THE WATCHMAN.

S. S. SEELY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

BELLEFONTE, AUGUST 26, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
WILLIAM A. PORTER.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS.
ALLISON WHITE,
[Subject to the Congressional Conference.]

SENATOR,
SAMUEL STROHECKER,
[Subject to the Senatorial Conference.]

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
DANIEL Z. KLINE,

COUNTY AUDITOR.
JOHN V. FORSTER.

Democratic County Convention.

The Delegates elected to the Democratic County Convention convened at the Court House on Tuesday evening last, and placed in nomination a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election. The Convention was large, and, we understand unusually so. This, considering the comparatively little excitement prevalent at the present time, is truly encouraging and betokens a determination on the part of the Democracy to keep at their posts until all danger to our free institutions shall be removed. The Convention was conducted with much harmony and good feeling.

We have neither time nor room in to-day's paper to comment upon the character of the nominees, but let it suffice to say, that they are all good men and true, Democrats of sterling integrity, and of ability to fill the offices for which they have been nominated. We cannot help, however, referring to our candidate for State Senator, Dr S. Strohecker. The Dr is universally beloved by the citizens of this County. His services in the Legislature during the Buck Shot war will long be remembered by the people, as well as other distinguished positions he has held in all of which he has rendered general satfaction. He is emphatically a strong man---*one of the people*---and should he receive the nomination by the Conferees, (and we would here remark that Centre county is justly entitled to the candidate,) we will roll up such a thumping Democratic majority, as will surprise our opponents and astonish our friends in the other parts of the District.

It will be seen by the Card of Mr. Mitchell, in another column, that he declines being a candidate for Congress, and that he is decidedly in favor of the election of Mr White. Mr. White is popular in this County and the Democracy entirely approve of his Congressional course, and will be pleased to have another opportunity of manifesting their friendship for him.

We will take occasion to speak of the balance of the ticket next week.

Democratic Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of Centre county assembled in front of the Court House on Tuesday evening last, and organized by appointing the following officers. President, Wm ALLISON, Jr., Esq., Vice Presidents, J. G. Larimore, Thomas Mayes, R. C. Magill, Geo Jamison and Wm. F. Reynolds, Secretaries, Harvey Larimore and B. R. Hall.

The interest manifested at this meeting showed evidently that the Democratic party was alive to the great principles which have guided it successfully from one triumph to another. Speeches were delivered by the following gentlemen: Col Wm H Blair, T. S. Murray, of Blair county, and Ira C Mitchell, Esq., of this place. The speakers were all favorably received by the audience.

The remarks of our friend Mr Blair, were delivered with more than usual ability, and evinced a deep and abiding attachment to the cause of Democracy.

The meeting was enlivened with music by the Bellefonte Martial Band, and after being detained to a late hour, adjourned, in harmony and good feeling, with long and loud huzzas for the success of the Democratic party.

INTERESTING FOREIGN NEWS. We have further news from Europe, by the arrival at New York of the Steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool. It was reported that Great Britain had given satisfaction to Spain in reference to the action of British cruisers in Cuban waters, and that the Washington Cabinet expresses satisfaction with the course of the Cuban authorities. There were reports that Nena Sahib, the rebel chief, had been captured in India.

European papers inform us that a great fire had occurred at Antwerp, which destroyed the Exchange, with its magnificent bronze cupola, arcades, and the Tribunals of Commerce. The chambers of the Syndic, with the city archieves, are completely destroyed.

We have later advices by telegraph from Utah. The mormons had returned to Salt Lake from Provo. Brigham Young had shut himself up under the protection of a body guard, for fear he would be assassinated. General Johnston was preparing to go into winter quarters. Colonel Hoffman and the volunteers were at Fort Bridger. A severe battle is reported to have taken place between the seven hundred Pawnees and the allied tribes. Letters from the army state that Colonel Loring and three companies of the third infantry, with one hundred riflemen, had left for New Mexico. Captain Marcy was about to leave for the States.

The Opposition and the Tariff.

It is conceded that the Tariff of 1846 produced abundant revenue to meet all the wants of the National Government, while at the same time it afforded incidental protection to our manufacturers in a just and reasonable degree. The capitalists who invested their money were protected, the working man was protected, and the consumer was protected from the monopoly created by unjust and unwise governmental interference with the laws of supply and demand. But this party has at all times clamored for protection and was not content to let this Tariff alone. They were not content to see the Iron and Coal interests of the State prospering marvelously under the Tariff of 1846. They must have an issue of some sort upon the Tariff, and hence they inaugurated the scheme of modifying the Tariff of 1846, which was consummated during the XXXIV-th Congress. But this movement was directly in the face of their old theory of protection. They did not increase the duties, which, according to their arguments, is the only way of protecting American industry, but they actually *lowered* them, and at the present time made large additions to the *free list*. This, it must be borne in mind, was accomplished by a House of Representatives in which the Opposition majority was very large, the vote standing 128 Opposition to 72 Democrats. The Committee of Ways and Means, of which Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, a prominent Black Republican member from Ohio, was Chairman, reported a bill for reducing the Tariff of 1846 to the House, and in his speech on that occasion he thus talks of Pennsylvania and her interests, and the necessity of withdrawing the Tariff question from party politics:

"I am very glad that the gentleman from Kentucky is willing to take this feature of the bill, because Kentucky has a growing iron interest, as Ohio has; and I believe that that great interest may well afford a reduction of duty in order to have stability and permanency and in order to have the question withdrawn from the party politics of the times, and placed on a firm and stable basis. Besides, the adjustment will relieve that interest from the dangers of having past duties refunded on railroad iron, and the admission of it free, of duty in the future."

"Again, I believe that, if this question were settled, taken as I said, from the arena of party politics, and placed upon the basis reported by the Committee of Conference as a finality, Pennsylvania will, before many years roll around, reap a rich harvest from the bill. If Pennsylvania will cling to her old policy, which sees no other interest than her iron and coal, and prevent the passage of this bill, upon the shoulders of Pennsylvania must rest the responsibility, not mine."

The main point in this speech of the leader of the opposition, Mr. CAMPBELL, is, that it totally ignores all the idea of a protective tariff, nay that it even repudiates the measure of incidental protection afforded by the Tariff of 1846, and says that the iron interest "may well afford a reduction of duty in order to have stability and permanency, and in order to have the question withdrawn from party politics." This was the position taken by the Opposition in 1857. They then repudiated the protective theory, and argued in favor of withdrawing the tariff question from politics. They then reduced the duty on iron, and threatened Pennsylvania, if she did not accept the reduction at once, they would vote for the admission of railroad iron *free of duty* in the future. Nearly the whole Opposition in Congress united in the effort by which the Tariff of 1846 was prostrated, and that of 1857 inaugurated in its place. Senators SEWARD, WILSON and all the master spirits of the Opposition, gave their consent to this scheme by which the manufacturers of the Eastern States were to be favored. They had no words of pathetic expostulation then over the breaking down of the protective system. It was free Wool and free Iron, with LAWRENCE, SPONCE & Co to foot the the bill, and this was the basis of Black Republican action on the tariff in 1857, when they had the whole control of the House of Representatives. If they were in favor of protection, why did they desert it in 1857? They are not, hence the whole movement in that direction is a mere pretence. It is protection when it suits a political purpose. It is free trade when that will best suit their dishonest ends. So says an exchange and so say we.

THE CAPABILITY OF THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—Prof. Morse's estimate of the power of the Atlantic Telegraph, was that "it would be easy to telegraph from Ireland to New Foundland at the speed of at least eight or ten words per minute. Take it at ten words in the minute and allowing ten words for name and address we can safely calculate upon the transmission of a twenty words message in three minutes, or fourteen thousand four hundred words per day." If this estimate is realized, the cable will offer ample facilities for all present demands upon it.

The charge being one dollar per word, it would seem to promise a fair remuneration, $14,400 per day.

All the expense of sending out men on horseback to repair the line, will be dispensed with, probably.

THE MCKEAN COUNTY BANK, the Potter county Journal says, gave up the ghost a few days ago. The Cashier decamped with $71,000 of its funds, was arrested, in New-York, and committed in default of bail. The bills of the Bank have been thrown out in New-York. Mr. Kingsbury, its President, according to the Journal, will secure the holders of its issue against loss, being able and willing to do so.

LEVIATHAN.—It appears to be the prevailing opinion in England, that the builders or stockholders in this ship, are financially swamped, and that the Proprietorship must change hands, and very many doubt its ever being finished at all.

The American and English Government are to have the exclusive use of the Atlantic cable (for experience we presume) until the first of September. After that time, if the cable works, (and Mr. Fields does not doubt the entire success of it,) business messages will be received.

The Junior's Trip.

The glorious sun had just arisen above the eastern horizon, not long since, at which time we might have been seen wending our labyrinthine way with horse and buggy, and in company with a friend—we do have *some friends*—toward the somewhat celebrated shire town of Clearfield. The mighty King of day, in marching up the heavens, kept pouring down a flood of scorching beams, and somewhat marred the pleasures of the journey. The picturesque and rugged heights of the Allegheny, were in consequence ascended slowly, affording ample opportunity to indulge reflection on the handy works of nature.

We partook at noon of a dinner, at the "Antes House," at a later hour than usual, and were soon again upon "our winding way." Nothing especially worthy of note occurred until we arrived in Clearfield, unless, indeed, we enter into an elaborate description of rough roads—mountain scenery—cultivated fields—hot weather—a thunder storm—and the almost innumerable annoyances that beset our tour thither.

Clearfield is beautifully situated on the Susquehanna river, and gives abundant evidence of enterprise and progress. We were really pleased to find that so many princely dwellings had been erected during an absence of only a few years. The town is full of good-hearted, honest, clever and enterprising folks.

We were hospitally entertained by our old friend, Daniel Weaver, of the "Mansion House." Dan thoroughly understands the business of hotel keeping. His table is always spread with a super-abundance of the luxuries of life. We hope he may continue to share that prosperity, which his well known energy and enterprise most assuredly merit.

During our brief visit we called on J. H. Larimer, Esq., editor and publisher of the "Clearfield Republican." He is doing service right manfully, in furthering the principles of the great Democratic party. We knew Mr. L. in days of "Auld Lang Syne," and were gratified almost beyond measure to see him share the well-merited confidence of the people in the home of his adoption.

Industry, talent, energy and enterprise, have all been brought into lively exercise in working himself into a position so much calculated to stimulate and develop the latent and immortal principles of the mind. Success to the Republican! Long may it continue to enlighten the people on the truly liberal doctrines it has always maintained—a worthy co laborer, indeed, in the common cause of our country—the perpetuity of our institutions, the most essential basis of which is founded in the general welfare of Democracy.

It was our good fortune to make the acquaintance of Mr. S. B. Row, editor and proprietor of the 'Raftsman' Journal.' Mr. Row is a good looking, clever fellow, and possesses social qualities quite equivalent to his good looks. His paper is published with spirit, neatness and ability. Aside from his *political proclivities*, in every respect, we can extend the right hand of fellowship, hoping the blessings of prosperity and happiness may continually attend him.

Mr. Wm. L. Moore, an old printer and former resident of this county, but for years largely identified with the interests of "Chink la ka moose," is still a citizen of Clearfield. We were glad to see again his cheerful countenance, and grasp once more the hand of social friendship. The ennobling principles of Democracy are still actuating him to battle against every semblance to fanaticism, and every feature of hostility to the party he has so long and ardently desired to see triumph.

Having but little time to spend in Clearfield, we proceeded on a tour up the river, and arrived in Curwinsville, the point of our destination on the second day. Here we found many old associates and friends, among whom we had in days "by gone," mingled in the pleasant walks of life. Many thanks to their generous hospitality. We hope no lowering cloud of adversity shall ever cast its shadow on hearts so indicative of sunshine. Long may they live to enjoy prosperity and happiness!

Curwinsville is a little town with considerable territory, and perhaps possesses more real wealth than any other village of its population in the state. It is situated near the Susquehanna river, and is surrounded with almost interminable hills, many of which are covered with forest trees that rear their their stately heights, apparently against the ground work of the distant sky in solemn grandeur.

In speaking of the surrounding country we do not want to be understood as intimating that it is entirely uncultivated. The energy of the people has been brought into effectual exercise—the forest to a material extent has been giving place to cultivated fields; instead of the rude habitations of the early settlers, commodious dwellings have been erected, and the intrepid tread of progress has been indelibly imprinted in the onward march of time! Although not prolific in agriculture, prosperity has for a long time attended the labor of the people. Other resources have been resorted to. The lumber trade has been, as is well known, the traffic, and many of her citizens have become wealthy in the pursuit of this laborious enterprise. From within her rugged territory, millions of cubic feet of timber have been manufactured, and floated upon the meandering bosom of the Susquehanna, to find an eastern market.

But in common with many other places, the county has felt the weight of great financial embarrassment. In fact, what locality has been unaffected in this respect? Her people will doubtless look for relief to that "good time a coming," which necessarily attends a restoration of confidence in financial circles, with some degree of anxiety.

The crops are unfavorably reported throughout the county. The weevil effected the winter grain to a very material extent. Oats is almost an entire failure in consequence of rust, which is a feature, we are informed, never before experienced in the history of Clearfield county.

Quite an interest was manifested, in relation to nominating candidates to fill different county offices. We have since learned our Democratic friends had quite a contest in making their nominations, on what is commonly known as the Crawford county system, in which the entire Democratic vote participated at the polls.

Having attended to the object of our visit, but little now remains to chronicle. We bid adieu to friends, and turned our faces homeward. At Philipsburg we were entertained by one of those excellent dinners, which has rendered the public house of our friend Abram Jackson, so extremely popular, and arrived at home in safety in the evening, without much of interest to the wayfarer.

Now, dear reader, about that business of which the senior editor said we had been "cutting up such queer things." Do you believe it? Matrimony, hey! Really that announcement surprised us not a little!—Married! Not a bit of it! Engaged—only in a useful avocation. This philosophy of the senior has completely puzzled us. Did he write by *spiritual* telegraph, or did he pen that paragraph in a somnambulistic state? Where did he get the information? "Echo answers where?"

We still enjoy the blessings of a single life,
Free from the care and trouble of a scolding wife.

Col Curtin.

We publish below the letter of our distinguished fellow-townsman, Col. A. G. Curtin, in answer to certain charges made against him by a correspondent of the Philadelphia "North American," pertaining to the Shamokin Bank investigating committee. The letter is addressed to the editor of that paper, and is an open, manly refutation of the charges made against him, which appear to be that of receiving one thousand dollars in some way while connected with duties of his appointment.

Although differing with us politically, no person stands higher for honesty and integrity of purpose than does Col. Curtin. At home, among those acquainted with his private character, such charges need no refutation, as they will be harmless.

BELLEFONTE Aug 23, 1858.

MORTON MCMICHAEL, Esq.

Sir—In the North American the 19th inst, you publish a letter from Jos. R. Robinson of Indiana, in reply to the report of the committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the Shamokin and other Banks, in which he says that by some arrangement money was to be paid to gentlemen named by him, amongst whom my name appears.

I never received or expect to receive any money from Robinson, or the Shamokin Bank, or from any of the persons connected with its organization, and have no knowledge of any arrangement with him or any person associated with him by which I was to have been paid one thousand dollars or any other sum of money.

Very respectfully your
Obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

Negro Equality.

The De Kaulb County (Illinois) Sentinel, (a Black Republican paper) published at Sycamore in that State, is great on negro equality. Hear what the editor says in his issue of July 26th:

"Our education has been such that we have been rather *in favor of the equality of the blacks*: that is that they should *enjoy all the privileges of the whites where they reside*. We have had many a confab with some who are now strong Republicans, who take the broad ground of *equality*, and they the opposite ground. We were brought up in a State where blacks were voters and, we do not know of any inconvenience resulting from it, though perhaps it would not work as well where the blacks are more numerous. We have no doubt of the right of the whites to guard against such an evil if it is one. Our opinion is, that it would be best for all concerned to have the colored population in a State by themselves, but if within the jurisdiction of the United States, we say *by all means they should have the right to have their Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to vote for President*. With us worth makes the man, and the want of it the fellow. *We have seen many a nigger that we thought much more of than of some white men*."

COST OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The cost of the cable laid between Ireland and Newfoundland, is given as follows:

Price deep sea wire per mile,	$200
Price spun yarn and iron wire per mile,	265
Price outside tar per mile,	20
Total per mile,	$485
Price 2,500 miles,	$1,212,500
Price 10 miles of up sea cable at $1,450 per mile,	14,500
For 25 miles shore end, at $1,450 per mile,	31,250
Total cost,	$1,258,250

THE HABILIMENTS OF WOE.—Our solemn-visaged Republican opponents know that F. P. BLAIR is the owner of slaves which he works or rents, and that his nominating convention placed him upon a platform which excludes free negroes forever from the State. They say "All men are born free and equal." Yet these wailings over BLAIR's defeat are kept up by these hypocritical saints from Dan to Beersheba.

THE ROBBERS of the Hatters' Bank of Bethel, Conn., being conscience stricken, or thinking that the bills of that institution were useless in their hands, on Wednesday evening returned $60,000 of the money in a clandestine manner to Capt. Walling of the New-York Detective Police. The rogues took care to retain $33,000 for themselves. The Captain will have a reward of $3,000 for the trouble the thieves gave him.

THE STATE INTEREST.—The State Treasurer commenced the payment of the semi-annual interest on the State debt on Monday last, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. A large amount has already been paid over to the creditors of the commonwealth.

The yellow fever is frightfully on the increase in New Orleans. The number of deaths from it during the past week were 285 being an increase of 145 over the previous week.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Returned—Dr. Joseph McMeen.

☞ In town—The razor strop man.

☞ Do.—The man with a brick in his hat.

☞ Increasing—Our subscription list.

☞ It is said that the hearing is the last sense to die.

☞ The Junior's message will be found in another column.

☞ A one-armed man is always an off-handed kind of a fellow.

☞ The soil is never more attractive than when it puts on a "rye" face.

☞ The old Methodist burying ground in Baltimore has become a pasture.

☞ Cork-screws have sunk more people than cork-jackets will ever save.

☞ Five cases of yellow fever were reported in Philadelphia on Thursday.

☞ The head covering the ladies wear now a days are barefaced false-hoods.

☞ A lawyer in Batavia, N. Y., lately charged a man $785 for collecting $800.

☞ Do all the good you can in the world and make as little noise about it as possible.

☞ It is said Queen Victoria will become a mother and a grandmother about the same time.

☞ Grasshoppers are destroying the corn, clover and everything green in Bucks co., Pennsylvania.

☞ They have a curiosity in the shape of a two legged mouse at Altoona. Two-legged rats are no curiosities here.

☞ The "People's party," aided by Brigham Young, has lively times this warm weather abusing President Buchanan.

☞ The greatest organ in the world, some old bachelor says, is the organ of speech in a woman—it is an organ without stops.

☞ The Rev Charles Lyman, of Milesburg, preached in the M. E. Church in this place on last Sunday. Pretty good effort.

☞ Mr. G. J. Bower, of New-Orleans, whipped his wife and she left him. She was right. She was the *right* Bower, and he the *left* one.

☞ The editor of the Tyrone Star has prosecuted the editor of the Hollidaysburg Standard for libel. Sorry to see old friends quarrel.

☞ On the marriage of Miss Wheat it was hoped that her path would be flowery, and that she may never be thrashed. How about the future crops?

☞ A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying, in other words, that he is wiser today than he was yesterday.

☞ It is thought to be a question worthy of consideration, whether a person whose voice is broken, is not, on that account, better qualified to sing "pieces."

☞ There is said to be a fellow in this place who is habitually so sleepy that his curiosity cannot be awakened. Such is not the case with his wife, however.

☞ The young lady up town who "burst into tears" the other day, has been put together again, and is now wearing hoops to prevent a recurrence of the accident.

☞ A woman is either worth a good deal, or nothing. If good for nothing she is not worth getting jealous for; if she be a true woman, she will give no cause for jealousy.

☞ "If a dogge's tail is kut aff entirely, will it not interfere withhis lowcowmoshun?" "Not eggzactly; it might not effect his carriage, but 'twould entirely stop his waggin."

☞ The whole country is in a perfect blaze of enthusiasm over the successful result of the telegraph enterprize, and celebrations have been held everywhere throughout the Union.

☞ "Miss Julia allow me to close the blind, the glare of the sun must be oppressive."

"You are very kind, sir, but I would rather have a little *son* than no *heir* at all.

☞ A western rhymer says that he writes only when an angel troubles his soul. We don't know that the fact of his soul's being troubled gives him the right to trouble the souls of other people.

☞ Tiffany & Company, the celebrated jewellers, in New York, in order to satisfy a great public demand, have purchased the remainder of the cable on board the Niagara, eighty miles, to sell in small pieces.

☞ The same ladies who would faint to see a man's shirt on a clothes-line, will, in a waltz, lovingly repose their heads upon the bosom of the *same* garment when the man is in it, allowing him to take liberties with their persons, for which a country girl would *box his ears* till his cheeks tingled.

Tariff.

"That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the government should be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and in laying them such discriminating protection should be given us as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry."

The above is the tariff resolution of the late Opposition convention, and we extract as a matter of record for the iron manufacturers of our country; who were told that all the evils under which they are suffering from a depression in business, were to be cured by the adoption of the "high protective tariff" doctrines of this mongrel party. And yet, when they assemble in convention not a word do they say that would indicate their advocacy of such a tariff! Why is this? Are they afraid to engraft on their platform what they are constantly preaching in their presses and on the street? It looks very much as if they would prefer keeping the tariff an open questoin, upon which they can

—"Wire in and wire out,
Keeping the people still in doubt
Whether the snake that made the track
Is going North or coming back."

The fact is, the old Democratic policy in regard to the tariff is the only one that will give permanency and prosperity to the country, viz., a tariff for revenue that will incidently protect our home industry. And knowing this, the mongrel convention dare not adopt any other than a resolution which *winked* as near as possible towards such a tariff without committing themselves to details. This is another acknowledgment by the Opposition of the correctness of the Democratic policy. Under the tariff of 1846 the country was prosperous and happy. It continued so until the same party that are now hypocritically riding all sides of this question commenced tinkering at it and substituted in its place the present one. The former was a Democratic measure—the latter an act of the Republican Know Nothings, who now comprise the new organization under the clap trap title of "the People's Party." These are the facts in a nut shell, and the only remedy we know of for existing evils is for the Democracy (which they will do in their own good time) to again correct the blunders of Federalism by restoring, with the necessary modifications, that eminently Democratic tariff.—*Allentown Democrat.*

The last lingering fear of the most skeptical as to the real abandonment of the right of search by Great Brittain, is dissipated. The position taken by Gen. Cass is fully and in good faith conceded to be right and just by the British Government, and there the matter ends.

Democratic County Convention.

The Delegates elected by the several boroughs and townships of Centre county for the purpose of forming a ticket to be supported by the Democratic party at the ensuing general election, met at the Court House in Bellefonte on Tuesday evening the 24th inst., pursuant to a call of the standing committee, and was organized by the election of Hon. Wm. BURCHFIELD as President, and Col. JOHN V. FORSTER and Maj. J. B. FISHER as Secretaries.

The following Delegates then presented their credentials and took their seats:

Bellefonte—D. G. Bush and B. Galbrath.
Boggs—J. Poorman and J. P. Shope.
Benner—Uriah Stover.
Burnside—John Mulholland.
Curton—Robert Mann.
Ferguson—John S. Archy, Wm. Burchfield and Jacob Nedigh.
Gregg—George Herring, Michael Stover and J. B. Fisher.
Haines—J. G. Meyer and D. O. Bower.
Harris—J. Kreamer and J. Baker.
Huston—John Campbell.
Halfmoon—John M. Miller.
Howard—B. Weber.
Liberty—M. Boas.
Marion—P. W. McDowell and J. Zeigler.
Miles—John Kreamer, J. Broomgord, Jr. and J. W. Earhart.
Milesburg—John S. Proudfoot.
Potter—William Love, William Carson, J. G. Yeager and Jno. Neff.
Penn—John Miller, B. O. Deininger and John V. Forster.
Rush—John Howe and James Test.
Snow Shoe—Wm Holt.
Spring—Wm Fury and Jos Sangaree.
Union—John Bing.
Worth—E. Record.
Walker—H. Dunkle and John Divins.

Congress.

For Congress, Mr Ira C. Mitchell received the complimentary vote, but it was distinctly understood that it was only complimentary, Mr. White being the choice of the Convention and the Conferees were instructed to vote for him.

Senator.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
Saml Strohecker	16	17	16	16	15	21	25
T M Hall,	16	15	16	16	18	18	17
John T Hoover,	11	11	11	11	10	4	1

Assembly.

Samuel Gilliland,	29
William Allison,	14

Commissioner.

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th
Danl Z Kline,	8	10	12	18	27
John Garberick,	15	20	20	19	16
Daniel Bonleau,	14	11	6	2	
Israel D. Shaffer,	3	2	4	4	
Simon Yeager,	3	withdrawn			

Auditor.

John V Foster,	30
John S Proudfoot,	13

Dr. Strohecker, Danl. Z. Kline, and Col. John V. Foster, having a majority of all the votes cast, were declared the nominees for which they were named.

Congressional Conferees—Col William F. Reynolds and Col. S. S. Seely.

Senatorial Conferees—Maj Neff and John Hoffer.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Standing Committee:

STANDING COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte, D. G. Bush.
Boggs, J. P. Shope.
Benner, Uriah Stover.
Burnside, John Munholland.
Curtin, Robert Vance.
~~Ferguson, Jno. V. Mitchell.~~
Gregg, J. B. Fisher.
Haines, J. G. Meyer.
Harris, B. J. Berry.
Huston, John Campbell.
Halfmoon, John A. Hunter.
Howard, Henry Dopp.
Liberty, Simon Lingle.
Marion, Geo. Hoy.
Miles, Samuel Frank.
Milesburg, John S. Proudfoot.
Potter, C. Alexander.
Penn, Henry Forster.
Patton, Davis Sellers.
Rush, C. R. Foster.
Snow Shoe, D. H. Yeager.
Spring, Wm Furey.
Taylor, C. Mitchell.
Union, Jos. Alexander.
Worth, E. Record.
Walker, Geo. Shaffer.

The Committee on Resolutions consisting of D. G. Bush, Maj. Neff, B. O. Deininger, Capt. John Miller, and J. G. Meyer, made the following report:

Whereas we believe the Democratic to be the only true Republican party of the Country, the exponent of the principles upon which our fathers laid the foundation of our National Government, and for which they fought upon many bloody battle fields—the advocate of Equal Rights and the enemy of aristocracy—the party of the Union, and for the whole Union, therefore

1st. Resolved, That we continue to have a firm and abiding faith in the National Democratic party, and will adhere unalterably to the array of Patriots that march under its banners, and will continue with efforts unaltered to fight the great battle between Nationality on the one side and Sectionalism on the other—between the lovers of the Union on the one side and the destroyers of it upon the other—religious toleration and equal rights to all men on the one side and bigotry, intolerance and proscription on the other, and we will not be led by new names and false colors into the ranks of the opposition.

2nd. Resolved, That we are more firmly convinced with each passage of an hour of the wisdom and expediency of the doctrine of popular sovereignty contained in the Kansas Nebraska bill, as being the only safe method of settling local and peculiar questions of Government; and that the principles enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform continue to receive our undivided and cordial approval, and we go forth to battle in defence of those principles with undiminished confidence that they will commend themselves to every intelligent and patriotic citizen.

3rd. Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the wisdom, patriotism and integrity of James Buchanan, Pennsylvania's favorite son, who now administers the complicated affairs of this great nation. His firmness on the Kansas question, his prompt and energetic action relative to our domestic difficulties in the Territory of Utah; and his settlement of the diplomatic questions that recently arose between our Government and England, establish beyond all doubt this ability and statesmanship.

4th. Resolved, That the pure and patriotic administration of the affairs of State, by his excellency Wm. F. Packer, after the era of corruption and imbecility that characterized the Administration of Governor Pollock, is a matter of congratulation to all the good citizens of this Commonwealth, and gives assurance that the Capitol will not be infested with trading politicians while the reins of Government remain in his hands.

5th. Resolved, That we have full confidence in the honesty, integrity and sound democracy of the Hon. Allison White, our faithful and popular Representative in Congress, and instruct our conferees to use all honorable means to procure his nomination, in which case we pledge him our hearty support.

6th. Resolved, that we are in favor of such an alteration of the present tariff laws as will enable the Government to raise, from duties on imports the necessary means for defraying the expenses of the Government, and at the same time afford incidentally, such protection to all the industrial interests of this country, as they need to insure their prosperity; and that, in order to effect these objects, we believe it necessary to increase the present rates of duties, to establish a home valuation, and also, in the adjustment of the rates of duties to discriminate more judiciously in favor of American labor.

7th. Resolved, That we are opposed to the repeal of the Tonnage Tax, on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, believing that it would be detrimental to the interests of the Commonwealth. We therefore request our Senator and instruct our member of the House of Representatives to be elected, to vote and use their influence against all movements having a tendency to that result.

8th. Resolved, that we are, as heretofore, opposed to the unlimited increase of corporations, for banking purposes, as anti-democratic, and the source of financial disaster and commercial ruin—that by means of an inflated paper currency, based in many instances upon a fictitious capital, it engenders in the minds of the people a wild and reckless spirit of speculation, trade and adventure, which all experience has shown, is the fruitful mother of bankruptcy, ruin and disgrace.

9th. Resolved, That our nominees for State officers command our hearty and undivided support; that the purity and brilliant acquirements of Hon William A. Porter, render him eminently qualified for a Justice of the Supreme Court of our State, and that his courteous demeanor, upright deportment, and wise, prompt and practical judicial action during the brief period he has occupied that position, prove beyond all doubt his qualifications therefor.

10th. Resolved, That Black Republicanism is as black, Know-Nothingism as proscriptive and Whiggery as unconstitutional under the mask of "Peoples' party," as any other disguise, and that we recognise behind the screen, that same old coon that we have so often thrashed. With the old Democratic impliments of warfare, we will again drive him from his new retreat, and expose anew his deformity.

11th. Resolved, That all the Democratic papers in this Congressional and Senatorial District, the Pennsylvanian, and Patriot & Union be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I was surprised to learn that in the convention last night my name was pitted against that of Hon. ALLISON WHITE as a candidate for Congress. It was no doubt done through the good motives of my friends, and I thank them for such a manifestation of respect, but at the same time must beg leave to announce publicly what has been all the while known to my associates; viz: that I am favorable to Mr White's re-nomination, and am anxious that it should be unanimous in Conference. It is well known that I have not been canvassing for Congress, or any other office, and hoping that nothing will tend to distract our ranks, it is my request that the Conferees from this county will not name me in Convention, but cast their votes at once for Mr White. In addition to the almost universal expressions in favor of his return to Congress, it would be wrong, in my opinion, to interfere with the Democratic usage of giving a member who has performed his duties faithfully, a second term.

Hoping that we may be successful in State, District and County, I am,

Very Respectfully,
IRA C. MITCHELL.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, August 11.)

Peace Commissioner McCullough's Views of Mormon Affairs.

Major McCullough, one of the Commissioners upon the part of the United States Government to negotiate with the Mormons in Utah, passed through our City yesterday on his way East, and honored us with a call at the office of the Enquirer. The Major was in the enjoyment of excellent health, and came through from Salt Lake City to Leavenworth (Kansas,) in thirty-three days, by an overland journey across the plains. The Major has no confidence in the perpetuity of the peace made with the Mormons, unless the government keeps at Salt Lake City a strong military force—say from 1,500 to 2,000 men. In regard to the population of the Mormons, the Major estimates it at about 50,000. They could bring into the field about 7,000 fighting men, of whom some 700 are excellent troops and efficient mountaineers. The Major stated, in the course of conversation, that he advised Brigham Young, if he desired to found a great State and hierarchy, to pull up his stakes and remove to some other country. The Prophet afterwards declared that he allowed no man to advise him—to stand between him and God, from whom alone he took his counsels. It is Major McCullough's decided opinion that the United States should maintain there a very strong military government, for the Mormons have no love for our institutions, and can only be kept in subjection by coercive measures. To effect that it would be necessary to repeal the law organizing the Territory, and vest all authority in a Governor and Council appointed by the President and Senate.

SKELETONS OF MEN TEN FEET HIGH. Mr William D. Frazer writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, from Winchester, Ind., that half a mile north-west of that place, there is an old fort, including about thirty-six acres of ground within the fortification. The mound in the centre is about twenty-five feet high, while the fort or breastwork is only about fifteen feet. Directly east and west of the mound are openings or gateways, around which are other forts. A quarter of a mile north-west of the fort is the burying ground, where bones have been exhumed of men that were perhaps ten feet high. Any one who doubts the latter statement, he says, may call at his office and see the evidence.

KENTUCKY.—The Democratic majority in Kentucky, as shown by the vote for the Clerk of Appeals at the recent election, will be from 10,000 to 12,000. In the Louisville Congressional District, now represented by Humphrey Marshall, Am., who was elected year ago by 1,106 majority, the American majority now is only 39 votes. Mr. Marshall must look out, or a Democrat will be elected in his place next year.

At the corner of Fouth street, Philadelphia, is an old cemetery, and here he buried the remains of Benjamin Franklin and his wife. A plain, flat slab, with the simple inscription of the names of Benjamin Franklin and his wife Deborah, marks the spot. *Directly over the grave runs a telegraph wire*, across which the lightning, which Franklin first controlled, is constantly flashing communications of intelligence, noting daily the progress of events and incidents of consequence in the world.