

The Weekly News.

CHARLES C. SCOTT, Editor.
RISING SUN.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1854

Agents for the News.
The following gentlemen are duly authorized to receive and accept for subscribers, advertisements, and all other business connected with the News.
R. J. LANSAN, Vt. Ind.
CHARLES E. HEDDER, Florence, Ind.
SAMUEL B. BAXTER, Putnam, Ind.

For the Weekly News.
S. H. PARVIN, Esq., General Newspaper Agent, No. 28, Fourth street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio, is our only authorized agent to obtain advertisements and subscription in that city.

To Advertisers.
The circulation of this "Weekly News" is now double that of any paper ever before published in this place, and rapidly increasing. Advertisers will secure their own interest by choosing the "News" as a medium through which to reach the public. Our terms of advertising are very low, and will be found at the head of the first column of the first page.

Our Paper.
Six months ago to-day we commenced the publication of the "Weekly News." Notwithstanding the many surmises of friends that our paper would be short-lived, it has lived to see its 25th number, and, from present appearances, will live to see its 25th volume. The people—whose interest and general good our paper advocates—have come nobly up and lent a helping hand in swelling our subscription list to its present size. We are indeed thankful to them for their kindness, and hope that no act of ours will ever cause them to think our paper unworthy of their support. We have ever kept our paper free from personal abuse—knowing that articles upon the rascality and villainous characters of contemptible creatures would be of no interest to our patrons—and have never in any way (but once, for which we then begged our readers' pardon, and now feel satisfied that we shall never be under the necessity of doing so a second time) descended from our position to notice any specimen of the degraded portion of humanity.

Our paper is truly what it purports to be—a paper for the people; and never shall we issue a sheet controlled by political demagogues, whose only object is office, or pledged to support any clique or party irrespective of qualification. We know that to paper, which devotes its services to a party, can be of interest to the family circle; and as our aim is to make a paper suitable to all—especially those who feel an interest in the growth and prosperity of country, we will not dabble in excitements that avail nothing to the people.

Our patrons will always find the latest news from all parts of the Universe in our paper, besides a good selection of the choicest literature of the day in each number.—Our markets may be relied upon with confidence.

Female Seminary.
By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that our citizens are to have a female Seminary here. We hope all who feel an interest in this place, or the education of females, will take an active part in helping to sustain this noble enterprise. The education of the female is of more importance than the male—as it is her who makes the first impressions on the mind, and they, we believe, are the most lasting. If a woman be ignorant, it is expected her children will be the same—and very reasonably, too, for we seldom see an ignorant woman the mother of an intelligent child. Then how important is it that fathers and mothers should see to the education of their daughters.

Rising Sun is undoubtedly the best situation for a college on the Ohio river—its people are intelligent and sociable and its location in point of health and beauty stands unexcelled. We expect this institution will do well.

To Lovers of Music.
DAVID A. TUTTAX, No. 60, West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, has the largest and best selected stock of music and musical instruments ever opened in that city. His Pianos are from the best manufacturers, of the finest tone and finish, and at all prices. We know of no other establishment that would give a purchaser half as good a bargain as Mr. TUTTAX'S. We advise our friends to call and see his assortment, whether they buy or not—it will give them an idea of what a music store ought to be.

The Christian Diadem.
This most excellent moral magazine has lately been most improved in appearance.—It is a book of thirty-six pages of reading, neatly printed, and under the control of Z. PATER HATCH. Each number contains a fine engraving and many articles of interest to the Christian and sober-thinking portion of community. It is furnished at the low price of One Dollar per annum. Address Z. PATER HATCH, No. 9, Spruce street, New York.

"Trust in the Lord."
The writer of this piece, whoever she may be, forgot one very important item—viz: giving us her name. We would be pleased to hear from her often, but she must have confidence enough in us to let us know who she is. An editor never tells the name of a contributor.

Jackson's Collegiate Institute.
This well-conducted institution of learning has been removed from Patriot to our city, and will be opened for the reception of scholars on the 11th of September. An advertisement in another column will give particulars as to terms, &c.

Our western correspondent's epistle came too late for publication—but as it is a letter that will not lose its interest by keeping, we will publish it in our next.

The Ohio Circuit Court, Judge DOWNEY presiding, is now in session.

B. J. HATHAWAY is now agent for the Etna Insurance Company, instead of S. F. COVINGTON. Mr. H. can be found at the Telegraph office.

The much-talked-of concert, at Aurora, came off on Wednesday evening last.—The house was crowded to over-flowing.—The best singing done, so far as present, was by a lady from our city. We are not surprised for Rising Sun is particularly noted for pretty girls and good singers.

We have received the September number of Godey's Lady's Book. It is an excellent one, of one hundred pages of reading, thirty-seven engravings and seventy contributors. The steel engraving "He's coming" and the fashion plates, are as fine as we have ever seen. Godey and the "Weekly News" can both be had one year for \$3.50. The price of Godey alone is \$3.00.

For the Weekly News.
Mr. ENRON.—In the last number of the Revue, I notice an article under the head of "Mr. Case and Whisky," with the signature of Junius attached.

Oh Junius, what a mighty man thou art! Whoever dreamed that such able productions, such profound criticisms and such withering sarcasm, could flow from the pen of one who professed to "Know Nothing"?—You "thought Mr. Case to be a man of candor, but are frank to confess you have little respect for his intellectual abilities." Perhaps Mr. Junius, Mr. Case has not had the same opportunities of getting an education that you have, and he may not have had quite so many "talents" given him as you have had. Do, dear Junius, have mercy on him. I don't not be regrets as deeply his lack of "intellectual abilities" as I do my lack of "lady talk" to answer your article. Now don't get mad, dear Junius, for it always makes me nervous. But if you think I am too familiar, just take a little of that good brandy and sugar that you keep for "medical purposes," or a little of that pure Cat-tawba of Mr. Case's make, to assist digestion. You know its virtue I presume, better than I. Mr. Case merely in his remarks, mentioned the use of tobacco as being an evil, when like alcohol it is used to excess. It is a narcotic, sedative and stimulant—as you require the two latter—cheer on Junius. As you are one of the "credulous" that think Mr. Case wishes to sustain the sale of doggeries and advocate the free sale of liquors, I regret that he did not use language sufficiently plain for your "intellectual abilities." How thankful we all must feel, Junius, to think we have such a good, disinterested, faithful monitor. You say Mr. Case has offered as a substitute for prohibition, to-wit: "Punish if you will the man who gets drunk, and the man who sells the liquor or gives it to him, to make the drunkard more drunk," and this you say is his substitute for prohibition. You say, "There it is. Punish the unfortunate inebriate, incarcerate him in the county jail," &c. Oh, horrid! wouldn't that be awful, Junius! If a human being, knowing that to drink too much whisky would deprive him of reason, and that while in that situation, he should beat his wife and children, or even commit murder, oh, how horrible to confine that man till his "intellectual abilities" returned! The poor fellow had formed an unnatural appetite for drink—let him alone Junius, and hang the man that made the whisky. A man has just returned from the gold regions with a million of dollars in his trunk—he leaves it in charge of a servant—a third person comes up, and in order to get the money commits murder—kills the servant—let the thief and murderer go, Junius, and hang the man that brought the gold there—that placed the temptation in the way. The thief and murderer had formed a bad habit—couldn't help it, poor fellow. But you say gold and whisky are different articles—so are you. You say whisky is of little or no use in the world. Then how much more culpable is the man that forms an appetite for it.

No sir! I am not advocating the cause of intemperance. I consider the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage the greatest curse on earth—alcohol in whatever shape or form never enters my mouth, and I intend never shall. I do not presume, in fact I know that Mr. Case would shout as loud and with as much, if not more, heartfelt thankfulness for the deliverance of our race from that sin, as do those that prate about it continually, and bore from week to week the readers of our papers with their flimsy productions—productions written more with the aim to authorship and notoriety, than to the actual interest they feel in the temperance cause. It is high time that there was a purifying of the moral of some of the moralists in the country.

I have looked with fear and trembling at the sad change taking place in some of our ministers—men professing to be sent by Heaven to proclaim the glad tidings of everlasting life to a sinful world—see them leaving the sacred desk—staining the spotless robe of Christianity, and disgracing. If it is possible for such men to disgrace, the cause of God by mingling in the common politics of the day—joining all secret associations and even trampling our constitution under their feet with impunity. And at the great day when our deeds, words, thoughts, and actions while here on earth, shall be summed up by the God of Gods, fearful will be their doom. I hat rather stand now upon the crumbling verge of the crater of Mount Vesuvius than stand in their shoes. The walls of pandemonium are hissing mad with heat—and the liquid flames of hell are leaping in madness to receive them. I know a few such, and what I have written was intended for no one individual.

But I must hasten. I have not time now to write more and do not wish to bore your readers, Mr. Editor.

But I will merely say that Mr. Case did not receive his "code of morals," as Junius would make us believe, in the same school with himself—that of the "distillery or near the entrance of some low doggery." Junius has without any just cause undertaken to slander our candidate for the State Senate, an old, respectable and worthy citizen.—Every one that knows Mr. Case, knows him to be in every way worthy of and capable of filling with honor the station. "Why does Mr. Case say so much about the Maine Law?" Because, Mr. Junius, as a learned and talented man, he is frequently asked for his opinion on that law by individuals wishing to become benefited by his wisdom and I think if you had an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with Mr. Case, and should improve your little time talent while with him, you might learn something.

You will "pass by as unworthy your notice the misrepresentations and slanders cast upon the holy religion of Jesus Christ" by Mr. Case, you say Mr. Junius. Now I will say that you are accusing Mr. Case falsely, and I am forced to think, knowingly.

Your object is a political one, and you know it, sir; and by foul means or fair, you intend to defeat him if possible for the Senate; and you wish to convey the idea to the Christians through the country that Mr. Case has been slandering and denouncing Christianity. Does not your face burn with shame to knowingly abuse and slander the innocent? Or are you under good pay by the Whig faction to blackguard for them. Ah! Junius, don't open your mouth so wide to spew out rottenness and corruption on the unsuspecting.

I say no more at present and ought to have passed the article by as it deserved, unworthy of notice. Mr. Case is too well known to be injured by the cackling of any such biped, I hope.

PLATO.
For the Weekly News.
Mr. SHURT.—In a letter which was published in the Visitor of the 5th inst., purporting to be written from Guilleville, complaints were made of the frequent failures of newspapers to reach that office. The writer speaks of the non-arrival of the Visitor of the 29th ult., and that the Christian Advocate misses frequently, while on the other hand German papers never fail to reach the office.

On this ground the Independent Press at Lawrenceburgh charges me with withholding from the regular mail all papers to which I am opposed either in politics or religion, and the Visitor of course copies it without having the slightest evidence whatever for such a charge. I wrote a letter to Post Master at Guilleville for the purpose of ascertaining the facts, and received the following answer, which you will please to publish:—

GUILLEVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13th, '54.
DEAR SIR.—Your last issue of the 11th inst., was received on the 12th, concerning the package of Visitors of the 29th of July that belongs to this office, and also whether the Christian Advocate for this office arrive here regularly or not, and also the number of German newspapers that were received at this office, and whether or not they came any more regularly than those other papers.

To the first inquiry in regard to my receiving the package of Visitors of the 29th ult., I answer that they never came to hand until yesterday, the 12th inst. As for the Christian Advocate due this office, there were either two or three numbers yet behind, I think. The last number of the 9th and also two back numbers of the 19th and 26th ult. are yet behind. As to the third and last inquiry, the number of German papers that come here are three, and I think they do appear a little more regular than some other papers that come to this office, for I never knew those German papers to fail of coming every mail but once or twice in the term of the year. The Commercial has come up very regular and prompt at about every time; but I think that those German papers has rather gone ahead of them in promptness and regularity for the past year. Yours, E. THACHER, P. M.

You will see that there is nothing said in this letter of the entire loss of any package of papers, but that a few numbers of the Advocate have been missing in the package, which of course is none but the publisher's fault alone.

You will further see that only three German papers go to that office, and the Post Master says they come very regular. If this were the case I would not be at all surprised for the simple reason that *Germania* generally attend to their duties promptly, and hence the punctual mailing of these papers by the publisher. But I notice that even these papers have missed twice, while he says the Commercial has come to hand regular and prompt. Even the last Visitor of the 29th ult., has turned up again and reached its destination, after a delay in some office after it left mine. Yours, J. H. FRIEND, P. M.

For the Weekly News.

Democratic Meeting.
Pursuant to the order of a previous meeting, an adjourned meeting of the Democratic party of Ohio convened on the 12th day of August at Mrs. Westcott's meeting house, in Case Township, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices to be filled at the next October election.

On motion, by John Hall, John W. Spencer was called to preside, and on motion by Col. H. E. Dodd, John Hall was appointed Secretary.

Whereupon the meeting proceeded to nominate, which resulted in the nomination of John B. Craft, as a candidate for Treas., William T. Pate as a candidate for Sheriff, and John Jenkins as a candidate for County missioner for 2d district and William T. Pepper as a candidate for County Surveyor.

Whereupon the meeting adopted the following resolution, without a dissenting voice. Resolved, That this Convention fully endorse and approve the resolutions passed at the late district convention for Ohio and Switzerland Counties, and we hereby pledge ourselves to use all fair and honorable means to secure the election of their Convention, and also of this.

On motion, Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the "Weekly News."

And thereupon, after giving three hearty cheers for the newly nominated ticket, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN W. SPENCER, Pres't.

For the Weekly News.
Trust in the Lord.

LISTED IN THE MORNING DISPATCH AT THE MAIN STREET CHURCH, OF DAY, B. F. MORRIS, SARAH 15th INST.

My soul, why cherish gloomy fears,
Perplexing doubt and care;
Music sweet, from Heaven I hear,
"Trust in the Lord."

His yoke is easy, burden light—
For, as thy need shall be,
He'll give thee strength to walk aright—
"Trust in the Lord."

When waves of sorrow o'er thee roll,
Look to thy Father's throne.
He'll cheer the midnight of the soul—
"Trust in the Lord."

If we must part from friends most dear,
"Hail watch with them and me!"
Oh, how it gladdens the parting tear—
"Trust in the Lord."

Though Satan hover near, nigh to devour
The burning gems of Grace,
Watch, pray, He'll break the tempter's power;
"Trust in the Lord."

God's promises, how rich, how true,
Oh, hope the very best;
They will be vernal to those who do
"Trust in the Lord."

ALLER.

Later from the St. Louis Riot—Continued.
Fighting—Irish Pointing in from the Country—Several more Persons Shot.
When the passengers arrived by last night's train, which left St. Louis at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the fighting had again ceased, but the most intense excitement prevailed, and more serious encounters were expected to occur last night than had previously taken place.

Twenty were reported killed during Tuesday night. The Irish were pouring in from the surrounding country, and the general impression prevailed that some of the most horrible scenes were to be enacted when darkness settled over the city.

At 11 o'clock last night, a collision took place on Green street, near the corner of Sixth, between a party of Americans and Irish, resulting in the death of one man and the wounding of six or seven others.

From persons who were on the ground at the time, we learn that a party of Americans were marching out Green street, with the intention of meeting a crowd of Irish who were being led by a body of Irish collected at the corner of the street. A number of shots were fired in rapid succession, resulting in the death of one man, and several others were wounded.

Thomas Ferguson, a young man 25 years of age, was wounded in the shoulder, and in the leg; the wounds in the shoulder are thought dangerous; his wound in the leg, inflicted by a bullet, is not serious, and he is expected to recover.

John Nelson, a tobaccoist, was slightly injured, having one or more shots in the shoulder.

Mr. Holiday, member of the Continentals, seriously hurt, having a shot in the thigh, and other injuries; he was taken to the house of Dr. Besimetre.

So far as could be ascertained, there were seven wounded and one killed, as we have given before, although rumors current stated the number to be much greater. Captain Blackburn, of the Continentals, and one or two privates of his company, received slight wounds. The military did not arrive until after the firing had ceased, when to frighten off the rioters who might be lurking around, they fired a volley or two.

When we left the ground, at 12 o'clock, quiet prevailed in that immediate vicinity, but in other parts of the city, yells and the reports of firearms were to be heard. Squads were collected at most of the crossings in the neighborhood of North market, and we fear the end is not yet.

LATER.—One o'clock A. M.—A report has reached our office that the fight is still going on. A dense crowd is collecting at the corner of Ninth and Biddle streets. Firing has been done there, and E. Violet a well known Irishman of this city has been murdered. There is no doubt about the death of this individual—eye-witnesses inform us that he was walking along the street when he was shot down. Mr. V. has been taken to his hotel a stiffened corpse. The firing came from a house on the corner of Biddle and Ninth streets.

The man who is supposed to have shot Mr. Violet was arrested and taken to the calaboose. A large horse pistol was found in his possession, and about two pounds of powder and ball. He gave his name as Timothy Lydon, an Irishman.

At the corner of Broadway and Ashley streets, two men were shot down at 1 o'clock.—One we understand, is John Foley, Lieutenant of the night Police, and the other a Mr. Snoder a coffee-house keeper, of the Sixth Ward. Snyder is dead, and Foley it is thought cannot live. Several others were badly hurt at that point. We know not where this is to end. While we write, at half-past 1 o'clock, the fire-bells are tolling, and the streets are filled with excited citizens. Policemen are "rapping" in every direction. Riot and bloodshed is the order of the night, what the night may bring forth we dare not say.—*Chicago Press*, 10th.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The Pleasure of August 4, says that the general feeling of the city is very good. That paper further states:

We must not, however, disguise the fact, that there have been some cases of yellow fever, among the shipping in the third district. It is positively asserted that the fever was brought by a vessel from Havana, having a sick crew, which in the absence of all quarantine regulations, came up to the wharf in that district. The disease is confined to that vicinity, and the reports of this week will probably show an increase of the number of deaths by this disease over those reported last week. But we think it a duty to state facts as they exist, as well as we can, certain them, deeming any attempt to disguise or suppress them as impolitic, as well as wrong. Undoubtedly there are yellow fever cases below Spain street, in the third district, and the common opinion is that they were imported, or have originated from cases imported from Havana.

By Telegraph.

Four Days Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.

SANDY Hook, August 13.
The steamer Union, with advices from Havre to the 24 inst., and London and Liverpool to the 2d, passed this point this morning.

Espartaco had entered Madrid, amid the most enthusiastic acclamations, and the Queen had fully agreed to his programme, which had produced the restoration of tranquility.

The retreat of the Russian army is announced, and that it was falling back on the river Sereth.

The allied forces had fully resolved on an expedition to the Crimea.

It was reported that the island of Aland had been captured, with great loss of life, but the report needed confirmation. Beyond this, there is nothing new from the Baltic.

Advices from Madrid say a decree of the Junta suppresses the Royal Council. Another calls into force the press law of 1837; another abrogates the prohibition laid on the circulation of foreign journals.

Mr. Salanaca has been arrested and imprisoned at Alcañal.

Queen Christina had not left Madrid.

The Generals who commanded the troops in the late struggle have the choice to retire to a fixed place of residence or to leave the country.

The decree exiling the Infanta Enrique to Valencia has been revoked.

General O'Donnell was on his way to Madrid, at the invitation of Espartaco.

A dispatch from Bucharest, under date of the 25th ult., says the Russian army had evacuated its position at Kalugareni, and its vanguard was at Schilava, near Bucharest, with the artillery and baggage, marching to the river Sereth.

A telegraph dispatch from Vienna states that the Russians were totally defeated at Slobodzis, in Wallachia, by the Turks, on the 23d July, with a loss of two thousand men, killed and wounded, and five hundred taken prisoners. An Austrian correspondent, however, contradicts this, but says that thirty thousand Turks had crossed the Danube at Oltenitz, and that the English and French officers were continually arriving at Rusc-hine from Shumla, and that to enter Wallachia. Every preparation was making for a concentrated attack on Bucharest. A grand council of war between the allied Generals had been held at Vienna, and the indications were decided, that great events were on the eve of taking place.

There were numerous transports working day and night, taking in water and provisions and stores.

Silistria had been victualled for three months.

Important news from the Baltic was hourly expected.

The English fleet with the French troops passed Gotthard on the 27th July, and a telegraph dispatch from Stockholm says heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Bomarsund.

A letter from Constantinople states positively that an expedition to the Crimea had been fully decided on, under the command of S. Armand.

Queen Christina is allowed to leave Spain peacefully if she wishes, and if not she will be forced to leave.

Terrible Explosion at Mayville of one Hundred Kz Gunpowder.
MAYVILLE, August 11.

Yesterday morning about two o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by a terrible explosion, so loud that it appeared as if the concentrated thunders of an age had been hurled forth over our city.

At first the utmost confusion, terror and dismay prevailed, particularly among the female inhabitants, and many supposed that the end of all things had come, and that they had heard the last trump of the angel proclaiming that time should be no longer. For some time but a few ventured into the streets which presented a frightful scene; the sidewalks covered with bricks and stones; the doors and windows all smashed, and people running to and fro frantic, under the impression that a large number must have been killed.

After the cause of the ruin had been discovered, and quiet partially restored, it was found that none were killed, and but few injured.

The following persons are those most seriously injured:—

W. P. Conwell, a well-known lawyer of this city, received a severe cut on the left thigh, two inches deep, and three inches long, separating an artery, and was otherwise injured, but is now doing well. He also received a slight cut in the left eye. His residence is fully two squares from the explosion, and the rock which struck him passed through the window into his bed-chamber.

Mrs. Dr. Pluister and Miss Belle Points were struck with fragments of a window, shattering, inflicting rather severe wounds upon them—in the head of one and the foot of the other. Miss Ellen Seaton had her right arm cut in several places by a window sash blown into her bed. Dempsey Carroll was badly bruised in several places by rocks from the wall of the magazine. An old negro woman was considerably injured by the falling in of the roof and the side wall of her tenement in the hollow below the magazine. Another negro woman, who was ill at the time, was so badly frightened that she died yesterday.

A large number of persons were injured slightly, chiefly children, by falling timbers, plaster, &c.

The streets, sidewalks, house-tops, yards, &c., were covered with rubbish, and in several places powder was scattered that did not ignite. The place of light accompanying the explosion was frightful, a large quantity of the powder exploded in the air.

Every house in town is more or less injured; the windows and doors are smashed in and the walls greatly shaken.

The following buildings were entirely demolished, or so badly injured as to require rebuilding: John Smith's four frame dwelling and a brick sausage-meat house; Joseph Frank's dwelling, occupied by Ben Logan.

The lower city brick school-house, with the frame-dwelling of J. B. Gibson, and J. E. Barlow, the frame African Baptist Church, the brick-dwelling of Dr. Ambers Seaton, Thomas Z. Paine, Alexander Maddox, Jacob W. Rand, Rand & Richardson's Seminary building, the Presbyterian, Methodist and Methodist South and Baptist churches, and the Christian and African Methodist churches were damaged to the amount of \$200 to \$1,000 each.

The Court house was damaged to the amount of \$100.

The powder magazine contained 800 kegs of powder, and is supposed to have been fired by some devil in human form.

The Mayor has offered a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension of those who perpetrated the deed.

October Election.

Mr. EDITOR: You will please announce FRANKLIN S. SAGE as a candidate for State Senator, to represent Ohio and 8th district, &c.

We are authorized to announce that JOHN I. WORKS will be an independent candidate for the office of Sheriff of Ohio county, at the approaching October election.

WASHINGTON, D. C. is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Ohio county, at the approaching October election.

Rem Advertisements.

Keep it before the people, that advertising has enlarged many small businesses; Has revived many ailing businesses; Has saved many a lost business; Has preserved many a large business.

RISING SUN, ATROHA, AND LAWRENCEBURG.
TELEGRAPH LINE.
Connects with the National Line.

DISPATCHES SENT TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES, AND TO ALL THE LARGEST CITIES, AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

By day:—
By night:—
By day:—
By night:—

A message is ten words or less. Office in S. Hathaway's Hardware Store, No. 18 B. J. HATHAWAY, Law.

The Whig State Convention met here to-day.

F. Dexter, of Beverly, was chosen President, with twenty-three Vice-Presidents. The President made a speech, in which he denounced the bombardment of Greytown.

Joshua Quincy spoke in favor of striking out of the Constitution the obligation to return fugitive slaves which was received with cheers.

For Lieutenant Governor, Wm. C. Plunkett received 566 votes, and Palfrey 3.

A resolution was adopted declaring Massachusetts Whigs always true to the Constitution and Union, and that it need not abandon its principles. That it was the intention of the framers of the Constitution to confine slavery to its then extended limits, as was clearly demonstrated by the passage of the ordinance in 1787. That the recent act of Congress has wantonly and faithlessly annulled the solemn covenant that stood for thirty years, leaving no restriction upon the action of the free States beyond the requirements of the Constitution. That the Fugitive Slave Law requires amendment, and should be repealed. That the people of Massachusetts are in favor of liberty, and opposed to all extension of slavery, and will oppose it firmly, at all times and under all circumstances. That the President has violated the pledges made in his inaugural address, and stepped from his office to interfere in the action of the people, and by his Cabinet appointing foreigners of questionable character to office, and excluded native citizens of high reputation and patriotism—for his cowardly action on Greytown, and for not daring to insist upon the full enjoyment of religious freedom for Americans abroad.

After several speeches the resolution was adopted.

BALTIMORE, August 14.
By mail we have Southern papers as late as due.

The New Orleans papers have dates from the city of Mexico to the 20th ult. Business was dull at the capital.

The insurgents were gaining ground, and had captured some important towns.

The local election in Mobile resulted in the complete triumph of the Know Nothings.

The ship Robert Jonathan sailed from Charleston, Friday last, for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton valued at \$127,000.

BOSTON, August 12.
A fire broke out last night in Pike's stables, opposite the Watson House in Cambridgeport, and before it was subdued, the whole square, bounded by Essex, Main, Norfolk and Austin streets, covering two and a half acres, was destroyed. Among the buildings consumed are the Old Fellows' Hall, the Cambridge Omnibus Company's stores, wood, stables, and a large number of stores and dwellings.

WASHINGTON, August 15.
Hon. T. H. Benton has announced his intention to stump the State of Missouri, for the purpose of securing election as U. S. Senator.

The Union publishes a long editorial in which it endeavors to show that England has no right to complain of the bombardment of Greytown.

It is said that the government has advices of a formidable rebellion agitating in Cuba, which is soon expected to break out.

NEW ORLEANS, August 12.
The Steamer Orizaba, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 7th has arrived at this port.—She brings dates from the city of Mexico to the 24 inst.

The State of Tamaulipas has declared its adherence to Alvarez, and a battle is reported in which the insurgents were defeated.

A decree has been issued granting the privilege to Senor Antocha to build a railroad from El Paso to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California.

BALTIMORE, August 16.
Charles Armor, a steamboat engineer, stabbed Washington Fleming and a woman named Mary Taylor, in a street of New Orleans. The woman is fatally wounded.—The cause of the bloody attack was jealousy.

SANTAG'S DAUGHTER.—An English paper says, that a daughter largely inherits the personal elegance, beauty of voice and refined culture, which made Santaga a standard of artistic elegance. Her appearance on the stage was purposed, we believe within a year or two, and the world may yet renew in a daughter's attainments that satisfaction and delight ever derived from the professional execution.

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WASHINGTON, D. C. is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Ohio county, at the approaching October election.

Rem Advertisements.

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