., Editor of the Fulton Democrat, (and family,) have been spending a few days with their friends in Bedford. Mr. S. gives a good account of the Democracy of "Fulton," and has no doubt they will poll an increased majority at the next election.

Know-Nothing Benefits!

A few days since Beeson, Democrat, was elected Probate Judge of Berrien county, Michigan, by two hundred majority over the Know-Nothing candidate, a man who, for years, was fed and clothed at the crib of the Democratic party! Many an ungrateful office seeker will soon find themselves in the same position.

KNOW NOTHINGISM continues on the wane. At an election in Norfolk, Va. on Monday last, weeks for municipal officers, the Democratic candidate for Mayor was elected by 65 majority. At the State election, but a few weeks ago, Flomney beat Wise about 100. At the recent municipal election in San Francisco, California, the Democrats carried the Mayor, and elected half the council and other officers. At the preceding election the K. N.'s carried every thing. The Placer Times of June says:—"For the information of our friends at the east, we will state that the result is regarded here, under all the circumstances, as one of the greatest Democratic victories ever achieved in California."

THE FIRST RESPONSE TO THE PHILADELPHIA KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM.—Know-Nothingism has met with a terrible rebuke in the city of its birth, and in a city, too, which has hitherto been regarded as the Gibraltar of the order. In 1853 the Know-Nothing carried the city of New Orleans by a majority of about two thousand, and at that time illustrated, at the polls, the humanity of their principles and the patriotism of their aspirations by murdering three or four citizens who had the misfortune of being natives of Ireland. In 1854 they again swept the city by a majority nearly, if not quite, as large as the preceding year. At the election for Chief Justice of Louisiana, which was held on Monday last, the state of the poll in New Orleans was as follows:

Place, anti-know-nothing 3,415
Merrick, know-nothing 2,297

Anti-know-nothing majority 1,178
An anti-know-nothing majority of eleven hundred and twenty-eight, and an anti-know-nothing gain since the last election of over three thousand! This is a fitting response to the platform of principles just concocted by the second Hartford convention.

A RICH DODGE!

The public have been put in possession of the important fact that the Know Nothings of Bedford County held a delegate convention in this place, in "Temperance Hall," one day week before last, at which the following extraordinary resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of Temperance did not enter into, and was not contemplated in, the election last fall, and that, being more a moral than political question, it ought not to enter into politics at all, but should be left to the legally expressed will of the people—untrammeled by any other consideration whatever.

Resolved, That the Legislators who passed the Liquor Law at the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, "took the responsibility," and should themselves bear it, and that the American organization never intended, and does not intend, to range itself on either side of this question, as a party.

Cool, decidedly. Now, "that the subject of Temperance" was the prominent element "in the election last fall," is well known to every man, woman and child in the county—and, although the people, by a decisive vote, declared against a Prohibitory Law, a Know Nothing Legislature passed such a Bill, in its most odious form, and a Know Nothing Governor approved it—and now the people are officially notified that the Know Nothing organization does not intend to range itself on either side of this question! This is a capital way of meeting a subject which has aroused the indignation of the tax-payers from the centre to the circumference of the commonwealth—and exhibits a species of DODGING well worthy the party from which it emanates. The voters, however, will have something to say touching the matter, and, with their verdict, we shall rest satisfied.

The names of the delegates to this Convention were not appended to these resolutions, not even those of the chairman and secretary, thus evading the usual forms, although it is alleged that their meeting was public. True, they gave the HONORABLE Fr. Jordan a broad hint, but the "organization" will find themselves as strongly condemned as he is. When this "American organization" becomes public, the people will see that "SAME OLD COON," and nothing else; headed by such wily office-hunting Antislavery Whig Politicians as A. B. BUNN, of Schellsburg.

THE RIGHT COURSE.—

Mr. Gross, of Lancaster, appeared before a late Democratic Convention with credentials as a delegate. Mr. Gross was elected last year to the Legislature on the Know Nothing ticket. He had previously been a Democrat, and still claimed to be one after his election, promising many of his party friends that he would always be found supporting the caucus nominees of the Democracy. Mr. Gross forgot all this after he arrived at Harrisburg, and voted with, and for the Know Nothings on all questions. He had strength enough in his own township to be sent to the Convention to select delegates for the 4th of July State Convention. Upon the presentation, however, of his credentials, it was unanimously adopted that a Know Nothing could not take his seat in a Democratic convention, and they accordingly named Mr. Jacob L. Gross, late K. N. member of the State Legislature. The greatest good that this new order has accomplished is to make the Democratic party more resolute and less disposed to consult expediency. When its members find a man on their ticket, or in their meetings, false to the party, they cast him out with a boldness that does them infinite credit. Long ago, if we had thrown off a host of false friends, instead of giving them office, the party would at this day have been invincible.

Doctors Differ!

It is well known that the question (LIQUOR LAW) entered largely into the contest in 1854.—Chambersburg Repository and Whig.

Resolved, That the subject of Temperance did not enter into, and was not contemplated in, the election last fall.—Late Know-Nothing Resolution framed in Bedford.

The New York Herald says:—"We never belonged to the know-nothings. We have taken the know-nothings into our training school for a few months to teach them their places; but if they do not show a little more docility and attention to our instructions we shall turn them out, and let them shift for themselves. We will have nothing to do with any political animals who are not sensible, docile, useful, practical, and full of grit."

The Chambersburg Repository and Whig contends that Gov. POLLOCK "should not be held responsible for the imperfections of the new License Law," because, in approving that measure, he only carried out a pledge he had given the people to sanction any law enacted by their Representatives in accordance with the popular will! Now, we would ask, did the "popular will" declare in favor of a measure like this, or any thing approaching it? On the other hand, was not the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law submitted to the Freemen of the Commonwealth, and did they not, by a fair and decided majority, proclaim themselves opposed to ANY PROHIBITORY LAW, thus instructing their Representatives in language so plain as to admit of no misunderstanding—and yet, in the very face of this instruction, placed upon record in the proper Department at Harrisburg, a Know Nothing Legislature passed a Prohibitory Law which is a burlesque upon common sense and common decency, and an outrage upon every feature of the Constitution of the land; and Gov. POLLOCK approved and signed it with the full knowledge that he was trampling beneath his feet the legally expressed will of the people. If, under these circumstances, Gov. Pollock is "not to be held responsible for the imperfections" of the anti-Liquor Law, then the office of Governor is the sheerest humbug in the world, and is the mere automation of any corrupt and designing set of men who may happen to control the State Legislature.

Heretofore, the great conservative power of the Commonwealth rested with the People's CHIEF MAGISTRATE, an officer sworn to see that no laws are passed inconsistent with the CONSTITUTION and the WILL OF THE PEOPLE—and now, for the first time in the history of the "Old Keystone," we are told "By Authority," that the Executive Department considers itself bound to carry out the will of THE LEGISLATURE, no matter how revolting their act, simply because its members are the Representatives of the People. If former Governors had pursued this disgraceful policy, Rain, Misery, and Bonaparte would have been the portion of the yeomanry of Pennsylvania! The candidate for Governor who will give a pledge to approve any bill the Legislature may choose to pass, is more fit to be invested with a straight-jacket than Executive honors.

What! a GOVERNOR not responsible for the passage of infamous and impertinent Laws, which, instead of Constitutional power to prevent them from going into existence? Who ever heretofore heard of such monstrous doctrine as this?

But Gov. Pollock contends that this Liquor Law comes "WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE CONSTITUTION," whilst nearly every Law Judge in the State has pronounced it a bundle of contradictions and nonsense, meaning any thing and nothing; and no two of them have construed its provisions alike. We say, let it be REPEALED—not leaving a line or word of it from "Be it enacted," down to and including the Governor's signature, an issue we are prepared to discuss both in the Gazette and on the stump, without dodging or equivocation—and, in making this declaration, we feel warranted in asserting that our temperance principles are as sound as those of any other man upon the face of the Globe. The difference between us and FANATICS on this subject is, that they want to force every man to follow their peculiar notions, whilst we concede the right to every responsible human being to think and act for himself as to what he shall eat and what he shall drink. Sometimes you find the most rabid Temperance Lecturers the veriest slaves to TOBACCO—denouncing rum with a long tory or a handful of rotten weed in their mouths, emitting a stench quite as offensive, and decidedly more filthy than the fumes emanating from the swallowing of Whisky. If people, generally, would mend their own ways instead of setting themselves up as dictators for the rest of mankind, the morals of the world would soon improve. "Let him that is without sin throw the first stone."

After the people decided against a Prohibitory Law, the Legislature had no right to pass such a bill, nor the Governor to sign it, until the "popular will" had again been consulted. "If we mistake not," says the Repository and Whig, the "Bedford Gazette" was the paper that voted for Gov. BIGLER, on the authority of a celebrated minister, being as good a Temperance man as Gov. Pollock, and willing also to sign any restrictive law that the Legislature might pass—just what Gov. POLLOCK promised, and what he has performed. Will the Gazette explain?

Now, the Gazette not only vouched for Gov. Bigler being "as good" a Temperance man as Gov. Pollock, but a far better one. Did any man ever see or hear of Gov. Bigler using intoxicating liquors as a beverage—and has not his entire life exhibited the character of a Temperance man in the fullest sense of the term? Can this much be said of Mr. Pollock?

The "celebrated Minister" alluded to, (Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS,) made no such declaration as that attributed to him by the Whig. He defended Gov. Bigler as a sincere friend of Temperance, and said he felt warranted in declaring that he would sign any CONSTITUTIONAL Liquor Law framed in accordance with the WILL OF THE PEOPLE as expressed through the ballot-box. The Rev. gentleman (one of the ablest advocates of Temperance in the Nation,) deprecated the idea of passing any temperance Law against the voice of the people.

Gov. Bigler never pledged himself "to sign any restrictive law that the Legislature might pass." He distinctly proclaimed to the world that he would give no pledge on this subject in advance of the action of the Legislature—that he would consider it a gross violation of his oath of office to do so—that he would be governed in his conduct by the character of the act presented for his signature. He did not perpetrate the enormity of saying he would sign any restrictive bill the Legislature would pass—and we venture to assert that his VETO of the anti-Liquor JUG law of last session would have been one of the clearest and ablest papers that ever emanated from his pen.

In passing this law, says the Easton Argus, the Legislature committed an outrage on the rights and interests of the citizens of Pennsylvania, which they alone have the power to resent. If their voice was not to be respected, what use was there in taking a vote? If it had been pre-determined to disregard the will of the majority, what necessity was there for the expenditure of a large amount of money in having a vote taken on the question? But some declare that it is a prohibitory Law. This may be true in general terms, so far as the details of the law are concerned, but it is nevertheless a law of the same character, and one that may be regarded as infinitely more objectionable than a prohibitory bill. It is more obnoxious, more unequal, and more unjust in its operations than any prohibitory bill that could have been passed. Let us examine a few of its provisions:

In the first place it is unequal. It compels Tavern Keepers in Bedford and certain other counties to pay the amount required for a whole year's License whilst it allows them to reap the benefits of the License but for five months. The Tavern Keepers of BEDFORD COUNTY have all been compelled to pay their usual license, with the privilege to sell on-

ly until the first of October, whilst in Franklin county they pay the same amount with permission to sell for a year. Is this right—is it HONEST?

In the second place, it will injure the value of all Tavern Properties. There are hundreds, and perhaps thousands of Hotels in the State that are actually necessary to accommodate the travelling public.—The Proprietors of these houses have erected large and in many instances expensive buildings for this express purpose. Many of them have been leased on a term of years, at high rents, and have been expensively fitted up. The mere profits of their table will not support them at present prices. One of two things must be done. Either raise their prices or have their rents reduced. And this will affect every man who is obliged to travel. When one of our citizens residing in the country is called to Bedford as a witness or a jury man, receiving 62 1/2 cts. or \$1 a day for his pay, he will be obliged to pay, perhaps, \$1 25 or \$1 50 for his board. Tavern keepers cannot entertain people at the prices they are now charging.—They must raise or give up business. If Liquors should be sold any where, well regulated Taverns is the place. Whilst this anti-Liquor Law will bring about the results designated, it will also greatly decrease the Revenue of the State, and promote DRUNKENNESS to an alarming extent!

The HONORABLE Fr. Jordan is entitled to the HONOR of carrying this Bill through the Senate against the positive INSTRUCTION of his constituents—and James Pollock is entitled to the honor of attaching to it his approving signature as Governor of the Commonwealth. In Massachusetts the Know Nothings have imposed a heavy fine and long imprisonment upon any man who dares to make CIDER or CURRIANT WINE! Could fanaticism go further than this?

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

One of the usual tricks resorted to by the members of the Know-Nothing order, is to deny that proscription for religious faith is a part of their principles.—They indeed confess that a few of the ultra leaders of the organization may act upon such a basis, but at the same time they most solemnly avow that no such rule of conduct is laid down in the order itself. The action of the Philadelphia National Council, however, shows that Religious intolerance is a primary doctrine of the order; the exclusion of the Louisiana delegation from the same body demonstrates that actual hostility to Roman Catholics is still one of the fundamental principles of Know-Nothingism. One fact should not be forgotten, that the order in Louisiana has never arrayed itself in hostility to any religious denomination. It is based upon the old Native American party, with the secret principles attached. Some of its most prominent and active members are Catholics; and one of their delegates to the National Council, Mr. Gayarre, widely known as the author of the "History of Louisiana," is among the number. The committee on credentials objected to receiving the Louisiana delegation on account of their toleration of the Catholic faith, although the delegation gave the strongest possible assurances that although they would not join in the proscription of any class of men on account of their religious sentiments, they did not recognize the authority of the Pope, or of any other spiritual functionary, to interfere in any way, or to any extent with the performance of their civil duties. These assurances, however, were not considered satisfactory; and the question of their admission was elaborately argued in Convention. The great body of the members from the Southern States sustained the Louisiana delegation, and urged the necessity of maintaining the principles of religious freedom to their fullest extent.

Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, the only prominent Southern member who took the opposition ground, insisted that opposition to Catholicism, as inconsistent with the Republican institutions, was the very cornerstone of the Know-Nothing movement; and that any proceeding which should ignore or be inconsistent with this position, would be fatal to the Order. In this he was sustained by a decided majority of the members from the Northern States. It was suggested, but not formally proposed, that as Mr. Gayarre was the only Catholic in the delegation, the other members might be permitted to take their seats—without the understanding that they would not attempt to change the ritual of the Order on this subject. But they unanimously refused to come into the Convention on any terms which should exclude their colleague in consequence of his religious opinions. The result was, that the Louisiana delegation was excluded.

When the report of this open attack upon religious toleration reached New Orleans, it was looked upon as scarcely possible. The New Orleans Bulletin, a staunch Know-Nothing organ, on the receipt of the telegraph report said "that some excitement was created in this city, by the circulation of a report of the exclusion of the Catholic delegation." It adds, "that the report must be a fabrication, for we cannot believe that a National Convention, composed of able, enlightened and patriotic men, would so completely stultify itself hopelessly, beyond the power of redemption, as to make mere religious opinions a test of political fellowship. It cannot be, and we shall utterly refuse to place the least credit in the rumor till we have the most unquestionable evidence of the fact." But the report was not a fabrication. It soon passed into reality—a reality verified by a nearly two-third vote of the Convention. And yet, when the charge is made that religious intolerance is one of the principal features of the Know-Nothing crusade, it is indignantly denied. The action of the Grand Council, however, settles the question definitely, and hereafter when men are told that it is not the intention of Know-Nothing organizations to legislate upon the question of religious belief, the answer will be, why then did the Grand Council make a national issue upon the religious belief of its members? If this is not to be followed by further and more stringent action, the incipient steps would not have been taken. The men who would deliberately exclude delegates from a convention for no other reason than a difference in religious faith, are prepared to legislate upon the same matter when once they have the power to effect that.

What fruits will follow such a course are thus eloquently and truthfully pictured by the able and pious Judge Longstreet, President of the Mississippi University. In his words, it is a "most desperate and dangerous agitation—churches reading assunder—pastors and flocks at variance—Christians losing all confidence in each other—saints and sinners in close embrace—preachers of the same church getting but half congregations and half support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendship severing—rage taking the place of love—father against son—brother against brother. These things now are, and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the outs, and get out the ins. This is the object of the Order. Well, it must take its course till reason resumes her seat."—Philadelphia Argus.

NOT IN THE BILLS.—We are informed that Gov. Johnson introduced a feature into the debate at Springfield not put down in the programme. He stated that there were many innocent and well-meaning people in the country who believed that there was still a Whig party, and that it was not yet defunct in Tennessee; but that there might be no mistake, and that those who might deceive themselves with the idea that in voting for Col. Gentry they were voting as Whigs, for a representative of Whig principles, he would call upon his competitor to state whether the Whig party was in the land of living or not, and he would give way to let him answer. There being no chance for a dodge, Col. Gentry was compelled to come to his feet, and in reply stated that the Whig party was dead; that he knew of no such party in Tennessee, and that he was not its candidate, and did not claim to be. The incident produced quite a sensation, and many old Whigs scowled as though they did not approve of the summary mode in which Col. Gentry consigned their party to oblivion and erected its tomb-stone.—Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian.

LETTER FROM REV. A. B. LONGSTREET ON KNOW NOTHINGISM! We find in the last number of the Nashville Union and American, a letter on this absorbing question, from this distinguished native Georgian, now President of the University of Mississippi. The name of Augustus B. Longstreet is endeared to the people of Georgia by many ties in the history of the past. It is a name which we were taught to revere in early youth as synonymous with all that was bold and fearless in the character of the advocate, with all that was parental and dignified in the sage instructor, and with all that was pure and honest and upright in the minister of the Gospel. The old men of Georgia have been accustomed to love him as a brother; the young men, scattered throughout the State, who, from his lips, have heard the lessons of wisdom, continue to revere him as a father. There is no man in Georgia who will dare stand up and say that A. B. Longstreet speaks from impure motives. The indignant frowns of an honest people would paralyze the sacrilegious effort. Judge Longstreet has been forced from his retirement to come out and speak upon this question; but having come out, he has not the issue with that boldness and honesty which characterizes the man. He speaks to the people in the voice of warning wisdom, and tells them to beware of an organization, which must lead to religious intolerance and persecution. The circumstances which led to the publication of this letter arose from an attack made upon the Judge by the Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, charging him with preaching Anti-Know-Nothing doctrines.

After alluding to the editors of that paper, who have assailed him as the head of the Mississippi University, he proceeds to condemn the order in the terms to be found in the extracts below. Let every Georgian read them carefully and ponder over them well, whether he be Know-Nothing or Anti-Know-Nothing:—"In July last I had just heard of a new organization in the country—secret in its movements, and going under the name of Know-Nothings. Its principles, I understood to be, opposition to Catholics and foreigners, to be planned in the dark, strengthened by oaths and manifested at the ballot-box. It filled me with alarm. "I saw in it the elements of rapid expansion and awful explosion. I exhibited them to the class that graduated that month, and forwarded them to have nothing to do with it. Had I been inspired, I could hardly have fore-shadowed its history more accurately than I did. Of my prediction nothing remains to be fulfilled but the outpouring of more blood. My forecast in relation to it ought to inspire respect for my judgment, in and about Oxford at least; but it is that very forecast which is raising a buzz of discontent against me in this vicinity now.—This is the sin which brought out against me the recalcitrant press which I have named above. It is called 'stabbling in politics'; but its true name is 'unpardonable Truth!' This is the sin for which I am soon, perchance, to be sacrificed. They that stoned the prophets of old are yet alive, and why should I expect a better fate than theirs? Well, I do not know that a better one could be made of my old carcass, than the offering of it upon the altar of this American Babel. An incense would arise from it that would do more to purify the Church and the State from this modern abomination, than anything which can emanate from my poor frost-covered brain.

"The public has now the sum total of my political sins, public and private. I shall speak at large of the new order, in an appeal to my Church at some future day, if I may be allowed to do so. I am committed against it, and shall oppose it forever—not as a partisan, but as a Christian. This the patrons of the University should know. For all the honors and emoluments of earth I could not be induced to assume a position of neutrality in regard to it. If all experience be not a falsehood, and all history a fable, it will throw this country into ceaseless convulsions, if it be not crushed, and that speedily.

"In my view every man who has a scruple's influence should rise against it—now—immediately, ere it be forever too late. Indeed, it allows no neutrality. With all its professed Americanism, it assumes an absolute dictatorship. It will allow no man to question its purity or its policy. It gathers within its pale, men of dignity, talent and piety, preachers and teachers, and with them, the most depraved, abandoned, desperate, God-defying sinners upon the earth: binds them by oaths in the bonds of fellowship and sets them all at work in politics and nothing but politics. I find a Christian brother among them—I read to him II Cor. vi. 14 and on, and I implore him to come out from such connections; and it addresses me in tones of despotic authority in this wise: 'Sir, my name is Politics—you as a Clergyman should have nothing to do with Politics.' 'Right,' cries my brother, 'old man you will ruin yourself if you meddle with politics!' I say to him, 'your oaths are against the laws of God and your Church.'—'Sir,' it responds, 'do you thus denounce the pious of your order—have you no respect for the Church or your place? I denounce the sinners of the land and the Saints reprove me. I reprove the Saints and the sinners denounce me. The Saint shields the sinner, and the sinner, the Saint. If such a combination is not enough to make the Church and State both shudder, I know not what would.

"On me the new Order bears with intolerable pressure. It rises before me like the ghost of Banquo, at my every step in the pathway of duty. "I am a preacher. If I preach upon the sanctity of oaths, it regards itself insulted, and attacks me accordingly. If I preach to Christians to come out from the wicked, it insults me for assailing Know-Nothings. If I preach that the love of Christ is not bounded by State lines, it charges me with attacking the article of its creed against foreigners.

"I am a teacher: If I teach that unlawful promises are not binding, I shall be charged with justifying the exposure of Know-Nothing secrets. If I set the lesson to my pupils wherein J. R. Say says that every accession of a man to a country is an accession of treasure, I am to be published to the world as indoctrinating my pupils in anti-Know-Nothing politics. As I am ever to be gored by this young mad bull, I had as well take it by the horns at once. Let the order keep its hands off me, the Church, and the Constitution, and I will never disturb it."

"A word to the good people of Mississippi and I have done. You have a University of which you may justly feel proud. For harmony and kindly feeling among the Faculty, for good order, good morals, gentlemanly demeanor, study and progress among the students, and for ardent attachment between preceptors and pupils, you may fearlessly challenge a comparison with any other kindred institution in the world. For its age, it has not its equal in point of patronage and rank in the United States. In these respects, it stands at the head of 103 out of 118 Colleges in the United States; and of those above it, a large majority are over forty years older than itself, and three over one hundred years older. And this rank it has attained through more adverse fortunes than probably ever beset an institution before. Fear not that it will ever be a school of politics.—Your sons graduate in politics before they come to the University.

It is now in its palmiest days, and this you see is one of the objects of Know-Nothing fanaticism. It has, already, I fear, thrown a firebrand into its peaceful halls. I appeal to you to come to the rescue. Rise up as one man against it, when it invades the sanctuary of literature, instead of requiring your Professors to kneel in its presence. I am sure there are yet more than ten thousand Christians in and about the State who have not yet bowed the knee to Baal. I call them to its help! Honest yeomanry, and farmers of the land, who always mean right; and, when not deceived, will always do right, come to its succor. Honest, well-meaning Know-Nothings who in a thoughtless moment have been drawn into the Order, come out of it, and rally to the support of your University. I regret having been constrained to an attitude which may, perchance, injure the University for a time; but be the fault on the head of Know-Nothings, not mine. Look at their fruits already scattered through the land, and surely you will approve of my opposition to it. If you do not, your children will. "By their fruits shall ye know them." What are they? Most desperate and dangerous agitation—Churches reading assunder—pastors and flocks at variance—Christians losing all confidence in each other—Saints and sinners in close embrace—Preachers of the same church getting but half congregations and half support—one looking on approvingly, while another is abused—Teachers tottering—their pupils in midnight cliques—friendship severing—rage taking the place of love—father against brother. These things now are; and they proclaim, trumpet-tongued, what is coming, if the monster be not crushed at once. And all for what? In honest truth, to get in the outs, and get out the ins. This is the true object of the order. Well, it must take its course till reason resumes her seat.

"Nations, like men, run mad at times, and nothing but time and blood-letting can cure them. Still, while there is hope, all good men should strive to relieve them. My course is taken—carefully, thoughtfully taken. I am no Catholic, nor Methodist, nor Romanist on the field of fair argument, and I will stake my all upon the issue; but I am not such a coward as to flee the field of honorable warfare for savage and lustful fighting, or such a fool as to believe that a man's religion is to be reformed by harassing his person. Nor am I quite so blind as not to see, that when the work of crushing churches is begun in the country, it is not going to stop with the overthrow of one. All Protestantism almost will be against me—two thirds of my own church (I judge) will be against me—the trustees will be alarmed for the interests of the college—my colleagues of the faculty will be uneasy—my best friends will be pained; but I have an abiding confidence that nothing will be lost by my course in the end. It will be madness in men to withdraw their sons from the able teaching of my colleagues, for my fault—to attack the college to injure me; but these are days of madness, and this is the way which obnoxious Professors are commonly attacked. Be it so. I have done my duty, and I leave the consequence with God; and here sign my name to what I deem the best legacy that I could leave to my children: a record proof that neither place, nor policy, nor temporal interest, nor friendship, nor church, nor threatening storms from every quarter, could move their father for an instant from principle, or awe him into silence when the cause of God and his country required him to speak.

"I remain, with respect,
W. PRESTON.

Latest War News.
5,000 KILLED AND WOUNDED.
New York, June 28.—The steamer Baltic arrived at one o'clock this morning. She brings telegraphic details of the capture of Mamelon and White Works, after sanguinary fighting, 5,000 being killed and wounded. The French took 62 guns and 500 prisoners; and their new position enables them to shell the shipping in Sebastopol harbor. Simultaneously the English stormed and took the Riflemen's works in the quarries, but lost 500 killed and wounded; since then the firing has been slack. The fleets have achieved new successes in the sea of Azoff, and have hured stores at Taganoy, Maripol, and Genitsck, and an expedition is fitting out against Persep.

We have nothing from Schemya or the Baltic. Brandstoffs, influenced by the fine weather, are dull: Wheat, 3 to 4d lower; Flour, 1s to 2s; Corn, 6d to 1s. Holders do not evince a willingness to sell at these rates.

VIENNA, Friday, noon.—Gen. Lamora the younger died of cholera at Balaklava. A sham-flood occurrence took place. The Russians fired upon a boat bearing a flag of truce; 21 sailors and 3 officers were killed. Private letters from Kerisch give a fearful account of the sufferings of the Russian army as well from wounds as from sickness.

The Russians are said to have obtained communication with the Crimea, independent of the road from Persep, by constructing a bridge across Sovergi. The British ship Shemcock was foundered and lost at sea. She had a cargo of copper valued at \$200,000.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—Dantzic, June 15.—The Vulture has arrived with despatches.—She left the fleet on the 11th, and anchored off Cronstadt on the 6th. The Russians fired on a boat bearing a flag of truce, and 16 English sailors were killed. On the 8th the Magicienne fired for an hour with great effect on a body of horse, the artillery suffering but little damage.

Cracow, 14th.—The Emperor of Austria arrived yesterday. The Crimea correspondence down to the 4th, states that the weather is excessively hot. All accounts agree that there is a vast amount of disease and despondency in the garrison at Sebastopol. The English funds to-day have shown less buoyancy. The discount houses gave notice of a reduction of rates on all loans. Advances from the United States are looked for to stimulate the prevailing tendency towards confidence in manufactures.

PHILADELPHIA, SCROFULA AND DISEASED BLOOD.—For these terrible diseases, Carter's Spanish Mixture is the only specific. The proprietors have in their possession over one hundred certificates of the most extraordinary cures effected by it. We refer to the certificate of Richard Adams, late High Sheriff of Richmond, Va., Edwin Burton, Commissioner of the Revenue for Richmond; General Welch of the Mammoth Mines; Dr. Humley, of Washington City; Mr. Wm. A. Matthews, and C. B. Luck, Esq., of Richmond, Va.; Mr. P. Boyden, Exchange Hotel, Va.; and a host of others, who have seen cases of the worst description cured by Carter's Spanish Mixture. They all certify that it is the greatest purifier of the blood known. See advertisement.

We have frequently heard the celebrated German Bitters sold by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 130 Arch street, Philadelphia, spoken of in terms of the highest commendation, and we honestly believe that it is one of the best medicines advertised for the complaints for which it is recommended. They are pleasant to the taste, and can be taken under any circumstances by the most delicate stomach. The press for and wide have united in commending this invaluable remedy for dyspepsia, debility, &c., and such are the beneficial effects of this panacea, that we hope it may be introduced to every family where Dyspepsia has, or is likely to have a victim. See advertisement.

Notice: All persons indebted to the estate of DOMINICK COOK, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. ANDRIS SAUP, Executor. MARY COOK, Executrix. July 6, 1855.