THE WATCHMAN.

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

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. HENRY D. FOSTER.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE

GEORGE M. KEIM, of Berks county.

RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia,

DISTRICT ELECTORS

1 Fred'k. A. Server,	13. Jos Laubach,
2 W C Patterson,	14. Isaac Reckhow,
3 Jos. Crockett, jr.	15 G D Jackson,
4 John H. Brenner,	16 John A Ahl,
5 G W Jacoby,	17. Joel B Danner,
6 Charles Kelly,	18 J R Crawford,
7 Oliver P James,	19 H H Lee,
8 David Schall,	20 J. B. Howell,
9 Joel L. Lightner,	21 N P Fetterman
10. S S Barber,	22 S Marshall,
11 Thos H Walker,	23 William Book,
12 S S Winchester,	24 B D Hamlin,
25 Gaylord Church	

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

The following named gentlemen compose the Committee;

WILLIAM H WELSH Chairman by Resolution of the Convention.

First District City of Philadelphia John Hamilton, Jr., Vincent L. Bradford J. Henry Askins Benjamin H. Brewster William Morgan, H. R. Linderman Charles W. Carrigan Robert M'Cay, Edward D Cleary, Hugh Harr Geo W Irwin, John McFadden, A. C. Letti Henry Dunlap Stephen D Anderson, C. M. Donavan, Isaac Leech F P Magee John R Chadwick George Link F. C. Mitchell Daniel Solomon

Second District - Charles D Manly Robert L Monaghan

Third District George Lear J H Hubbard

Fourth District Stokes L. Roberts John Davis

Fifth District - O H Meyers Nelson Weiser

Sixth District - Dr Charles Hunter Howard L Miller, Dr Muhlenburg, J. Lawrence Getz Dr Gresemer, Reuben F Brown

Seventh District R[illegible] Reily Samuel H Sharmen

Eighth District H B Bomb [illegible] Jackson Woodward

Ninth District - John J. Means Wm C Ward

Tenth District - L B Chase D R Randall

Eleventh District - H A Guernsey S C Hyde

Twelfth District - Henry L Dieffenbach W H Blair

Thirteenth District Peter Ent J W Brown John Cummings Reuben Keller

Fourteenth District - John B Bratton Joseph W Parker

Fifteenth District - A L Roumfort Thomas C MacDowell William H Miller Philip Dougherty Monroe J Kreiter William D Bois George W Bowman, Joseph Glenn William H Eckels John H Zeigler

Sixteenth District - Frederick S Pyfer Dr S Parker James W Clark Dr A S Bare

Seventeenth District Peter McIntyre A Hiestand Glatz

Eighteenth District Henry J Stable J B Sansom

Nineteenth District B F Meyers R Bruce Petriken

Twentieth District Robert L Johnston, Israel Test

Twenty-first District J Alexander Fulton, J M Thompson

Twenty-second District James C Clark T B Searight.

Twenty third District - George W Miller A A Purman

Twenty-fourth District - Andrew Burke John M Irwin, John McCloury, Wm H Mcthee, Hiram St Clair Edward Campbell Jr., F M Hutchinson, James P Barr

Twenty fifth District - Thomas Cunningham, John Graham

Twenty sixth District - Thompson Graham J W Kerr

Twenty seventh District Wilson Laird James F McFarland

Twenty eighth District William L Alexander Jas S Hyde, By order of the Convention

WM H WELSH *President*

Lincoln an Orthodox Abolitionist.

The nomination of Abram Lincoln, while it is received coldly by the conservatives and disgusts the Americans, is cordially approved by the Abolitionists' Gov Chase of Ohio, in endorsing the nomination said that although defeated himself his principles triumphed in the nomination of Abram Lincoln at Chicago. Joshua R Giddings commended the nomination of Lincoln on the spot where it was made Even Mr Seward, in the midst of his disappointment, writes that he finds in the resolutions of the Convention a platform as satisfactory as if it had been framed with his own hands

To show that these men have good ground for confiding in Lincoln's orthodox Abolitionism we copy below a comprehensive resolution ever held in the State of Illinois That body convened at Springfield on the 5th of October, 1854 It was called for the especial purpose of organizing a new party and repudiating all former attachments The Committee on Resolutions, appointed by the Convention, was composed of Abram Lincoln, J F Farnsworth and Ichabod Codding The resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously adopted by the Convention, and among them was the following which we ask conservative men of all parties to read and carefully digest

Resolved, That the times imperatively demand the re-organization of parties, and repudiating all previous party attachments, names and predilections, we unite ourselves together in defence of the liberty and constitution of the country, and will hereafter co operate as the *Republican* party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes To bring the administration of government back to the control of first principles, to restore Nebraska and Kansas, to the position of free territories; that as the constitution of the United States vests in the States, and not in Congress, the power to legislate for the extradition of fugitives from labor, TO REPEAL AND ENTIRELY ABROGATE THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW to restrict slavery to those States in which it exists; TO PROHIBIT THE ADMISSION OF ANY MORE SLAVE STATES INTO THE UNION; *to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; to exclude slavery from all the territories over which the general government has exclusive jurisdiction; and to arrest the acquirement of any more territories unless the practice of slavery therein shall have been prohibited.*

A CONTEMPTIBLE PARTY!—The "People's Party" of Pennsylvania appears to have been a mere beggar at Chicago—*suffered* to sit in the Convention, but without a particle of influence. So much was it despised by the pure breed of Black Republicans there, that it was refused a member on the National Executive Committee! Such a party—so poor, so openly dishonored—*may beg*, but it dare not raise its head to *dictate*.

The "People's Party" Abandoned.

The Harrisburg Patriot very truthfully remarks that the nomination of Abram Lincoln, an out and out "irrepressible conflict" man, by the Republican Convention, applies a severe test to that deceptive humbug, the "People's Party" of Pennsylvania. The question is now presented to the Americans who have acted with the organization, with the understanding that it was a fair compromise between Republicans and Americans, whether they will consent to be transferred to the support of an avowed Abolitionist—for such Lincoln unquestionably is. The Republicans of this State think that they have played a very shrewd game, and that the Americans are caught so completely in their foils that they cannot extricate themselves. It is curious to observe the gradual process by which the American party of 1854 and 1855 has been transformed into the Republican party of 1860. In those years the American idea was the prominent principle incorporated into the Platform of the Opposition in this State. In 1856 the Republicans and Americans were separated to some extent by different candidates for President In 1857 a combination was formed between the two factions of the Opposition under the name of *American* Republican, and this title was generally adopted throughout the Commonwealth in their County Conventions During the years 1858 and 1859 the alliance was continued under the newly invented name of the "People's Party" The delegates to Chicago were elected by a Convention called by this "People's Party" but instead of fulfiling the trust committed to them, by laboring for the nomination of a moderate candidate for President, they deserted after the first ballot, and assisted in the nomination of Abram Lincoln one of the most violent and extreme Black Republicans of the west But this was not all - they also helped to pass a resolution distinctly repudiating the principles of the American party, with which they professed to be associated, in the following words of the fourteenth resolution

Resolved, That the National Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws or any State legislation by which the rights to citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired, and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens whether native or naturalized, at home and abroad

The very men who represented Pennsylvania in the Convention and assisted to pass this resolution, contended, less than five short years ago, that the salvation of the country depended upon changing the naturalization laws - and now they wheel-square around and deny their own cherished principles, at the bidding of their Republican masters! It is a striking illustration of the tergiversations, faithlessness, insincerity and unprincipled character of Opposition politicians

The course pursued by these delegates must terminate the alliance between the Americans and Republicans maintained under the name of "People's Party" if there is a spark of manhood or principle remaining in the Americans They were not only basely sold at Chicago, but grossly insulted into the bargain, and if they can stand all that they will *henceforth submit* to any indignity. We shall see.

Free Trade.

The following is the free trade resolution adopted by the Black Republicans at Chicago In 1844 the Democrats adopted a resolution in favor of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, which was bitterly denounced by our opponents as hostile to *American industry. They have ever since* claimed to be the special friends of home industry and a tariff for protection. Their platform adopted at Chicago is an inglorious surrender to the doctrines of the Democratic party

Twelfth, That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, a sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imports as to encourage the development of the industrial interest of the whole country, and we commend *that policy of national exchanges* which secures to the working men liberal wages to agriculture remunerating prices to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence

Republican Love for the Irish.

The Black Republicans just now profess great respect for our Irish fellow citizens In the infamous Helper Book an electioneering document which these unprincipled men are now circulating broad cast throughout Pennsylvania, and which all the leading Republicans in Congress endorsed, and which Wm. H Seward gave a special recommendation, the following specimen of bigotry and intollerance is to be found.

"With the intelligent Protestant element of the Fatherland (Germany) on our side, we can well afford to dispense with the ignorant Catholic element of the Emerald Isle. In the influence which they exert on society there is so little difference between Slavery, Popery, and Negro driving Democracy that we are not at all surprised to see them going hand in hand in their diabolical work of inhumanity and dissolution." —*Helper's Independing Crisis, page 83*

A HAPPY ADJUSTMENT—The Arabia brings news that Belle's Life (London) announces that a meeting had taken place between Sayers and Heenan at that office, to discuss measures for terminating the dispute between them as to the champion's belt— It was ultimately agreed that two new belts, exact counterparts of the one so much coveted, should be made for the purpose, to be raised by public subscription; each of the candidates was to head the list for that to be held by his opponent. The old belt will remain in possession of the proprietor of Bell's Life to be fought for by whoever may aspire to the honor of wearing it. Sayers has engaged to retire from the prize ring

WHAT ARE HIS RECORDS?—The Republicans hereabouts profess to be in favor of a protective tariff, yet the New York papers charge that their candidate for Vice President, Mr. Hamlin, is an out-and-out free tradesman. What are his records?

Voice of the Press on the Republican Nominations.

For the benefit of those who desire to know how the Chicago nominations have been received in different quarters we subjoin some expressions of the leading journals.

The Old Line Whig Boston Courier thus represents the condition in which the Massachusetts Republicans were thrown by the news:

"Friday, May 18, will long be remembered by the men of Massachusetts as the day on which the Republican party was executed. Since the death of Webster, we have not seen men so sober and so sad in this city.—Had the Capitol on Beacon Hill, from some hidden cause, sunk into the crust of the earth—had the Court House turned round—had the City Hall and the Old State House moved arm in arm on a visit of ceremony to the Custom House—all these unnatural things combined could not have produced so profound a sensation as did the unlooked for announcement that Abe Lincoln, of Illinois, had received the nomination of the Republican convention at Chicago. Such was the intense sadness of the Republicans—so real was their depression and wo, that Democrats could not find it in their hearts to make light of their affliction.

* * * * * *

"The grand trouble with Mr Lincoln will be that there is no reason whatever for his nomination, and none can be alleged, except that he resides in the west—which is a very slim account indeed to give of the candidate of that great Republican party, which, upon high professions of political and moral principle, has come forward with the avowed purpose of taking possession of the Government, of instituting vast reforms in our national affairs, and, in fact, of carrying out a grand political and social revolution The laboring mountains have truly produced a most ridiculous mouse!

* * * * *

"To talk about success for the Republicans with such a candidate would be the mere fatuity of the understanding"

The Boston Advertiser, a Black Republican sheet, though not outspoken, actually confirms the above statement of the Courier, though it affects to hope for success with Lincoln in spite of "the unexpectedness," and "the new and singular cause of division" to which his nomination will give rise. Here, however, is its candid acknowledgment

"The intelligence that Mr Lincoln was nominated on the third ballot at Chicago, *yesterday afternoon, came upon no small* part of the community as a surprise. It may be frankly said, that to the ardent *friends of the chief competing* candidate it was an unwelcome surprise The tenor of the proceedings on Thursday had led to the belief that Mr Seward's prospects had upon the whole improved in spite of the immense outside pressure and that his friends had the leading position It was the old story, however, which has been told in many a convention before this * * * The canvass will be warm and narrowly contested new and singular causes of division have complicated the issue in a manner to perplex all calculation

The New York Journal of Commerce thus foreshadows some of the appliances by which the Chicago managers hope to add popularity. Instead of "Log Cabins" and "Hard Cider" we are to have "Wigwams" and "Splitting of Rails"

"Probably an attempt will be made to raise a factious issue; to present him as 'honest Abe Lincoln,' nominated in the Wigwam, the candidate who can 'split rails and maul the Democrats,' There will be a great excitement throughout the land, and 'Wigwams' will be built now, as log cabins were in 1840, the passions instead of the judgments of the people will be appealed to, and the attention of the public diverted, as far as possible, from the real issues before the country."

The New York Express, (Know-nothing) that fought Fremont chiefly after a sort of "no popery" fashion, and is now for Bell, though preferring Houston, says of "Abe"

"He has the *very reverse of "the talent"* Col Fremont, 'the great traveler,' had—for his 'travels' save his recent visit East, have been nearly all confined to the stump of Illinois Nevertheless he is a great improvement upon the Fremont nomination, and though he is not a great man now, one week hence he will be the greatest man living, and we shall all be denounced who do not pronounce him so The nomination of Lincoln surprises and frees the contest from the personalities which would have followed the Seward nomination; and divests it of much of its sharpness and bitterness"

The St Louis News, the organ of Edward Bates is quite severe on the proceedings of the Chicago Convention for its repudiation of Mr Bates for the "irrepressible" Lincoln The News says

"At Chicago Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri, was attacked and defeated as a prominent contestant for the nomination of President, on the sole ground that he presided over the Whig National Convention of 1856 which nominated Mr Fillmore, and was, therefore, under the suspicion of having had a sympathy for the American cause, although it was known full well that he had never been in any way connected with that party. Governor Koerner, of Illinois, Carl Shurz, of Wisconsin, and other Germans, as exponents of that foreign element in the United States, at Chicago, formally waited on the Indiana delegation, that was supposed to be favorable to Mr Bates and threatened the revolt of the whole German vote of the country; and the running of an independent ticket, in case Mr Bates was nominated. In this way the sentiments and sympathies of the American portion of the Opposition all through the free States, and the friendly slave States was defied and cast contemptuously out of the programme of the Chicago nominations Even Governor Banks, of Massachusetts, thorough Republican as he is, was fairly hooted out of the field at Chicago because of his Americanism. These are facts, mortifying and humiliating; and how they are likely to effect the Whig and American vote in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Delaware, Connecticut and New York, remains to be seen.

DEMOCRATIC WIGWAM.—The Baltimore American says that it has been proposed to erect a suitable temporary building for the express accommodation of the forthcoming Democratic Convention, and capable of seating all who may wish to be present. To obtain the means for this purpose a public subscription is proposed. Each subscription of $5 will entitle the contributor to a ticket giving him a claim to a reserved seat in the building at all times while the Convention is in session. From 1000 to 1500 subscriptions of this kind will be required for the successful accomplishment of this project.

Senator Davis' Resolutions.

Mr. Davis' territorial resolutions, which have been for some time a subject of discussion in the United States Senate, were taken up on Thursday, on their final passage.—There are seven of them, and the first four were adopted, as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermedling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political, moral or religious, with a view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquility—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2 *Resolved*, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution can justify them or their citizens in open or covert attacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States, respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations

3 *Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons of property in the Territories, which are the common possessions of the United States, so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally assured to those of every other State.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or an indirect or unfriendly nature, possesses the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, but it is the duty of the federal government there to afford, for that as for other species of property, the needful protection, and if experience should, at any time, prove that the Judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency

The first resolution was adopted by a vote of 36 yeas to 19 nays, as follows

Yeas Messrs Benjamin, Bigler Bragg, Bright, Brown Chestnut, Clay, Clingman, *Crittenden*, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hemphill, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, *Kennedy*, Lane, Latham, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Polk, Powell Pugh, Rice, Sebastian Slidell, Thompson, Toombs, Wigfall, and Yulee - 36

Nays Messrs. Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot Foster, Grimes, Hamlin, Harlan, King, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wade, and Wilson - 19.

The second resolution was adopted by the same vote—yeas 36 nays 20—with the addition of Mr. Trumbull, (Rep) of Illinois to the nays, who did not vote on the first resolution

The third resolution was adopted by 36 yeas to 18 nays being the same vote as on the first, except that Mr King, of New York, and Mr. Chandler, of Michigan—both Republicans did not vote

The fourth resolution was adopted by a vote of 35 yeas to 21 nays—Mr Pugh (Dem.) of Ohio, voting in the negative.

On each of these resolutions, except the fourth, the Democratic Senators, with Mr Crittenden, of Kentucky, and Mr Kennedy of Maryland, (South American) voted solid in the affirmative. Mr. Clingman explained that indisposition was the cause of Mr Douglas' absence

Pending the fifth resolution, which declares that the inhabitants of a Territory, when forming a State Constitution, may then, for the first time, decide for themselves whether slavery shall be maintained or prohibited, the Senate adjourned.

On Friday the resolutions were again taken up The amendment of Mr Clingman that no necessity need exist for the intervention of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories, was adopted by a vote of yeas 26 nays 23 as follows.

Yeas—Messrs. Bigler, Bingham, Bragg, Chandler, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Pugh, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

Nays—Messrs Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Wigfall, and Yulee

This amendment was afterwards, on motion of Mr. Wilson, reconsidered, and the amendment negatived

The fifth resolution was then taken up, as follows:

Resolved, That if experience should at any time prove that the judicial and executive authority are not possessed of means to insure adequate protection to constitutional rights in a Territory, and if the Territorial Government should fail or refuse to provide the necessary remedies for that purpose, it will be the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, offered an amendment that "the action of Congress, should be within the limits of Constitutional Power." Adopted.

The sixth resolution was then reported as follows:

Resolved, That the inhabitants of a Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new Constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and if Congress shall admit them as a state, "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

The resolution was adopted—yeas 33, nays 12

The seventh resolution was then taken up, viz:

Resolved, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, "without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed," and the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which, being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction, by the highest judicial authority, have unquestionable claim to the respect and observance of all who enjoy the benefit of our compact of union, and that the acts of State Legislatures to defeat the purpose or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, revolutionary in their effect and if persisted in, must, sooner or later, lead the states injured by such breach of the compact to exercise their judgment as to the proper mode and measure of redress.

The resolution was adopted.

[For the Watchman.]

W W. Brown in the Educational Convention.

MESSRS SEELY & BARNHART:—In the Centre Democrat of the 24th ult., the editor of that paper, W. W. Brown, has taken a position that surprises me no little He has carried out the coolest impudence, and perpetrated what seems to be a most unscrupulous feature of tergiversation in regard to his position at the recent educational Convention, held in Bellefonte, on the salary to be paid the County Superintendent. In his article, he has taken occasion to rectify what he calls a "mis-statement" of the editors of the Democratic Watchman, and also the editors of the Press in their report of the proceedings Since thinking soberly upon the subject he has doubtless reasoned himself into the belief that he did not advocate a *high salary* Now the question is—"what constitutes a high salary?" It was thought that Mr Burrell received a higher salary than the nature of the circumstances required, or at all events, than he rendered services to the schools. I have seen so little benefit derived from the system, that I am opposed to it, and believe that my opinion is corroborated by a large majority of the people of the County It may be this unpleasant feature of the case, which has induced Mr Brown nearly one month after the Convention to set the Press and Watchman right on the record But to the question and the facts Mr Robison, of Marion township, moved to reduce the salary from eight to five hundred dollars W. W. Brown proposed to amend Mr Robison's motion, by striking out the "five hundred" and substituting *one thousand*, and endeavored to prove that the people of Centre county lost nothing by doing so It is true that Mr Brown withdrew his motion when he found it unpopular, but his whole effort in that Convention, was concentrated to the purpose of sustaining the "*honor of Centre County*" by the Con*vention voting at least eight hundred dollars* to the Superintendent Whether Mr Brown advocated a high salary or not, he was the *only man* in that Convention, composed as it was of more than one hundred honest and intelligent school directors, to speak at issue upon the subject, and speak he did, just as long as the Convention permitted him to do so This you know Messrs editors, for you were present at the time Mr. Brown argues that the salary should not have been changed and that Centre county has lost just three hundred dollars It may be true that Mr Holliban lost something, but the statement that the people of Centre county lost anything, is beyond the facts, and presuming a little too strongly on their intelligence Is it to be supposed that a *State appropriation* does not come out of the pockets of the people? If it does not, then we should like to be informed from whence the school fund of the State originates It is just such extravagance, Messrs. editors, that has burthened us for years past with a heavy State debt, which there is but little possibility of canceling for years to come, and yet Mr Brown says that it "makes not a *particle of difference*" to the tax payers of Centre county whether they *paid five hundred or one thousand* dollars a year of a salary to the County Superintendant We might, with as much consistency, ask the State to make an appropriation of one thousand dollars to every man, woman and child in it, as to accept this absurd theory Every candidate for the Superintendency knew the salary would be reduced, and was well aware of labor to be performed in discharging the duties of the office and yet a large number solicited the position Five hundred dollars a year even, seemed to be an object worth seeking for on their part - the salary having been fixed previous to balloting for a person to fill the office.

If Mr Brown considers himself aggrieved, you can refer him to everybody who was present in that Convention, and more particularly one of the

SCHOOL DIRECTORS FROM POTTER TWP.

We had intended noticing the article to which our correspondent refers, but as he has discussed the subject at length, and understood Col. Brown's position in the Educational Convention, in precisely the same light that we did on the subject of a high salary, we defer further comment. The statements embodied in his communication are substantially correct. ED.

A Republican Banner for 1860.

In view of the fact that A. Lincoln when in Congress in 1857 supported Corwin in his opposition to supplying American soldiers in Mexico with arms and provision—leaving them to the mercy of Mexican guerrilas, and that Hannibal Hamlin, a few days since, voted against the Homestead Bill, we propose the following banner for the supporters of the Chicago nominee:

> ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
> "I would welcome them [the American soldiers] with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

ON THE REVERSE:

> HANNIBAL HAMLIN,
> "Eternal opposition to the Homestead Bill—Free Trade."

DEATH OF JUDGE DANIEL.—RICHMOND, VA., May 31.—Peter V. Daniel, Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, died in this city to-day.

The Census.

We re-publish the questions to be answered in taking the census. If every citizen was correctly informed in relation to the matter, it would not only lessen the labors and many difficulties of the marshals, but it would lead to a more accurate result—Heretofore many persons have refrained from giving correct answers to the questions asked them, under the mistaken impression that it would lead to an increase of taxation. This is not so. Correct answers to all questions are very desirable, as showing by comparison the progress our country is making, not only in population, but in every department of her industrial pursuits—agriculture, manufactures, commerce, etc,—the increase of the field, the mine, the shop, and of every other branch of industry that tends to develop our united national wealth and resources If all could be made to understand the importance, in this respect, of correct answers, the aggregate wealth of our young nation, when summed up, would astonish the world

The act of Congress providing for the taking of the census, makes it obligatory upon the manufacturer, farmer and all others, to impart to the marshals all the information required, and we doubt not that our citizens, who have just reason to be proud of their statistics, will cheerfully and promptly furnish the desired facts when called upon. To those who object to answer the interrogatories on the ground of not wishing to expose the nature of their business, it is proper to state that it is not desired to elicit any information which will be used or published as concerning the operations of any individual or concern The primary facts are confidentially received, and will only be published in connection with, and as a part of, a great body of similar facts from which it will be impossible to abstract or distinguish those of individual firms or corporations

The marshals will commence their work on the first of June and close on the first of August, having allotted to them only the short space of two months to complete their labors. They will address you politely and we hope our citizens will show that they cherish a full appreciation of this matter by giving prompt and intelligent answers to each and every question propounded A refusal to do so, through whim or caprice subjects the person so refusing to a penalty of $30 The marshals are the agents of the government, engaged in an important work, and they should be received and respected accordingly by one and all

In the first place it is necessary to write down the name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in the family:

The age of each, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto.

Profession, occupation or trade of each male person over fifteen years of age

Value of real estate owned

Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country

Married within the year

Attended school within the year

Persons over twenty years of age that cannot read or write.

Whether deaf or dumb blind, insane or idiotic, pauper or convict

Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm

Number of improved acres

Number of unimproved acres.

Cash value of farm

Value of farming impliments and machinery.

Live stock on hand June 1st, 1860, viz, number of horses mules and asses working oxen, milch cows and other cattle, swine and sheep. Value of live stock

Value of animals slaughtered during the year.

Produce during the year ending June 1st. 1860, viz Number of bushels of wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, beans and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, pounds of wool and pounds of tobacco

Value of ore land products in dollars

Gallons of wine, value of products of market garden, pounds of butter, pounds of cheese, tons of hay, bushels of clover seed, and bushels of grass seed, pounds of hops, pounds of flax seed, pounds of maple sugar gallons of molasses pounds of honey and beeswax, value of home made manufactures.

Name of corporation, company or individual producing articles to the annual value of five hundred dollars.

Name of business, manufacture or product.

Capital invested in real estate and personal estate in the business.

Raw material used, including fuel, viz quantities, kinds, values, kind of motive power, machinery, structure or resource.

Average number of hands employed, viz: male, female, average monthly cost of male labor, average monthly cost of female labor

Annual product, viz. quantities, kinds values.

Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1st, 1860, whose usual place of abode was in the family, the age, sex and color, whether white black or mulatto, married or widowed, place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country, month in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, disease or cause of death.

In addition to these, there are a number of other questions, the answers to which can be obtained now even with little trouble. It is hoped that every person who sees this request, will, before the first day of June, make out the answers, and in case of absence, leave it with the family, ready for the officer when he makes his appearance.

CONVICTED.—Andrew McKinly, indicted for the murder of Thomas Shevland, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, at the recent session held at Danville, Montour county, Hon. A. Jordan, presiding. The Montour American says there was no perceptible change in the countenance of the prisoner during the rendition of the verdict, nor yet when he arose to receive the sentence of death. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him; he shook his head, and heard the dreadful doom with cool indifference. The prisoner was then remanded to the jail, within the walls of which he will be executed.

News from other Counties.

JUNIATA COUNTY.—Mr. William Hartman, of Fermanaugh township, had his left arm broken last week by a fall. * * * * Wm. Gable, a resident of Altoona, and an employee of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, while in the act of coupling cars in Patterson, on Friday morning, had his hand smashed by being caught between the cars * * * * * DROWNED.—On Monday night last, Peter Getchkin, a young man from Catawissa, while in a state of intoxication, was drowned in the three mile level of the Wyoming Canal, about one mile above this borough. *It appears from the evidence of a* companion with whom Getchkin was walking, that he ran up the tow path, and crossing a bridge, retraced his steps on the berm bank. He came down nearly opposite the point from which he suddenly disappeared, and after taking of his coat and over shirt, plunged or fell into the canal and drowned without a struggle. Diligent search was made for the body during Tuesday and Wednesday, but without success. On Wednesday night the level was drawn, and on Thursday morning the corpse was found a few feet from where the fatal occurrence had taken place. An inquest was promptly held over the body, by James Bedford, Esq, of Beach Haven, and on examination conducted by Drs. H. L. Freas, and R H. Little, a wound was found on the left ear, which was supposed to have been produced by the fall The deceased doubtless drowned while unconscious from the effect of the contusion received in falling. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts.

CHESTER COUNTY.—HORSE STOLEN.—A horse belonging to G Taggart, miller at Milltown, Chester co, was stolen from the stable on Saturday night On Monday, as the thieves were driving on the Old Lancaster road, below the Wayne Tavern, they were met by a gentleman, and thinking him to be looking for the horse, jumped out of the wagon and ran The man at that time had no idea that the horse had been stolen but when he saw the action of the men, he at once suspected them and took the animal in charge when it was soon ascertained to whom it belonged.

BERKS COUNTY.—A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED—James White, *alias* John T. McConkey, was arrested at the Schmucker House, on Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, by P A Johnson, a Constable from Oxford, Chester county, on a charge of forgery on the Oxford Bank. He came to Schmucker House on Thursday evening, but did not say what his business was, further than that he wanted to remain for some time. He came with a horse and sulkey White is a very tall and slim man, being about 6 feet 7 inches.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—MAMMOTH COW.—A cow raised by Reuben Myers, of Cheltenham township, Montgomery county and by him sold to a butcher of Frankford was killed a few days ago for market Before slaughtering her, she was weighed and drew seventeen hundred and ten pounds After being dressed she weighed ten hundred and three pounds, being fifty nine to the hundred live weight. She yielded one hundred and ninety six pounds of rough fat Her age was four years, and she had been fattened nine months.

THE FASHIONS Very wide sleeves are still much worn, though tight ones are quite fashionable. For dresses or light fabric the sleeves are made wide and very open or in large bouillons. The skirts of these dresses are ornamented with small flounces not reaching higher than the knee, and bound with a shade of deep colored taffetas. If the dress is flowered over, the shade must be the same as the flowers Skirts are also trimmed with one wide flounce, headed by a pink ruche, with three other ruches at the bottom of the flounce. This is a particularly charming style, when the ruche is black upon a violet, green or brown dress. Robes made in the form of Isabeau—that is to say, with a point—continue to be much in favor for more dressy toilettes, especially in taffetas, antique, which is then ornamented with elegant *passementaries en tablier*. Sashes made of the same material as the dress are exceedingly pretty. They are made wider at the bottom than at the waist, and trimmed round with a frill of plaiting, according to the trimming of the dress.

THE FOLLOWING is a sample of the numerous letters constantly receiving for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters:

CANANDAGUA, July 15, 1859.

Messrs Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh. Pa—Gents.—As we are strangers, I herewith enclose you twenty eight dollars for four dozen Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which please forward via Michigan Southern Railroad, Toledo, Ohio, and Clayton Station I have purchased several dozen bottles at Toledo this Summer, but the sale is on the increase so much that I wish to open a direct trade with you. I was induced to try your Bitters by my physician, for the Liver Complaint, and received such material aid that I have recommended it to others and have sold about two dozen per week for some time I have all kinds of medicine in my store, but there is none that I can so cheerfully and truthfully recommend as your Bitters, for I know they have helped me beyond my expectation.

Yours respectfully. PHILO WILSON

CURTIN AND GIDDINGS.—The close identification of Mr. A. G. CURTIN, at Chicago, with JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, and other prominent Abolitionists, and his active efforts in the cause of sectionalism is exciting no little remark, and no small amount of indignation among our conservative citizens. He now presents himself before the people as an out-and-out Abolitionist of the most ultra school, and as such asks the suffrages of the conservative men of Pennsylvania. We are not mistaken in supposing that he will be indignantly rebuked.—*Pennsylvanian.*

AGAINST HIS PLATFORM.—Hannibal Hamlin, who a few days since has been placed upon a platform in favor of a Homestead Law, by the Republicans at Chicago, showed his *approbation* of this plank of the Republican platform last week, by voting AGAINST Johnson's bill to *give every actual settler a home upon the public domain.*

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, a policeman named Wm. Kachesperger died from a singular cause. To increase his muscular strength he was in the habit of practising with dumb bells at the station house, while off duty. On Monday he was thus engaged, when from too violent exercise he inflicted an internal injury. The next day he died from the effects of it.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE,—THREE LIVES LOST.—SCRANTON, PA., May 31.—An explosion of fire damp occurred this afternoon in the Scranton mine, near Wilkesbarre, Pa.—A son of Mr. Broderick and Miles and Harry Edwards were killed. Another man was injured by the explosion.