

Pittsburg Democratic Convention.

The Democrats of Allegheny County held their regular convention in Pittsburg on Wednesday the 18th inst., the proceedings of which are so interesting and patriotic that we copy a large portion of them into the Gazette of to-day, and invite for them careful perusal. The Convention was eloquently addressed by Hon. W. W. Lewis, Hon. P. C. Shannos, and Col. Saxeel, W. Black. In reference to Col. Black's speech, the Pittsburg Daily Union says:—"The reader may form an idea of the substance of his speech by reading the resolutions; but he can have no idea of the eloquent manner in which they were enforced and defended. The Col. said, although at all times effective, was remarkably so on this occasion. In speaking of the Know-Nothing principle, Col. B. showed the secret order to be as hostile to the native born citizen as the one of foreign birth, if he be not connected with their party, and dwelt upon this monstrous prescription with ponderous effect. This view of the subject attracted particular attention, for he showed conclusively that even the son or grandson of a revolutionary soldier could not receive from Know Nothingism the smallest public favor, unless he first became connected with the prescriptive order." The Union concludes with the remark that "Col. Black's speech upon this occasion was one of his finest efforts, and the more effective, because the spontaneous outburst of genuine feeling, clothed in rapid and telling rhetoric."

The following are the proceedings alluded to, which we copy from the Daily Union, one of the ablest Democratic papers now published: The Committee on resolutions then retired. Col. James A. Gibson, of Pine township, requested that William W. Irwin address the meeting during the absence of the committee. A unanimous vote was made on Mr. Irwin, to which he responded. He spoke with much force. He was in favor of united action. If the members of any of the other political parties wished to join with the Democratic organization in upholding the constitution and laws of the country against the wiles of a secret enemy, he was willing to extend to them the right hand of fellowship. All minor or local considerations should be forgotten in the one grand effort to crush the foes of equal rights. The Democratic party had a duty to perform of higher importance than the elevation of A. B. and C. to office. The institutions of our country were to be upheld, the principles of justice, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson were to be carried out, those glorious principles which declared that this land should be the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—that it should be emphatically "the land of the free and the home of the brave." To show the tendencies of Know Nothingism, he stated that the other day a law was passed by the Legislature of this State, entitled "A Prohibitory License Law," which violated the constitution of the United States. There was one section of it which precluded the Courts from granting license to any but those who were citizens of America. He has treaties with all the civilized powers of the earth, he continued, in which we conceded to their subjects the same privileges with ourselves to carry on trade and commerce; yet the Legislature of Pennsylvania stifles itself by passing an act in direct opposition to those treaties. It is intended as a slap in the face of our German population—it is intended to create a cast in society—it is intended to degrade those of foreign birth. It is anti-republican, and it contended that the Democratic party is bound by its faith to resist such oppression. The Democrat who asserts that a foreigner should not be entitled to the same measure of freedom accorded to the American born, is not worthy to bear the name of Democrat.

The committee were retained, and Mr. Irwin concluded. Col. Black, chairman, presented the unanimous resolutions, stating that they reflected the unanimous sentiment of the committee: Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Democratic party of Allegheny county, doth unanimously declare that the only crime is a high crime, and place about which they were not consulted, or a religion and form of worship not approved by a portion of the American people, many of whom have no religion at all. Resolved, That no man is entitled to a seat in this convention, who is connected with any secret political society of any kind, or who has respectfully requested any person adhering to the order or association commonly called "Know Nothings," to refrain from interfering with our deliberations. If a Know-Nothing has obtained a place here, and retains it, we denounce him guilty of deception, falsehood and fraud. Resolved, That we entertain a high and just American sentiment which is very old, yet always fresh in the Democratic party. We prefer our own country to any country and all countries on the globe. We love our institutions because they are liberal in all things, and free. We are prepared and eager to take the side of our country against the aggressions and insult of any foreign party and its abettors."

Therefore Resolved, That in the difficulties and forth-coming conflict between our own country and the Government of Spain, we are very American; that we like the promise of the conflict all the better because the Allied Powers of France and England have already divided their purpose and design in regard to the regulation of American affairs; and we can safely pledge the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, of which we are proud, in these dark days, to be a portion, that it will stand by and sustain the General Administration to the uttermost in the adoption of extreme and signal measures for instant and full redress of all our wrongs. Our account is large, of long standing, and daily increasing. The true Americans demand a speedy and final settlement. Resolved, That the existence of a secret political organization, should admonish all classes of our citizens who are opposed to such profligate and proscriptionary combinations to catch and consider the resolutions in a united effort to save our country from the disgrace which has been inflicted upon every community where Know-Nothingism has been successful.

Resolved, That in the election of county officers there is no political principle at present involved, all therefore can unite in the election of good men, and administer our country affairs, without doing violence to any abstract political feeling or principle which they may entertain. Resolved, That in order to bring about a triumph of the people in the next fall election, the chairman of this convention be authorized to appoint a county committee of correspondence with authority to form such a ticket as will unite in its behalf all who are favorable to open, independent political action, in opposition to secret, irresponsible, and unlawful combinations. Resolved, That when the desperate and disappointed of all parties unite, under one, to monopolize all places of honor and profit in the gift of the people, it is the duty of honest men to join in preventing such secret arrangements from being successful.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Peter Ivory, and passed. Resolved, That we hold the principles of the present Democratic party to a continuance of the doctrine laid down as a guide for our conduct by the immortal Washington, and more recently by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and thus far, through the Administration of Franklin Pierce, believing it to be the only safeguard from all corruption, monopoly, and disunion of this our noble republic, through future ages. After the reading of the resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, Mr. Bailey moved that Col. Black be requested to address the convention. A vote being taken, the motion was passed unanimously. The gentleman scorned the Know-Nothing organization in a withering manner. He spoke on the resolutions at some length. He said that as sure as the sun set there would be trouble between the United States on one side, and England, France, and Spain on the other, and we would then see whether the members of the secret order would stand the test—the true test—and whether those who were proscribed would be among the foremost in the defence of our country. "The Hindus proscribed not only those who are born on a foreign soil, or who

profess a particular religious creed," he continued, "but proscribed all who fail to thank as they do. They proscribed me, although I was born and raised here, and although I am the son of a minister of the Covenant of the Church." Judge Shannon being loudly called for, he arose and stated that he had never attended a convention in which so much unanimity of feeling prevailed. He said the Democrats had nothing to do but to follow the acknowledged principles of the party. Every member should go forth from the convention with the determination to uphold these principles. He knew there was a party in our midst who would proscribe him to a greater degree than the learned gentleman who had preceded him—Mr. Black. But he did not care. It was well known that a foreign party could never attain the ascendancy in this country. As to the fear of a certain religious sect, it was groundless. They stood as one to twenty-four. They had not a single representative in the legislature. "Whence, he asked, does this fear spring? No where. If in the order of God's providence they strip me of the right to vote, I'll not change my sentiments. I'll stand with me as they please; I will still bend my knee and pray for the perpetuity of American institutions."

Mr. R. Biddle Roberts was called on, but had departed a few minutes previously. It was the most harmonious meeting we have ever witnessed. Every Democrat present seemed satisfied with the proceedings. Know-Nothings were a scarce commodity. The place didn't suit them. ADVICE TO KNOW NOTHINGS.—The Peekskill Republican advises those few "respectable Christian men" who have been inveigled into the Know Nothing "Councils," to "come out." It says: "We are told that some good Christian men have gone into the Order, and it would be strange if they had not. But what of all that? It only proves that a very good man may sometimes make a fool of himself. We would advise all respectable Christian men who are in, to back out as soon as they can. We shall soon have more fool tragedies of this kind than we have ever seen. Let us advise them to resort to stabs in the dark for her defence and support."

Even the plastic name of Know-Nothingism cannot keep the fusionists of New Hampshire together. Their organ, the Concord Reporter, sends forth the following discordant notes: "Already we see many perils which threaten the integrity and existence of the American party in this State. They exist, part of them, out of the State, and part of them in the very heart and organization of the party itself. "In our judgment, frankness and candor are precisely what is wanted, at the present juncture, to save the American party from a total wreck in the State before it gets into power."

We copy the following bit at Gov. Pollock from the Philadelphia Ledger: We have remonstrated against all increase of banking capital in the State, as so much added to the taxes on our industry; for whatever bankers make over to the poor, is of course an extra levy on the producer for the benefit of the speculator. We have thought that the way to get rid of a bad system is to let each institution die out, as its term expires; and thus, quietly, and without disturbance of existing fashions in finance, we should be freed from all chartered privileges engrafted on the tax to impose on us. We are not quite sure that Governor Pollock, in his sly way, has not the same object in view, but adopts a different and much more objectionable way to accomplish it. In our prisons they wear the inebriate by lessening his allowance of grog a little every day, till at last "no grog" is the law. In this way the inebriate constitution of a State is created in the new prison of Schuylkill county, which was at first the practice to stop the grog on every bruiser when he came within its walls. But the mortality was so dreadful from this course, that the tapering off system has been substituted with good results. In Sweden they take Governor Pollock's plan, viz. "The quantity is not served with care (the usual drink there) without stint, but in the following way: In his tea and his coffee, in his bread and his milk, in his water and his gravy gin is mixed. His bed-clothes are scented with it—in short, nothing is allowed in his cell that has not been well scented with gin. By and by the poor fellow becomes so disgusted, that the smell of gin ever after presents no attraction, and the man is safe. It is said that our Governor claims this Swedish precedent in justification of his course and in consistency with his message doctrine."

"Snakes of the Copperhead Species." The Philadelphia News, one of the lovers of Know-Nothingism, represents certain Bills before the present Know Nothing Legislature as "Snakes of the Copperhead Species," notwithstanding their seeming innocence, and loudly calls upon the Governor to interpose what the News used to call the "KINGLY VETO," the "ONE MAN POWER," the "setting at defiance the popular will," &c., &c., &c. The News represents these "copperheads" as being run through the Legislature with indecent haste, and sent after the Governor (who is in Milton suffering from ague) for his signature, with locomotive speed. Now, we ask the honest Freemen of Pennsylvania if this is the entertainment to which they were invited when they were assured that Know-Nothingism was to correct all the evils of old parties, and light up an entire new system for the admiration of the world! Let the world go forth that "Snakes of the Copperhead Species" are to take the place of the wholesome and Constitutional Laws which formerly directed the movements of this noble Commonwealth!—and let all good citizens prepare to meet the issue. A correspondent of the Pittsburg Union says the tax-payers will feel the effects of the madness and folly which has characterized the Legislature of this winter for the next fifty years."

DOWN ON THE GOVERNOR.—A Know-Nothing writer is down on Gov. Pollock in a late number of the Harrisburg Borough Item. The following extract points significantly to some dark doings in which the Governor appears to have been a party: "Is Gov. Pollock aware that the course he is now pursuing not only brings upon him the anathemas of his fellow men, but the wrath of God. Does he not remember the ever-memorable night of the 25th of May? But without the fear of God, no scheme is too low for a politician to resort to."

NO LICENSE! On Saturday Judge McClure delivered an opinion on the subject of granting licenses to sell liquor. Several applications having been made, he felt it his duty to give his reasons for refusing to grant them. Some of the licenses expired before the passage of the law of April 1, 1855, and the remainder would expire in June next. Consequently, if any were granted, it could not be for a full year, but only till October, when the said law would go into effect. One section of the act of April 1, 1855, declared that all previous laws which directed the Courts to grant licenses, were repealed. His Honor contended that therefore they were inconsistent with the last enactment—that their legal existence had ceased. There was a total abolition of the license system. No respect was paid to the character of applicants.—Pittsburg Union, April 23.

A Methodist Minister Renounces! The Albany (N. Y.) Journal, of the 14th inst. contains a letter of renunciation of the Know Nothing Order from the pen of Rev. J. H. TACKITT, the Methodist clergyman in the village of Forestville, in that State. The Rev. gentleman closes his communication with the declaration that the laws which govern the order are "contrary to the Constitution of the United States and of every State in the Union." "I, therefore, do hereby most respectfully withdraw from this Order that I may exercise my elective franchise Constitutionally, and according to the dictates of my own conscience and judgment, untrammelled by the dictation of any man or set of men. J. H. TACKITT. "Forestville, N. Y. March 19, 1855."

Another Exposure by a Know Nothing! The following card, says the Allentown Democrat, is from one of the first and most prominent members of the Know-Nothing Order in that town. Some rich disclosures are in store, which will come to light in due time: "TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.—Deeming it an act of justice to myself as well as other right-thinking men, who within the past year, were inveigled into the Secret Order to S. S. B., commonly called Know-Nothings, through the belief that a change in the management of old parties was necessary, I take this public mode of renouncing all connexion or association with this secret, oath-bound band, and desire all to understand that I wish no longer to be recognized as a member. If to eradicate the corruption of the old parties was an object of this association, most signally has it failed of that purpose, for with whatever of experience I have had as a politician, I am free to confess I never knew so much festering corruption in any political association as has characterized this midnight order. For the present, I shall take pleasure in revealing to any of my friends who may be anxious to know them, the reasons which prompted the course I have adopted. E. J. ABELE. Saturday, April 14, 1855."

THE REACTION.—At Masontown, Fayette county, there is a Baptist congregation of between three and four hundred members. We are informed by a well known and creditable citizen of the place, about two weeks since, near two hundred of the members left the congregation because the pastor was found to be a Know-Nothing.—Pittsburg Union.

The following paragraph is extracted from the Know-Nothing correspondence of the Chambersburg Whig, dated Lancaster, April 17, 1855: "Prof. TIFFANY, the President of the State Council, made a bitter and rather significant speech to the Convention. He warned the party against the abuses and corruptions that are creeping into the organization, and declared that unless remedied it would sink under its own weight of venality. He denounced the legislature as reckless and dishonest (why didn't they send the Professor to the U. S. Senate!) and calculated to destroy any party. He urged a more careful observance of the oaths and other regulations of the order. There was a general debate on the facility with which demagogues were using the power of the party for personal aggrandizement, and all agreed that some remedy was demanded, but what that remedy was to be, doctors differed. A strong demonstration was made to throw off the secrecy entirely and act openly as other parties, but it was not successful. Many complained that outsiders knew everything at any rate, and professed secrecy was folly; and a number stated that the novelty of the secrecy had lost its charm and potency, and unless soon exchanged for a more liberal platform, divisions and disasters must ensue. But there were too many axes to grind for the success of open action, and we must have a sworn political party yet a little longer—perhaps long enough to make thousands of men, who sympathize with the American principles, feel compelled by their own sense of self-respect, to vote any other ticket."

KENNET KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The Know-Nothings in the new Borough of Kennet Square have been defeated at the first election. It was generally supposed that they could carry every thing before them, but unfortunately for their success a feud broke out amongst them and the end was a defeat. We were informed by a good democrat from that quarter that many of the K. N's. have "quit the lime kiln," and now are out in open denunciation of the order.—They acknowledge to have been members and corner up those who deny their membership. All these things are right and proper, and we hope to have the end and beginning of the new party close together.—West Chester Republican.

VOTE ON THE LIQUOR LAW. The following is the final vote in both branches of the Legislature on the new license bill. Judge DAUGHERTY voted against it—and FR. JORDAN voted for it, by which vote the measure was carried in the Senate.—KING, the other Know Nothing from this District, DODGED, notwithstanding he was the nominee of the TEMPERANCE men!

IN THE SENATE. YEAS.—Messrs. Brown, Crab, Darsie, Fleniken, Fratt, Hamlin, Hoge, Jamison, Jordan, Lewis, Prazier, Quiggle, Taggart and Wheatley—15. NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Fry, Goodwin, Haldean, Hendricks, Killinger, McClinton, McMillen, Sager, Sellers, Shuman Walton and Hiester, Speaker—14.

IN THE HOUSE. YEAS.—Messrs. Allegood, Avery, Baker, Ball, Boal, Bowman, Caldwell, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clover, Criswell, Cummings, (Phila. Co.) Downing, Eyster, Fearon, Fletcher, Foster, Foust, Guy, Gwinner, Harrison, Hodgson, Holcomb, Hubbs, Kirkpatrick, Krepps, Lane, Laporte, Lathrop, Leas, Lott, McCalmont, McLean, McConell, McCullough, Maddock, Magill, Morris, Morrison, Muse, Page, Palmer, Pennyacker, Powell, Ross, Simpson, Smith, (Allegheny) Smith, (Blair,) Steel, Stewart, Sturdevant, Thompson, Thorn, Waterhouse, Wood, and Strong, Speaker—56.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barry, Bush, Carlisle, Christ, Craig, Crawford, Daugherty, Donaldson, Dunning, Edinger, Frailey, Franklin, Free, Fry, Gross, Herr, Linderman, Menzle, North, Orr, Reese, Rittenhouse, Sallade, Sherer, Stebley, Wickersham, Witmer, and Wright—28.

NATURALIZATION LAWS IN MAINE.—The Legislature of Maine, which recently adjourned, passed two acts relating to naturalization, which contain some important changes. One act provides that no person of foreign birth shall vote

in the State, unless he shall, within three months at least before the day of election, exhibit to the regularly constituted authorities of the town or city in which he resides, his naturalization papers, and the authorities shall enter his name in a book, to be kept for that purpose, together with the date of the issue of the papers, and the court by which the same was issued. The authorities are not to enter his name in the book, nor enter his name in the check list, if they are satisfied that the naturalization papers are not genuine, or that the person producing them is not the person to whom they were issued. Another act annuls the naturalization power of the Courts of the State, and declares that no Court of the State, nor any Court created by the authority of the State, shall hold or exercise any jurisdiction in the administration of the laws of Congress known as the naturalization laws, nor shall any Court take cognizance of any application of any alien to be admitted to become a citizen, to make any record or grant or issue any certificate or other document or paper, whereby any alien shall be naturalized or made a citizen of the United States. These acts have been approved, and are now in full force.

The Anti-License Bill. We copy the following explanation of the provisions of the anti-license Bill from the Pittsburg Post. "It goes into operation on the first of October next, and nearly six months is thus given to those engaged in the liquor business to make their arrangements. The provisions of the bill are stringent, and its penalties severe. Liquors may be sold by the quart by those who may be duly licensed to do so. But neither by the quart or larger quantities can any kind of liquors, vinous, spirituous, malt or brewed, be sold without such license. Such license can only be granted to citizens of the United States, of good character and sobriety, and who are not tavern, hotel or restaurant keepers. That portion of the act of 1841, relating to the mode of giving notice of application for license is not repealed by this act. The first section of that act is consistent with this, and is, in effect, made a part of it. No license will be granted until the applicant pays into the treasury of the county thirty dollars; and the scale of rates to be paid for the licenses is to be three times as much as under the present law. Each party obtaining a license must file a bond in one thousand dollars, with two sureties, conditioned for the faithful observance of all laws of this Commonwealth in relation to the sale of liquors. Those who obtain licenses to sell by the quantity, it will be remembered, give a bond in one thousand dollars to observe strictly all the laws of the State in relation to the sale of liquors. One of those laws is the act of last year forbidding the sale of liquor to minors, or persons of intemperate habits. Should a licensed vendor, then, under this law, sell a quart of liquor to a person of intemperate habits his bond would be forfeited. Should he sell a quart to a person under the age of twenty-one years his bond is forfeited. Selling in any quantity on Sunday would be attended with similar perils. The act does not require that the persons licensed to sell shall be natives. It only requires that they be citizens."

Abstract of the New York Prohibitory Liquor Law. The New York Legislature has adopted a Liquor law, the leading features of which are as follows: Intoxicating liquor, in any shape, must not be sold, or kept for sale, except by regularly authorized persons, for manufacturing, medicinal, chemical, and sacramental purposes. It must not be given away, nor kept at all, except in dwelling houses not connected with any shop or place of amusement, in churches, in manufactories, and in actual transportation. Any person may be authorized to sell for the above purposes, provided he does not use Liquor as a beverage, is an elector, is not interested in any shop, boat, or place of entertainment, can prove good moral character, and give \$1,000 security not to sell for any other purpose. He must sell only to persons over 21 years old whom he has reason to believe will use it for one of the above purposes. He must keep a list of his sales, which he must file, and swear to, in the county clerk's office, every month. This list is to be open for public examination. If he violates any of these regulations he forfeits all his stock of liquor, is fined from \$50 to \$250, and may be imprisoned thirty days. On complaint and on warrant, suspected places may be searched, but no private dwelling house can be, unless the owner has been convicted of selling liquor in it, within the previous year. When liquor is seized, notice must be given the owner. If not adjudged forfeited, it will be returned to him. If adjudged forfeited it will be destroyed, and the vessels containing it sold. Persons summoned as witnesses, who refuse to testify, will be sent to jail. Persons becoming intoxicated in taverns, groceries, or in the street, will be fined \$10, besides being made to testify where they get their liquor. All fines go the support of the poor. Upon the trial, proof of any sale will be deemed proof of unlawful sale unless the seller can prove the contrary. Persons suspected of having violated the act, are disqualified from acting as jurors in cases under it. Liquor transported anywhere in the State, in quantities over five gallons, must be marked "Intoxicating Liquor," and the name of the person to whom it is going. Cider may be sold in quantities over ten gallons, but none must be drunk on the premises.—Manufacturers of alcohol and wine from grapes grown by themselves, may keep and sell them. Burning fluids, varnishes, parflumery, essences and drugs, may likewise be freely made and sold. Imported liquors may be sold in the original packages by the importer, but only to persons authorized as above to sell at retail. All liquor kept in violation of this act will be deemed a nuisance. No more licenses shall be granted. This provision shall take effect immediately. The section in respect to authorizing agents to sell for manufacturing and medicinal, chemical and sacramental purposes, takes effect on the 1st of May. All the other provisions of the act take effect on the 4th of July. Another part of this act declares that "shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States." This section has already given rise to some discussion. The Times says: The revenue law of the United States gives the right to import certain liquors and wines, and the payment of the specified duties, such as 100 per cent., ad valorem on brandies, and 40

per cent. on wines, sell them for consumption in the United States. The mere act of importation does not compel the payment of duties. The liquors and wines may be bonded for re-exportation to some other country, or to await a better market here. But the payment of the duties, on taking the original packages out of bond or from the ship, is, in one sense, the purchase of the right for a valuable consideration paid into the public treasury, to sell them within the United States.

The Democratic Party. Every other party has retired from the struggle with intolerance and bigotry, or has yielded itself captive to this combination of factions, save and except the Democracy. Throughout the entire field, the only flag that waves in proud defiance of this combination is that of the Democracy. Nor are the numbers that gather under this flag unworthy of the cause to which they have dedicated themselves. The rank and file remain; the heroes of many hard-fought conflicts have not deserted. A few corrupt leaders have gone—a good riddance to them!" but the great body of the progressive party is as full of energy and hope as ever it was, and but little shorn of its noble proportions. From the day that the flag of proscription unfurled its dark wing, we hailed a real future of success to the democratic party, and of service to the country by that party, to which all its past victories and all its past services prove to be as nothing. The political fusions and confusions of the day will soon realize the truth of this prophecy to their bitter cost. Either way, the cause of truth and of equality, of rational liberty and sound patriotism, must gain. Whether the profligate leaders of the deluded men who have gone into these dens of secret shame fail to carry out their pledges, or whether they fulfil them, it will be all the same in the end—a wide and general catastrophe will overtaken them. If they fail to make good their promises, the cheat will be apparent in all its corruption. If they go on, their victories will start before the long procession of persecutions, follies, and crimes perpetrated in the name of Americanism. If we loved our country less, we should say let these madmen go on. The lesson would do good through all time if it were not purchased at too great a cost. Already an appalling record has been made up. The spirit of insane innovation has broken out wherever the phrenzy of intolerance has penetrated. It seeks to interfere with every political right and every social obligation. It annuls the most sacred obligations without remorse. It strikes at every security for the well being of society; and in the name of reform it inflicts countless evils upon the country. On the one hand, it forces upon reluctant communities summary laws that would have disgraced the reign of the most dissolute monarch that ever lived; on the other, it nullifies those solemn guarantees which protect the States in their covenanted rights.—Here, it strikes down an eminent citizen for his religion; there, for the place of his birth.—Extravagance in its municipal and State administrations, and the nomination of ignorant, and corrupt men for office, have been conspicuous features in this practice, if not in its professions. In Massachusetts it insults weak and helpless women because they have the hardihood to be Catholics; in Ohio it destroys the ballot-boxes, with the cry of "Americans must rule America," and retires abashed and penitent before its own turbulence; in New York it buries a murdered bully with honors, such as were scarcely bestowed upon a departed Washington; and in Pennsylvania it desecrates Independence Hall by denunciations of the adopted citizens, breathed in wicked contempt of the memories of the revolutionary struggle. We say we could wish to see these humiliating proceedings conducted to the close if the country had not already "supplied full of horrors."

It is natural that at such a time all eyes should be turned to the Democratic party, which, unavowed by majorities, and unheeded by appeals for aid and comfort, flings its defiance to the teeth of these bold bad men, and darts them to the issue. There is something sublime in this. Honest and clear-minded men will see in it an opportunity to cut loose from the trammels of the Whig party. The persecuted will see in the Democratic ranks a refuge and a rescue from their foes. Those denied for their faith will find in that party a fortress that will laugh a siege to scorn. Now, as ever, the Democracy opens its arms to the oppressed of all nations; now, as ever, it stands by the teachings of the sages of the past. Not one tenet of its creed has it yielded; not one syllable of its pledges; but the more it is assailed the more strongly it adheres to its principles. Let factions exult over temporary success; there is in store for the Democratic party a higher glory than it has ever yet attained—the glory of rescuing our country from the hands of the worst conspiracy that has ever been organized against civilization and freedom since the foreign invader of our happy shores.—Washington Union.

Gov. POLLOCK'S inconsistent course on the Bank question, is the subject of just reprobation all over the State. The independent press speaks of it with much severity, and even the papers of his own party cannot avoid expressing their displeasure. The Germantown Telegraph, a paper that has, until now, spoken rather favorably of the Governor's course, condemns his double-dealing in regard to Bank charters in the following forcible remarks: "In this indiscriminate approval of new banks we do not conceive that the Governor has carried out the principles of his Inaugural, or those proclaimed in the veto of the Pottstown Bank. If there is any necessity, according to these principles, for the Anthracite Bank, the Tanawaga Bank, and the New Castle Bank, we cannot conceive upon what grounds the Governor vetoed the Pottstown Bank. Rather than he should have made such a distinction without a difference, he should have 'put his foot down' and refused to sign any bill for a new bank. The argument used that banking capital does not add to the actual business capital of the State, should have operated with all its force upon a mind that we had hoped was settled upon this question. It is no argument that Pennsylvania has less banking capital than New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, or any other State; the only true argument is, whether, in consequence of this deficiency, we have suffered in our business or substantial interests; and this we imagine it would be hard to show."

The Pottstown Ledger lets off the following sharp shot at the Governor, which strikes right home into the weak spot he has exposed to the public attack: STRANGE CONTRAST.—Gov. Pollock has signed a bank bill to be located in Philadelphia, where

over one-half of the Banking capital in the State is centered already, and where his organs tell him the people want no more—there he gives a half million of capital, equal to five county Banks of the capital of the proposed Pottstown Bank, which he vetoes. The more the circumstances of the case are considered and contrasted with the charter of other Banks, the more ungracious and unjustifiable the veto becomes.

From the Wabash (Ind) Express, April 11. WHOLE FAMILY MURDERED. Yesterday evening, about dark, a report reached town that a whole family were discovered buried under the floor of the cabin which had been occupied by the Hubbards, who are now in jail charged with the murder of Boyles. The awful news spread rapidly over town, and in half an hour or less, the corner, with a jury and thirty or forty citizens, had started for the place. We immediately set about finding the truth of the story, and are indebted to Mr. Jas. Wilson for what follows: Yesterday (Tuesday) morning, Mr. Wilson and Mr. I. Thomas, constable, provided with a warrant, started down the canal to arrest the wife of Hubbard, whom late developments rendered it highly probable that she was an accomplice in the murder of Boyles. They proceeded to Mr. Gardiner's works, five miles west of town, where they found the woman and arrested her. Mr. Loveland suggested to Mr. Wilson that suspicions were entertained that the Hubbards had murdered a whole family last fall. As soon as Mr. Wilson heard this, he, in company with Mr. Loveland, went to the house of Mr. Fisher, where they ascertained that sometime in September last, this Hubbard family went to board with a family named French, who then lived in the cabin since occupied by the Hubbards. This French family consisted of seven persons, the father, mother and six children. They were a very poor family that had been living in the neighborhood six or seven years, and were well known by the neighbors. During last summer, the old man French had raised a small patch of corn and some garden stuff, the whole of which, together with the furniture, was not worth over fifty dollars.—Sometime in October, Mr. Lewis, a near neighbor, went over to purchase his corn. He was met at the fence in front of the cabin by the Hubbards, and was told that the night before Mr. French's brother had come along with a wagon, and had taken Mr. French's whole family away with him, and started for Illinois, and that they had purchased all their things, including the corn, garden and furniture. A day or two afterwards, Mr. Stearns Fisher went over to inquire if the French's needed any assistance, and was met in the same way by the Hubbards, and was told the same story. No suspicions were entertained at the time that foul play had been used, and nothing occurred until after the body of Boyles had been found, and the Hubbards were arrested. It then began to be thought that these monsters had murdered the whole family. On hearing these statements, Mr. Wilson determined to go and search the premises. He went down to Gardiner's works and procured a shovel and pick, and tried to get some one to go with him. No one, however, believed the story, and so no one volunteered to go. While they were talking, Mr. Thomas came up, and he and Mr. Wilson proceeded to Hubbards, and found the door locked. They drew the staple with the pick, and entered the house. They found the floor raised, and some dirt removed. Mr. Miles Morgan, constable, had been there a short time previous searching, and had discovered a piece of skull bone and gone away. They then proceeded to dig away the dirt, and soon discovered the body of an infant, very much decayed. They immediately left, and came up to town and got the Coroner, who summoned a jury, and at once proceeded to the place, which they reached about seven o'clock last evening. In the presence of a large company, they proceeded to examine the place where the infant had been discovered, and, horrible to relate, found seven bodies, consisting of the entire French family! Their skulls were all broken in, and the legs of the old man French and his wife were broken, so that they could be doubled up and forced into the hole, which was three or four feet deep. They were laid in a heap, the father and mother at the bottom, and the children on top. The babe was about fifteen months old, and the oldest child about fifteen years old. There were three girls and two boys. The children were much decayed, but the parents were still sound, and were easily recognized by those who had known them. There is not the least doubt but what the Hubbards are guilty of this wholesale and damning murder. It is almost too horrible to believe, but the facts are as above stated, and the conclusion is irresistible. The Hubbards are all in jail. Mrs. Hubbard will be examined to-day. There seems to have been no other motive than the obtaining what few worldly goods this poor family possessed, which were not worth over fifty dollars!

GREAT FISHING.—The Burlington Free Press relates a new and unique mode of fishing, which has been successfully tried in a trout stream of northern Vermont, and which we take pleasure in recommending to the attention of all long-remembered disciples of the famous Walton. The discovery was made a few days since by a wood chopper in Hydepark. Being thirsty with labor, he chopped a hole in the ice of a mountain stream, and laid himself down to drink. While in the act of imbibing the refreshing fluid, his nose was suddenly and unexpectedly seized by a hungry leviathan of the brook, who buried his teeth deeply in the rosy protuberance, which he evidently thought was a savory morsel. The astonished woodcutter, whose alarm endowed him with superhuman strength, threw up his head with a jerk, and pulled out upon the ice a splendid trout, which weighed two and a half pounds! The editor of the Free Press has talked with a man who saw the lacerated and swollen nose, and vouches for the authenticity of the story. We do not believe, however, that this mode of fishing will come into vogue, and we advise those of our readers who are disposed to try it, to wear false noses!

SINGULAR AND AWFUL DEATH.—On Monday last, a young man, a German, about 18 years of age, named George Lutz, at Scalp Level, in the county, fell on to a water wheel of a saw mill, and was carried through, literally crushing him to a jelly. The wheel was what is, we believe, called a "breast wheel." He was drawn through a space of very few inches, and completely ground up.—Johnstown Echo, April 11.

MARRIED: On Thursday the 12th, at the Parsonage, by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. Michael Zimmerman, and Miss Ann. Eliza Earnest, both of Bedford Township.