The Watchman.

LEGAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL.

HENRY HAYS, WIEN FORNEY, } Editors.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Subject to the decision of Democratic National Convention.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

GEORGE SCOTT,

OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

JACOB FREY, JR.,

OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

TIMOTHY IVES,

OF POTTER COUNTY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,
WILSON McCANDLESS.

REPRESENTATIVE.

District 1st—GEORGE W. NEILINGER,
Do. 2d—PIERCE BUTLER,
Do. 3d—EDWARD WARTMAN,
Do. 4th—WILLIAM H. WITTE,
Do. 5th—JOHN McNAIR,
Do. 6th—JOHN R. BINTON,
Do. 7th—DAVID LAURY,
Do. 8th—CHARLES KESSLER,
Do. 9th—JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Do. 10th—ISAAC SLENKER,
Do. 11th—FRANCIS W. HUGHES,
Do. 12th—THOMAS OSTERHOUT,
Do. 13th—ABRAHAM EDINGER,
Do. 14th—REUBEN WILBER,
Do. 15th—GEORGE A. CRAWFORD,
Do. 16th—JAMES BLACK,
Do. 17th—H. J. STAHLE,
Do. 18th—JOHN D. ROBBY,
Do. 19th—JACOB TURNEY,
Do. 20th—J. A. J. BUCHANAN,
Do. 21st—WILLIAM WILKINS,
Do. 22d—JAMES G. CAMPBELL,
Do. 23d—THOMAS CUNNINGHAM,
Do. 24th—JOHN KEALTY,
Do. 25th—VINCENT PHILLPS.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1856.

To Readers and Correspondents.

WE have been requested to state that the *banking House of Hayes, Hale, McAllister, & Co., has no connection with any Bank, nor is it a branch of any Bank in Pittsburg or any other part of the country. They do business on their own responsibility, and are under the control of none.*

ARGUS.—*You could employ your eyes for a better purpose than prying into the private business of private people. To vent your spleen, you must seek other facilities than those afforded by the columns of the Watchman.*

JACKSON.—*The absence of the senior editor prevents us from giving you a definite answer, but no doubt the arrangement could be satisfactorily made. We should be pleased to have a personal interview.*

BANKER.—*You can be accommodated in Bellefonte. By referring to our advertising columns you will be enlightened.*

THE NEWS.

—It is said that the Paris Conferences will be carried on at Paris though Nicholas still lives. The Allies not having been officially informed of the death of Nicholas and the accession of Alexander, are supposed, diplomatically, to be ignorant of the change. And should a treaty of peace be signed, one of the first acts of the Russian government will be, on resuming diplomatic intercourse with England, France and Turkey, to inform those governments that His Imperial Majesty, the Czar Nicholas is no more, and his august son, Alexander, reigns in his stead over all the Russias.

—Thirty five presses, mainly devoted to the Republican cause, and also containing several conservative Whig and American journals in this State are opposing the nomination of Fillmore. In the North and West the opposition to the ticket embraces nearly all the presses. In the city of Pittsburgh there is not a single journal that does not openly oppose it, and throughout the North it at once arrays the Republicans against the Americans in the national contest.

Governor Barstow has addressed a message to the Legislature, denying the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the matter of the disputed Governorship, protesting against its action, and threatening to resist, with all the means in his department, any infringement upon his rights. The message was referred to a committee. The decision of the Court will probably be rendered to-day.—The Democrats are determined to sustain Gov. Barstow.

—Mr. Brown, of the United States, has introduced a bill for the building of a railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific. The bill grants [illegible] acres of land, for which the Company are to pay 50 cents an acre before obtaining title, and are required $500,000 as security that the work shall be faithfully performed.

—In the case of Craft *et al. vs.* the State Bank of Indiana, the Supreme Court has decided that the 28th and 29th days of February in leap year are to be counted as one day, and a note falling due on the 28th cannot be protested for non-payment till after banking hours on the 29th.

—ON SATURDAY night last, a destructive fire occurred in the lower part of Philadelphia. A factory was burned, several dwellings destroyed, and a number of others seriously damaged. The steamboat Henry L. Gaw, made a narrow escape from destruction, on Saturday morning—the fire being extinguished with much difficulty.

—THE WINTER in Europe has been unusually mild, while here it has been so intensely cold. Last month several beautiful butterflies were caught in the gardens near Paris.

—The New York Central Railroad depot, in Buffalo, was wholly destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last.

—A bill has been introduced into the Maryland Legislature, authorizing the suspension of all business on Sunday.

—Barnum, it is said, notwithstanding his failure, has secured $150,000 in such a manner that none of his creditors can touch it.

—Nothing of any special importance transpired in the Congress during the past week.

The Democratic State Ticket.

We place at the head of our columns, today, the ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst. The *Union and Patriot*, in alluding to the candidates, says:

George Scott, candidate for Canal Commissioner, was a Democratic representative in the Assembly in 1853-4, from the counties of Columbia and Montour, and was one of the most popular and intelligent members of that body, enlightened in his views, and firm in the performance of his public duties. He has had large experience in every thing connected with the public improvements—has been a railroad and canal contractor, and conducted himself in all the public relations of life with ability and spotless integrity. He is a native of Bradford county, but has been for many years a citizen of Columbia—"the Star of the North." He is favorably known throughout the North-eastern counties, and his vote in that quarter will demonstrate the confidence with which he is regarded. We think the Convention acted wisely and well in placing him in nomination as the candidate of the party.

Jacob Fry, Jr., the nominee for Auditor General, is too well and favorably known to require any special notice from us. He is a citizen of Montgomery county—served two terms in Congress from that district with credit to himself and entire satisfaction to his constituency, and last winter was a leading member of the Assembly. He is a gentleman of more than ordinary ability and of the most unquestionable integrity. His popularity at home, and his good name throughout the State, will make him a formidable candidate.

Timothy Ives, Sr., the nominee for Surveyor General, hails from Potter county. He has served with credit in the State Senate, has held many positions under the Government, and has had much experience in public affairs. We believe him to be a sound Democrat, and have no doubt that he will fill the office for which he has been selected with great ability and usefulness in the State.

With such a ticket, and the prestige of success which we derive from the numbers, character, intelligence and unanimity of the Convention, we enter upon the contest of 1856 with a moral certainty of success.

THE MISSING STEAMER PACIFIC.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the missing steamer Pacific, says the insurance on her is very large; the amount on the ship is $600,000, half in this country and half in Europe; the freight money is insured for $400,000 more. She had between six and seven hundred tons of cargo, valued at over $1,500,000 most of which was insured, a good part in this country. The insurance is divided among various offices throughout the country, so the blow would not fall exclusively on New York. The Pacific is commanded by Captain Asa Eldridge, who has navigated the Atlantic with the most responsible commands for nearly a quarter of a century. As some reason for the encouragement of hope in her safety, the long delay of the Atlantic in 1851 is referred to. The Atlantic left Liverpool, December 28, 1851, and not a line of intelligence of her reached her owners *for forty-nine days*. She went ashore on the coast of Ireland, and her passengers themselves brought the news of her safety by the Africa. She was missing, and yet she and her passengers were all safe. The Pacific left Liverpool on the 23d of January, and has therefore been out thirty-eight days.

SALE OF THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The bill introduced into the State Senate, a few days since, by Mr. Jamison, for the sale of the public works of the State divides the line into five sections, as follows:

1st—Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad.
2d—Canal from Columbia to the Junction.
3d—Canal from Junction to Hollidaysburg.
4th—Allegheny Portage Railroad.
5th—Canal from Johnstown to Pittsburg.

The price for the several divisions is fixed as follows:

Division 1st,	not less than	$5,300,000
Division 2d,	"	1,600,000
Division 3d,	"	575,000
Division 4th,	"	575,000
Division 5th,	"	375,000
For the whole line,		$8,425,000

A TERRIBLE WINTER IN TENERIFFE.—*La Alborada*, of Villa Clara, publishes extracts from letters from Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, January 20, stating that the winter there was terrible; rain had fallen incessantly for more than a month, and on the 7th of January there was a fearful hurricane, which did much damage to buildings and shipping. At Garachio the waves were so high that the sea encroached upon the land and swept through the streets; a monastery was destroyed, and two of the monks were buried in the ruins. A barque from Gomera was lost, with ten men.

OPERATIONS OF THE U. S. MINT.—The statement of the operations of the mint in Philadelphia, for the month of February, shows that the deposits of gold for the month were $3,801,800; of silver, $106,700. The coinage of gold was $1,867,425 into 300,898 pieces. The silver coinage $450,500 into 1,695,500 pieces. The total number of pieces coined, including cents, was 2,026,088, of the value of $3,318,226.96. The gold coinage is mostly in pieces of such denominations as are calculated to go into circulation—only about three quarters of a million being in double eagles.

THE ELECTION in Frederick, Md., on Monday, resulted in the election of Lewis Grunner, Democrat, for Mayor, by 4 majority. The Know-Nothings elected six members of the City Council and an Alderman. The Democrats one Councilman and four Aldermen. Last year, the Know-Nothings carried the city, by a large majority.

J. G. PERCIVAL, *by many regarded as the first of American poets*, now State geologist in Wisconsin, where the settlers call him "old rock smasher."

The Indian and the Use of Gold.

The subject of a safe and reliable currency is beginning to attract the attention of the people, and business men agree that a metalic currency is the only safe system by which trade and commerce can be conducted. The *Scientific American*, in alluding to this subject, says that gold is one of the oldest of metals, and has been known and used by all nations—savage and civilized—from the dawn of history. It exists native in nearly every part of the world, as a metal, associated with other metals. It is of a brilliant appearance; a beautiful yellow color; is malleable and ductile, and is transparent in thin leaves. It is fusible at a full red heat; crystallizes partially when slowly cooled, and is not acted upon like zinc, copper, tin, or iron, by ordinary agents. That is, these metals are readily oxydized by some acids, moist gasses, and exposure to a moist atmosphere, whereas gold is not readily acted upon by acids, and it stands exposure, untarnished, in the atmosphere for centuries. It has always been the most valuable of metals, owing to its scarcity, its beauty, its unoxydizable nature, and the facility with which it can be worked into any form. It comes down to us as a matter of history, that the ancients were acquainted with a method of reducing gold to fluid, and retaining it for any length of time in that state. We believe this may be set down as fabulous.

GEOLOGY OF GOLD—The present age is most remarkable for great discoveries of gold deposits in possessions belonging to nations whose inhabitants speak the English language. California and Australia have become watchwords for attracting the emigrant from the banks of the Thames, the Danube, the Seine, the St. Lawrence, the Hudson, and the Mississippi; and the Chinaman from the shores of the Yellow Sea.

No one can tell why it is that gold is found in one part of the world and not in another. If it be true that this globe once existed as a molten mass, gold should be found as a component part, equally distributed among all similar rocks in every part of the world. Sir Roderick Murchison believes gold to be a peculiar production of the Silurian era, and that it is, as it were, "a silurian fossil." The rocks, however, of California and Australia, from which such large quantities of gold have been recently obtained by digging and washing, belong to the primary series, and not to the fossiliferous or sedimentary beds. The primary laminated rocks of our globe are always found more or less on edge, and their vertical cleavage planes are not due to the direction of chains of mountains, for they pass over mountains, but they appear to be due to currents of magnetism, or electricity, which seem to exert a crystalizing power.

Gold is found in scales, and in nuggets or pebbles, of every size. Its appearance is that of having once been combined with the primary slate rocks, and then separated by superficial actions of air and moisture. By the aid of surface moisture, and the absorbing action of the roots of large trees growing on the edges of gold bearing rocks, many of them have been gradually disintegrated and decomposed leaving the gold behind, precipitated and aggregated into masses. Some of the largest gold nuggets of Australia had been found under such circumstances. It is a common opinion that gold is always found in greatest quantities in *drift*; in the deep still corners, and eddies of rivers, but it has not thus been found in California. On the contrary, it has been found most abundantly in the *riffles*, as the edges of the primary gold bearing rocks have been most exposed to the action of moisture and the atmosphere.

GOLD RESOURCES—The entire amount of gold received at the U. S. Mint and its branches, in 1855, was $55,151,102; of this vast sum, $49,351,789 were domestic produce—nearly all from California. Since 1848 no less than $313,234,000 have been obtained from the California mines. Since 1851 the mines of Australia have produced $200,000,000. The gold product of Russia is about $6,000,000 per annum, a mere trifle in comparison with that of the United States and England.

The principal use of gold is that of making it into coins, as a medium of exchange to represent and be an equivalent for labor, merchandise, permanent and floating property.

Presidential.

In a review of the Presidential candidates, running over some twenty names, the New York *Herald* thus alludes to the statesman who now holds so distinguished a place in the thoughts of the American and European world:—"Mr. Buchanan, who is on his way to the White House with his friends, is undoubtedly an able statesman, besides being something of a politician. Perhaps no prominent man in the Union possesses as much of what is known as common sense as James Buchanan. As long ago as 1825, when Mr. Clay was charged with "bargain and corruption," and there were no charts for politicians to steer by, Mr. Buchanan managed in that bitter controversy to make his position satisfactory to both parties. It must not be inferred from this that we regard him as a trimming politician. Far from it. Few men have expressed more prompt and decided opinions. Even when the Oregon bill, with the Wilmot proviso, was before President Polk for approval, Mr. Buchanan strongly advised a veto, regarding the restriction as unconstitutional. As a man of great abilities, common sense, fearless energy and bold enunciation, Mr. Buchanan is one of the first statesmen of the Union.

The New Orleans *Crescent* names the Hon. John Slidell, the able and popular Senator from Louisiana, and the embodiment of the Cuban sentiment in this country, as Vice President on the ticket with Hon. James Buchanan. It would be a formidable ticket.

NOVEL IMPORTATION.—Among the importations by the Northern Light, brought to Boston last week from Calcutta, was one box containing three Hindoo gods. They were entered at Custom House "as objects of taste," valued at $5 only, and admitted duty free.

The Know-Nothing Candidates.

The nomination of Fillmore and Donelson, by the late Know-Nothing Convention seems to be received with very little cordiality by a large portion of that party, while the Seward Republicans set their heels on it, and say very distinctly that, in no event, can they be induced or seduced to countenance or support it. It is pretty evident now that there can be no union of the elements opposed to Democracy, and that there will, in the north at least, be three Presidential tickets in the field. The nationality of Mr. Fillmore, who signed the Fugitive Slave Law, precludes the possibility of his receiving any support from the Republicans and that northern section of the Know-Nothing organization who are opposed to slavery. He will be supported only by southern Know Nothings and that small portion of the party north who pretend to be national in their feelings and are willing to let slavery remain where it is.—Of course, under these circumstances he will stand no chance of success, and the real fight will be between the Democratic and Republican nominees. We have never doubted the success of the Democracy in the coming Presidential contest; we consider it certain in any event; but should existing circumstances remain undisturbed, even the opposition could no longer entertain a reasonable hope of electing a President, and the Democracy would achieve an easy triumph. Mr. Donelson can add no strength to the ticket in the south, and in the north, Mr. Fillmore cannot carry a single State.

Andrew Jackson Donelson

The Know-Nothings hope to gain much from the popularity of Andrew Jackson, and Parson Brownlow says it is arranged to print the name of their candidate for Vice President in the above style in order to make him run well. Hear the Parson:—

"It had been understood as arranged that Major Donelson would be put on the ticket with *Andrew Jackson in big letters* and *Donelson* invisible and then the *old line Democrats would think that Old Hickory had come to life again.*"

The New York *Mirror* says:

"As the candidate for Vice President, we know less, and shall say less to-day. He has a good name, and hails from the sunny side of the "division line." It is presumed that in the approaching campaign, a large proportion of *the benighted Dutch Democracy* of the interior of Pennsylvania will vote the American ticket under the impression that they are again voting for 'Old Hickory,' of blessed memory."

The result will show these gentlemen are placing too much reliance upon Donelson's prefixes, and the greenness of "the benighted Dutch."

IF MR. DONELSON had John Smith prefixed to his family name instead of Andrew Jackson he never would have received the Know-Nothing nomination for Vice President. It was because the conspirators thought his name would the better enable them to cheat Democrats into the support of their ticket that this brainless fellow was placed on its tail end. He is devoid of talent and has neither character nor strength in Tennessee, where he is well known. Disappointed ambition has driven him into the Know Nothing camp, where he doubtless finds plenty of genial spirits equally as corrupt as himself. And this traitor to the principles of the brave old patriot whose name he unworthily bears, dares to say in a public assembly that if General Jackson were now living, *he* would be a Know-Nothing! The foul slanderer! Andrew Jackson support a party whose creed proscribes men for their religious views! Why, every act of that wonderful man gives the lie direct to such a base assertion. We wonder the tongue of this renegade didn't cleave to the roof of his mouth when he dared assert so foul a thought. He had better petition the legislature of his State to have his name changed.

NEW JERSEY AND PROHIBITION.—On Monday, in the House of Assembly of New Jersey, the bill to suppress the tippling houses was taken up on a second reading. This bill provides that no person shall sell any vinous, spiritous or intoxicating drinks of any kind whatsoever, in less quantity than a gallon, without a license, (including ale, porter, beer, cider, and other fermented, liquors.)—Several propositions were made to amend the bill. Mr. R. S. Demarest moved to reduce the amount to one quart—lost. Mr. Demott moved to strike out beer, porter and cider—lost. The question, shall it be engrossed, was lost. Afterwards, Mr. Gould moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the engrossment was lost. Mr. R. S. Damarest moved to lay the motion on the table. Agreed to, 20 to 17.

Prohibition, or anything else emanating from a spirit of fanaticism, meets with no favor among the intelligent legislators of New Jersey.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—A telegraphic dispatch, dated Baltimore, March 3, says:

"The Democratic Convention of Virginia adjourned on Saturday evening, after adopting a platform, which reaffirms the rights of the States, depreciates the granting of the public lands for internal improvements, opposes any increase in the duty on imports, endorses the whole Baltimore platform, recommends the Cincinnati Convention to nominate the candidate most likely to be elected, denounces the views and purposes of the American Order, and endorses the present National Administration."

The delegates, although uninstructed, are said to be in favor of Mr. Buchanan.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Within the last two months the following states have elected United States senators: Virginia—Mason, Democrat; Texas—Rusk, Democrat; Alabama—Fitzpatrick, Democrat; Pennsylvania—Bigler, Democrat; Mississippi—Davis, Democrat.

Mr. Bigler takes the place of Jas. Cooper, Know-Nothing Whig; and Mr. Davis the place of a Know-Nothing, Mr. Adams. Messrs. Mason, Rusk and Fitzpatrick are all re-elected. There is, therefore, thus far a Democratic gain in the senate of two members. As we already have a large majority in that body, the prospect of the opposition ever getting it is small indeed.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th inst., was distinguished by great harmony of sentiment, and finished its business with a decorum creditable alike to the participants and the principles they sought to establish. The following are the resolutions which were adopted:—

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Resolved, That in the present distracted condition of parties, in which sectional and partial issues have been allowed to attain a dangerous supremacy, we recognise in the policy of the Democratic party, that which rests upon the *Constitution as its basis*; and that it is the party which above all others has, in the language of the illustrious Madison, ever continued "to hold the Union of the States as the basis of their peace and happiness: to support the Constitution which is the cement of the Union, as well in its limitations as its authorities: to respect the rights and authorities reserved to the States and to the people as equally incorporated with and essential to the success of the general system; and to avoid the interference with the rights of conscience or the functions of religion, so wisely exempted from civil jurisdiction."

Resolved, That by the general consent of the wise and virtuous of all nations, the framers of the Republic of the United States, exhibited in their individual characters and in the result of their public deliberations, a degree of virtue and a practical statesmanship, to which the history of the world affords no parallel; that in no part of the Federal Compact is the wisdom of our fathers more conspicuous, than in leaving the whole question of slavery to the states in their several capacities; and that in the provision for the re-delivery of fugitives escaped from labor or service, they demonstrated a sense of justice—an appreciation of the value of the Union—an avoidance of one-sided philanthropy, and impracticable theories of government—which present a proper example for the guidance and imitation of us, their descendants.

Resolved, That we look only to the Constitution, and the exposition thereof which has been afforded by the practice of Democratic administrations, for the chart of our policy. That these constitute, till the fundamental law is changed by methods which itself provides, the highest law of our obedience as citizens; and that we utterly discard that partial and exaggerated sympathy, the attempt to carry which into practice, is at the peril of our dearest interests as a nation, and threatens the infliction of evils of tenfold magnitude to those which it proposes to heal.

Resolved, That the equality of the States is the vital element of the Constitution itself, and that all interference with the rights of the States by those who seek to disregard the sacred guarantees of the past, and by all others, should be rebuked with the same spirit that would denounce and repudiate all attempts to erect odious distinctions between those who are entitled to share the blessings and benefits of our free institutions.

Resolved, That the effort to direct the power of the Government by anti-slavery agitation under the various names and phases of Free-Soilism, Anti Nebraskaism, Fusionism and Republicanism; and by interfering with the rights of conscience in establishing a religious test as a qualification for office, by the secret oath bound society of the Know Nothings, is opposed both to the letter and the spirit of the Constitution, and to the earnest teachings and practice of its earliest and most honored administrators.

Resolved, That we are now as ever unalterably opposed to the doctrines and designs of an organization which contemplate the overthrow of the civil and religious rights of the citizen, that the equality of the citizen, *like the equality of the States, is a sacred* and inalienable right, never to be interfered with by factious parties and reckless legislation, without a *subversion of the primary* objects of our political system, and a repudiation of the guarantees of the past and the hopes of the future.

Resolved, That in the repeal of the act known as the Missouri Compromise act, and the passage of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, free from unconstitutional restrictions, the last Congress performed a work of patriotic sacrifice in meeting the demands of sectional excitement by unshaken adherence to the fundamental law.

Resolved, That this legislation cannot be deemed necessary, but that it was expedient to meet the questions of which it disposed, and which could never admit of a more easy settlement than at present. That we recognise in it the application to the Territories of the United States, of the rule of "equal and exact justice to all men" of all sections of the confederacy, which was designed by the framers of our government, and which was defined as one of its essential principles by the immortal Jefferson.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, following the council of some of the wisest statesmen of the north and south, were ready on more than one occasion in the past, to extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific, so as to make it the basis of a final settlement of the question of slavery in the Territories; but when this proposition was rejected in 1848, on the ground that it involved an undue concession to the south, by the very men who now clamor for a restoration of the Missouri line, there seemed to be but one wise alternative left, and that was to refer the whole question of slavery in the Territories to the people thereof, to be regulated as they might deem proper and we therefore cheerfully extend our hearty support to the policy of the government as recognized in the Compromise measures of 1850, and embodied in the laws organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That unerring indications point to the Hon. James Buchanan—distinguished alike by his high personal character, his tried Democracy, his great abilities, experience and eminent statesmanship—as the nation's choice for the office of President of the United States, for the term commencing on the 4th of March, 1857; and that we do hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention to assemble in Cincinnati in June next, to use their efforts to secure him the nomination to that office.

Resolved, That at a period when sectionalism, in its worst aspects, attempts to undermine the foundations of the federal constitution, and when an abolition majority aspires to supremacy in the popular branch of the national legislature and with the prospect of difficulties with foreign nations, who for their purposes may seek to intercept and stay the progress of free institutions on this continent, in order that they may more effectually arrest the advancing footsteps of our republican example the statesmanlike qualities of James Buchanan his long and well tried services in defence of the Constitution—his intimate knowledge of all our relations with foreign countries—and his large and enlightened experience—point to him as pre-eminently the man to lead the victorious columns of the Democracy in November next.

Resolved, That we fully endorse the administration of President Pierce as national, faithful, and efficient—fully equal to all the important emergencies which the country has had to encounter, and that he has worthily maintained her interests and honor at home and abroad.

Resolved, That in the rise at home of factious based upon a single principle inimical to our government and Constitution, and in the stirring and warlike condition of the times, we behold dangers to our perpetuity, which should cause every good citizen to ponder well the steps of his political action; and that we earnestly invite the lover of his country, of whatever name or creed, to join us in upholding the Constitution in its purity, and transmitting it unimpared to our successors.

Resolved, That whatever cases of dissatisfaction with the working of our laws and institutions may exist in different sections of the country, the proper remedy is to be sought, in the temperate exercise of the right of discussion, and the ballot box; that all others can wait the sure amelioration of time, if the Union be maintained; but that disunion would at once prove the destruction of our present interests and happiness as a people, and the death-knell of our hopes.

Resolved, That it was upon the soil of Pennsylvania that Independence was declared, and the Federal constitution constructed; and that it therefore becomes in a special sense the duty of Pennsylvania to watch over its safety, as secured by the great charter of the Union; to resist the first approaches of danger to its perpetuity, and forever to cherish and maintain it inviolate, as the palladium of our happiness, political, social and civil.

Resolved, That all vacancies that may take place in the delegation to Cincinnati, now selected, shall be filled by a majority of the whole number there present, and that the said delegation shall have full power and authority among themselves to regulate by whom and how their votes shall be given in the Convention.

Resolved, That the Democratic State Central Committee shall require a pledge from each elector, to vote for the candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, who may be nominated by the Cincinnati Convention, and in case of the neglect or refusal of any elector so to do within a reasonable time, the State Central Committee be and they are hereby empowered to substitute.

A Committee, consisting of one from each Congressional District, was selected to report delegates to the National Convention, and Electors. The contest for delegates to Cincinnati was exceedingly spirited. The following is the list of delegates chosen:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Arnold Plumer, Venango.
Henry D. Foster, Westmoreland.
David R. Porter, Dauphin.
James L. Reynolds, Lancaster.

DISTRICT DELEGATES.

1st—Edward G. Webb, John M'Carthy.
2nd—J. C. Van dyke, Chambers M'Kibben.
3d—John Robbins jr., Chas. W. Carrigan.
4th—Jos Lippencott, John, G. Brenner.
5th—Owen Jones, Thomas J. Roberts.
6th—John Rutter, Charles D. Manley.
7th—John D. Stiles, Edward Nicholson.
8th—J. Glancy Jones, P. K. Miller.
9th—H. B. Swarr, Joseph B. Baker.
10th—John Weidman, J. M. Kreiter.
11th—Wm. L. Dewart, C. M. Straub.
12th—H. B. Wright, J. G. Montgomery.
13th—J. N. Hutchinson, H. B. Beardsly.
14th—V. E. Piollet, C. L. Ward.
15th—Wm. F. Packer, John Harrison.
16th—Henry Welsh, John Stuart.
17th—John Cessna, A. P. Lusk.
18th—John C. Everhart, Richard White.
19th—Jacob Turney, Alex. M'Kinney.
20th—John D. Dawson, Wm. Hopkins.
21st—Andrew Buree, Charles Barnett.
22nd—Samuel W. Black, Jas. A. Gibson.
23d—M. C. Trout, John N. M. Guffin.
24th—S. L. Gillis, J. Y. James.
25th—J. Porter Brawley, Wilson Laird.

FLIGHT OF A NEGRO WENCH WITH A WHITE MAN—THE FATAL KISS—THE CAPTURE—THE PARTIES JUGGED.—Early, yesterday morning, a negro woman, belonging to Mr. Jos. Newland, a merchant well and favorably known in this city, decamped from the premises of her master, and, by a previous understanding, met a miscreant Abolitionist by the name of Elisha Hyhler, from New York, on Main street at the Portland Railroad Depot, and the twain took passage and repaired to Portland, and thence across to New Albany.

The woman was most gorgeously attired, being dressed in a rich black silk robe, hung with innumerable floating flounces. A magnificent set of furs graced her shoulders and neck, while over her interesting physiognomy hung a thick green veil. Thus equipped, no one ever suspected her of being of Ethiopian extraction; but the pair were foiled in their endeavors to escape by a slight indiscretion on the part of the man. After the boat had reached the Indiana side, and when the passengers had gone ashore, the party in question was about to leave also, when the New York gentleman concluded that he would steal a kiss from her ruby lips; and in order to do this, the thick veil was raised, which displayed to the view of the Collector on the boat the color of the woman's face whereupon he called upon her for free papers, and they not being forthcoming, he instantly brought her back to Kentucky and put her in possession of an officer, who brought her up to the city to the office of Esquire Mattack, who, after a full hearing of the case, had her committed to jail to await an order from her master. Mr. Newland, up to that period, was not aware that she had left his family residence.

At the critical juncture, when the woman was seized on the ferry, her valiant and enamored modern New York Don Quixote suddently disappeared, but vigilant and efficient officers were despatched in quest of him, who, after a short but diligent search, found him in New Albany, and brought him to this city and lodged him in jail, where he will remain until a speedy course of law shall send him up to Frankfort to serve the State for a few years.—*Louisville Democrat, 22d ult.*

The Whigs of Delaware county have called a Convention to be held on the 17th inst., to take in consideration the propriety of recommending a Whig State Convention, to deliberate upon and adopt measures calculated to advance the future prospects and influence of the party.

The Carlisle *American* hoists the Fillmore ticket, but says that if Mr. Fillmore repudiates the anti-Nebraska principle, it will repudiate him. It insists that he must put himself right upon the record before it can give him an unqualified support.

The American State Council of Massachusetts passed a resolution refusing to support Fillmore and Donelson, until assured that they will vindicate the just rights of the North.

SEVERAL heavy robberies were perpetrated in Philadelphia, on Friday morning last. One firm on Chesnut street, and another at Third and Market sts., were together plundered of about $12,000 worth of silk goods.

—A petition has been presented to the House, at Harrisburg, asking for an increase of the salaries of the Law Judges of this county.

—Nathan L. Atwood, Esq., of Clinton co., has succeeded Mr. Clark, in the conducting of the *Lycoming Gazette*.

The State and Prospects of France.

Whatever be the result of the Peace Conference now sitting at Paris, it appears beyond a doubt that France will come out of them stronger than she went in. If the war goes on, it is quite understood that Austria joins the Allies, and Russia is overwhelmed by a continental coalition and hence it confidently assumed that peace will be made.—Whatever England may desire, France, having the power in her hands, will deal generously with Russia. If the proposed new boundary through Bessarabia prove wholly unpalatable, a line nearer the Danube may be taken; and in exchange for the surrender of the Sulina and Kilia mouths of the Danube, the Russian Plenipotentiaries may be fortified against the obvious demands of the Turks that Nicolaieff be dismantled. In like manner, should England persist in demanding that the Aaland Isles be not re-fortified, in the interest of Sweden, France may join Russia in pointing out the propriety of the abandonment of Heligoland by Great Britain. The words "British preponderance on the continent" are already as frequently heard at Paris as "Russian preponderance in the East," used to be. It appears likely, in short, that France will play the part of a mediator, and will issue from the conferences having laid England under obligations, having gratified Russia, and having inspired Austria with esteem.

The destiny which will open to an empire commencing the world—we may say—under these circumstances, may be brilliant in the extreme. For one thousand years, France has had pretensions to the sovereignty of Europe. But they never were solid till now. Charlemagne conquered, but he could not retain; in him vanity overpowered policy, and he sacrificed an empire for the sake of a crown. Louis the Fourteenth gave a monarch to Spain, kept the King of England in his pay, and narrowly missed raising a dependent to the throne of the empire. But his power was a sham altogether. His grandson's heir was the first to turn against him. the English put him in the way of lodging as well as boarding their monarch; in the empire, he died without a friend. More than all, that power at home rested on a false basis. There were no elements whereout a preponderant empire could be fashioned. Whatever was enlightened was debased and unmanly; the few representatives of virtue and manliness were ignorant and helpless. So he failed. Napoleon conquered; reaped the first fruits of a healthy democracy; negociated, too, with far more ability than it is now the fashion to give him credit for; narrowly escaped raising France to the rank to which she had so long aspired. But Napoleon made the mistake of taking credit to himself for the meritorious works of the revolution; he forgot that he was only its instrument, and assumed to be its author; from this egotistical blunder, passed to the still greater blunder of desiring to consolidate a dynasty, with collateral dynasticles; was led away by the hollow appearance of force presented by an army; and so he failed.

The present Emperor, up to this time, has committed none of these errors of polity. Apart from his antecedents, respecting which it is by no means clear that history will form a wholly unfavorable opinion, his career, since his accession to the empire, has been signally honest, straightforward and laudable. The commerce and industry of France were never in so flourishing a condition as at present; the State credit is good; and the popular burthens, as compared with those of the republic, the reign of Louis Phillipe and that of Charles X, are not immoderate, while they are nothing as compared with those of the former empire. It is true that France is denied a free representative Assembly, and a free press; but—strange as the assertion may seem on this side the water—it is by no means certain that the want of these necessaries to every branch of the Anglo Saxon family is appreciated as a grievous privation by the French. Judging from the experiments under the limited franchise of the Orleans period, and the universal suffrage of the republic, it is quite doubtful whether the French—whatever the reason may have been—were as successful in choosing legislators for themselves, as the Emperor has been in selecting them for the nation. At all events, it is certainly the opinion of the best men in France than the people will be better qualified to use the franchise after they have seen the government successfully administered for a few years without the disturbing accidents of periodical appeals to the people. The political condition of France is clear to one who bears constantly in mind the broad fact that there never has been in modern times more than one revolution, social and political; and that the changes which have taken place since 1792, namely, the convulsions of 1796, 1814, 1815, 1830, 1848 and 1851, have been no more revolutions than the fall of a Ministry in England, or the change of an administration here. France has been once revolutionized; that was when it became a republic from a monarchy. Since then it has always been Democratic. The Democratic institutions planted by the republic, one and indivisible, of 1792, have never been uprooted; there have been several changes of executive, generally bloody and violent, in consequence of the want of proper provisions for peaceful changes, of the military preponderance of certain men, and of the almost universal incapacity of all the past rulers of France in foreign affairs; but under the outward executive crust lies the old republic still. That republic Louis Napoleon may exhume, vivify and tame.—*New York Herald.*

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH-DAY IN HAVANA.—The Havana correspondent of the Charleston Courier writes:

"Yesterday was a day that is sacred to every American heart. It was the birth-day of that truly great and good man—George Washington. When has the world, either before or since, produced his peer? As in duty bound, I met with several of our fellow citizens, and although there was no extraordinary preparations made for the celebration yet a happier or more pleasant meeting it has rarely been my good fortune to attend.—Would that you could have seen us, even in this despotically-governed island, a band of freemen! assembled to do honor to the memory of the 'Fathers of our Country.' Could you but have seen the quivering lip, the glistening eye, as we raised the full charged cup to our lips, when standing, we drank the toast 'The Memory of George Washington,' you would have felt that at least some of us were 'worthy sons of noble sires,' of those old heroes who, in 76, fought, bled, and conquered that liberty which they bequeathed to us as our birth-right, and which we will defend to the last hour of our lives.

"A startling effect was produced by the toast—'The Union—no North, no South, but the Union.' Each man grasped his neighbor's hand with a heartiness that told of brotherly love and feeling prevailing amongst all, and pervading each heart with a power and a purity which my poor pen is quite unable to describe."

MARTIN STONE, Auctioneer, is on hand to cry all the sales in the county. He is always alive to whatever he undertakes.

OUR friend DANIEL DERR, as will be seen by his advertisement, is now manufacturing a superior machine for the shelling of Corn. He has the exclusive right for Centre county. We recommend Mr. Derr as a most ingenious and prompt workman. Some of his work is at present in our office, to which we shall allude here after.