THE WATCHMAN.

A. S. SELLY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 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 B. 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 Raskins, 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. Cetti, Henry Dunlap, Stephen D. Anderson, C. M. Donavan, Isaac Leech, F. P. Magee, John R. Chadwick, George Link, E. C. Mitchell, Daniel Solomon.

Second District—Charles D. Manly, Robert E. Monaghan.

Third District—George Laur, 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. Greisemer, Reuben F. Brown.

Seventh District—Bernard Reily, Samuel H. Shannon.

Eighth District—H. B. Burnham, Jackson Woodward.

Ninth District—John F. Means, Wm. C. Ward.

Tenth District—E. 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 Kesler.

Fourteenth District—John B. Bratton, Joseph W. Parker.

Fifteenth District—A. L. Rommfort, Thomas C. MacDowell, William H. Miller, Phillip Dougherty, Monroe J. Kreiter, William D. Boyd, George W. Bowman, Joseph Gleim, William H. Eckels, John H. Zeigler.

Sixteenth District—Frederick S. Pyfer, Dr. S. Parker, James W. Clark, Dr. A. S. Baro.

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 McCleary, Wm. H. Matthes, 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 E. McFarland.

Twenty-eighth District—William T. Alexander, Jas. S. Hyde. By order of the Convention.

WM. H. WELSH, *Pres'dent.*

We have issued our paper this week in advance of the usual publication day. All hands have been working like heroes to gain a little time for recreation and pleasure on the Fourth.

Are They Answered?

The editors of the Press have endeavored to answer us, in a labored article, as to how the Americans of this county will vote. The writer tells us that he is "one of the strictest of the sect." We believe that in this acknowledgment, we can catch at least, a glimpse of Big John Stover's shadow reflected through the article. Whether he wrote from inspiration, or because he thought that he expressed the true American sentiment is no matter of conjecture. He must expect that all of the Americans, however, are not so much imbued with Niggerism as himself. Some of them still have a little conscience, and are determined to repudiate the "Dutch plank."

To say that the Americans of Pennsylvania "are just what they always have been" is beyond the fact, and we are surprised that the editor, who attaches so much importance to the superiority of his "*reasoning faculties*" would give expression to such an unguarded statement. The writer of that article knows—if he knows anything at all—that the American sentiment has been swallowed up by the Black Republican party. Men who have been honest in their American views don't like the process, and the recent club meeting of this Black Republican party in this place has doubtless taught the editors, that they can't abide the irrepressible conflict platform.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF BLASPHEMY AND DEATH.—The Fort Madison "Plaindealer" of the 28th reports a somewhat extraordinary case of blasphemy and sudden death, which occurred near Farmington, Van Buren county, a few days previous. A farmer living there, while talking to a neighbor, about the dry weather, began an outburst of the most terrible blasphemy, using the vilest epithets towards the Almighty and Saviour, because he did not send rain. The man was going on in frightful language, when all at once his jaws became paralyzed, his tongue became powerless, his voice ceased and he fell on the earth a corpse.

BOLTING LINCOLN.—The St. Louis News, the home organ of Edward Bates, Mr. Greeley's candidate for the Presidential nomination at Chicago, refuses to endorse the Republican nominees. After hesitating for some weeks, it has at last taken its position and comes out bodly for Bell and Everett, declaring the intention of the Bates men to support those candidates in Missouri.

Baltimore Convention.

It is much to be regretted that so little disposition has been manifested to harmonize the conflicting elements of the Democratic party. We had hoped that a wise conservatism should prevail, and that the time intervening between the adjournment of the Charleston Convention, and the re-assembling of that body in Baltimore, would have enabled the delegates to have viewed the subject more dispassionately. But in this we have been disappointed. The same feeling influenced the action of the delegates which controlled them at Charleston. Many of the representatives of the great National Democratic party chose rather to gratify an insane selfish desire than to consider the interests of a country by any particular devotion to either the perpetuity of that party or the union. We have frequently said that the campaign of 1860 was one of vast importance to the nation and we think so still. *If this view had controlled the delegates* to a greater extent, we should not be under the painful necessity of recording now, that secession and a general disorganization have again characterized the action of that body.

Just as we are going to press, a dispatch has been received to the effect that a portion of the Southern States, with Oregon and California, have withdrawn from the Convention. The report needs confirmation. Douglas is said to have been nominated by a two third vote for President, and Fitzpatric, of Alabama, for Vice President. It further states that the President of the Convention, Mr. Cushing, made a speech and withdrew, taking his friends along with him. The other wing of the Convention organized immediately upon their withdrawal and placed in nomination Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Lane, of Oregon, for Vice President.

Committee Report.

Several days of the Baltimore Convention were occupied in regard to the credentials of delegates. A committee was appointed to investigate them and made the following report,

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

It recapitulated the proceeding at Charleston, so far as the adjournment and the resolution for filling the vacancies were concerned. The Committee had found vacancies of whole delegations in the State of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and North Carolina, and partial vacancies in Georgia, Arkansas, and Delaware, and contested seats in Massachusetts and Missouri.

They report in favor of the admission of the original Mississippi delegation.

The admission of the Soule delegates from Louisiana.

The admission of the original Texas delegates.

The admission of Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley, from Delaware.

The admission of Mr. Chaffey, from Massachusetts.

The admission of J. O. Fallon, from Missouri.

The admission of the contestant's from Alabama.

The admission of one half of each delegation from Georgia, each to possess the half vote of the State; but if either party refuse to take seats under these terms, then the remainder shall be entitled to the full vote.

In Arkansas, both sets are to be admitted with the power of the original delegates to cast two votes, and the contestants, one vote; but if either refuse to take seats, then the others shall be entitled to cast the full votes of the States.

Mr. Krum said the remarks he intended to make had no reference to the merits of the report, but was only designed to explain the unusual questions which had risin before the Committee. They had met, resolved to discharge their duties diligently and fairly. The spirit which had controlled the action of the Committee had given him the conviction that they were influenced by high principles, and had only one desire, to discharge fairly, faithfully and impartially the duties imposed upon them. These remarks were due to the Committee.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, on behalf of the minority of the Committee, presented a report in favor of the admission of Mr. Hallet, of Massachusetts; of Mr. ——, from Missouri; of Bayard and Whiteley, from Delaware; of the original delegates from Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, and invited the Florida delegates to take seats, and cast the vote of the State in the Convention.

The report then proceeded to say that this was a question affecting the future existence of the Democratic party. It reviewed the case, arguing against the right of the Convention to declare seats vacant when the States had elected delegates to represent them. Even though these delegates had withdrawn, that withdrawal was not a resignation. The report then entered into an elaborate argument of the case.

ANOTHER MINORITY REPORT

was submitted by Mr. Gittings, of Maryland, on his own part, as an individual member of the Committee. He agreed with the majority report, except in the case of Alabama, in which case he reported in favor of the original delegates.

Lincoln and the Dred Scott Decision.

"If I were in Congress, and a vote should come up on a question whether slavery should be prohibited in a new Territory, in spite of the Dred Scott decision, I would vote that it should."—*Abraham Lincoln.*

From the above declaration of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, delivered in Chicago on the 16th day of July, 1858, it appears that he repudiates the doctrine of submission to the decisions made by the judicial tribunals of the country. This is a singular declaration to come from the lips of a public man, and especially one who aspires to the Chief Magistracy of the country.

Is this the present attitude of Mr. Lincoln? Does he now declare himself independent of the judiciary? Will he, if elected President of the United States, disregard its interpretation of the Constitution?

These (says the New York Journal of Commerce) are queries which, while they have no particular significance when uttered by Mr. Lincoln as a private citizen, are now invested with new importance, when he seeks an election to the first office in the country. Will he or his friends tell us whether he stands by his publicly-avowed principles of two years ago?

THE CASE OF HARDEN.—TRENTON, N. J., June 19.—The Court of Pardons will meet to-morrow, and hear the application of Jacob Harden, for a commutation of his sentence to death to imprisonment for life.—Harden's father and friends are here.

Are the Republicans in Favor of the Morrill Bill?

The sincerity of the Republicans in supporting the doctrine of Protection has been well doubted, and led to a thorough examination of their record on that question. The Pennsylvanian says that all who have paid any regard to the legislation of Congress, within the past three years, well know that the very evils which the Republicans are now pretending to remove, were the legitimate results of their own action in 1857.—The Tariff law of that year which reduced all duties on imports, and greatly aggravated the recent commercial crisis, was a Republican measure, passed by a Republican majority, under the pressure of the $86,000 contribution of Lawrence, Stone & Co., of Boston. It was their pet and hobby, and it truly represents their policy on the subject of Protection. If this were not so, wherefore was there no opposition to it from the North American, the Tribune and other organs of the party? If this were not so, they could have readily repealed it, in 1858, or in 1859; but, in spite of Mr. Buchanan's reiterated recommendations of an augmentation of duties for revenue and industrial purposes, they treated, with contemptuous disregard, the earnest and urgent solicitations of the suffering industrial classes throughout the land. Action on the Tariff was delayed thus for *three years*, and it was not until the approach of the Presidential canvass that the Republicans, who could not get along without Pennsylvania and the central manufacturing States, made *any demonstration* towards alleviating the sufferings which they brought about. And how did they go about it then? It will be admitted that, upon the organization of the present Congress, the manufacturing interests were quite as oppressed as they are now, but did the Republican majority set about the task of remedying their own evils? The events of the time show to the contrary. The first months were passed ventilating their buncombe and blackguardism, and it was not until the eleventh hour that they sent any Tariff bill into the Senate. And this bill, moreover, was so framed as best to secure its defeat.—So patent was this to the most ordinary understanding, that the disagreement of the Senate to its provisions was regarded as a certainty, unless the House exercised the power which they held to bring about a different result. Had they been honest they could have coerced the other body to pass the bill, as it came from their hands, or another, meeting fully the requirements of those interested in domestic manufactures. By withholding the appropriations, the Republicans in the House might have enforced action, and their failure to do so proves conclusively that they did not want the Morrill bill to pass, or any legislation whatever on the subject. By voting all the money that was required by the Government, the Republicans, of their own accord, and with a plain intent to strangle their offspring, accomplished their purpose of delaying action on the Tariff, and of keeping it as a weapon to be used for their political ends in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. And so well was this understood among the Republicans in this State that, while Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was laboring with all his zeal, at Washington, to accomplish necessary legislation, Mr. Curtin, the Republican candidate for Governor, was contenting himself in addressing Abolition gatherings, without regard to the wants, wishes and interests of the laboring classes in this connection. The plain purpose of the Republicans was, as we have said, to seemingly favor protection by passing a measure with certain obnoxious features, and to bring about its defeat by throwing away the power given them under the Constitution, to enforce proper and favorable legislation.

The Gubernatorial Contest in Pennsylvania.

We notice both in the Democratic journals of this State, and in the proceedings of numerous public meetings that the most gratifying unity and enthusiasm is everywhere prevalent, especially with reference to Gen. Henry D. Foster, our able and gallant candidate for Governor. Whatever difference of opinion may exist with reference to other matters, Gen. Foster is everywhere hailed as a worthy representative of Democratic doctrines; and his high character, noble public record, and close identification with all the great and essential interests of the State, are calling forth the most active and and zealous efforts of the Democracy in his behalf. No man has ever passed the ordeal of active public service with more success and honor than has Gen. Foster; and his gallantry in times of emergency, and his strict devotion to Democratic principles, have justly endeared him to the Democracy of the whole State. For more than twenty years, if hard work was to be done, Gen. Foster was the man to do it; and the steadfastness of Old Westmoreland is largely due to his able advocacy of Democratic principles, his clear and argumentative reasoning and a high personal popularity which he has borne with the modesty of true greatness.

Gen. Foster's record upon the Tariff while a member of the lower House of Congress, is enviable, and distinguished for sagacity and devotion to the interests of his State.—He was ever foremost in the recognition of enlightened views of government policy;—and the annexation of Texas, and the settlement of the Oregon dispute, in 1845 and '46, found in him an able advocate of enlarged American ideas. He is eminently the man for the times, and we hail as a matter of pride and gratification the unbounded enthusiasm in his behalf now animating the Democracy of the State, encouraging organization, and giving the brightest promises. There is nowhere lukewarmness or lethargy. Dissensions are buried. The State is to be redeemed, and all minor differences are made to yield to that noble and patriotic purpose. *Pennsylvanian.*

"A word about slavery;" which appeared in the last issue of the Centre Democrat will be considered next week.

Important Inquiry.

Does Mr. Curtin endorse the 14th resolution of the Chicago Platform, which declares the Republican party "opposed to any change in our naturalization laws?" As he was at Chicago during the session of the Convention, and is reported to have had considerable influence in moulding its proceedings, the inquiry becomes an important one. Consistency is so little the habit of Opposition politicians that we are not surprised at any somerset they may make, and would not be at all astonished to hear that Mr. Curtin had consented to sink his Americanism for the good of the republican cause, during this campaign at least. But it will require an unusual amount of impudence for even him to face it through, considering the speeches he made only a few years ago in advocacy of "American principles."—As Mr. Corwin said on a recent occasion, "it is not necessary for gentlemen to be consistent, but it looks better." It would certainly "look better" for Mr. Curtin not to deny his Americanism, but he will be compelled to do so if he intends to stand on the Chicago platform, and support Lincoln.

It would be very convenient for politicians of the Curtin stamp, who are morally certain to change their principles at least once in four years, if the old records could be periodically obliterated and a general amnesty granted for the past. Then the public might forget and Mr. Curtin cease to remember that in 1854 he was a member of a Know Nothing lodge, and rendered such valuable services to secure the election of Governor Pollock that he was made Secretary of the Commonwealth in consideration thereof. In 1855 he was a candidate before the Know Nothing Legislature for United States Senator, and came within a very few votes of securing the nomination. That in 1856 he supported Fillmore the American candidate for President, and that he never formerly denied his devotion to the principles of the American party until the Chicago Platform was erected. It would be convenient to forget these things and to cancel all the speeches made by him at various times in advocacy of a change in the naturalization laws, and the exclusion of naturalized citizens from office. If this could be done Mr. Curtin might find the operation of mounting the Chicago Platform an easy and delightful task.

If by any unforseen accident he should become Governor of Pennsylvania there is no telling what principles he might espouse before the close of his official term. We hope that he will not think of becoming a Democrat. There is a tolerable security against that catastrophe, but no certainty that a man who advocated American doctrines when they were popular and disavowed them when they became unpopular, might not return to them before the lapse of three years, if they should happen to gain the ascendency once more. *Harrisburg Union.*

What the Dred Scott Case Decided.

In the 19th vol. of Howard's Reports, p. 395, it is stated that the Supreme Court of the United States decided in the Dred Scott case as follows:

1st. "The territory thus acquired is acquired by the people of the United States for their common and equal benefit, through their agent and trustees, the Federal Government. Congress can exercise no power over the rights of persons or property of a citizen in the Territory which is prohibited by the Constitution. The Government and the citizens whenever the Territory is open for settlement, both enter it with their respective rights defined and limited by the Constitution.

2d. "Congress have no right to prohibit the citizens of any particular State or States from taking up their homes there, while it permits citizens of other States to do so.—Nor has it a right to give privileges to one class of citizens which it refuses to another. The Territory is acquired for their equal and common benefit, and if open to any it must be open to all upon equal and the same terms."

3d. "*Every citizen has a right to take with him into the Territory any article of property which the Constitution of the United States recognizes as property.*"

4th. "*The Constitution of the United States recognizes slaves as property, and pledges the Federal Government to PROTECT it.* And Congress cannot exercise any more authority over that description than it may constitutionally exercise over property of any other kind."

5th. "The act of Congress, therefore, prohibiting a citizen of the United States taking with him his slaves when he removes to the Territory in question to reside, is *an exercise of authority over private property which is not warranted by the Constitution*, and the removal of the plaintiff by his owner to that territory gave him no title to freedom."

6th. "While it remains a Territory, Congress may legislate over it within the scope of its Constitutional powers in relation to citizens of the United States, and may establish a territorial government, and the form of this local government must be regulated by the discretion of Congress; but with powers not exceeding those which Congress itself by the Constitution is authorized to exercise over citizens of the United States in respect to their rights of persons or rights of property."

The John Brownites Support Lincoln.

At a meeting recently held in Boston, R. J. Hinton read a letter from James Redpath, the British commissary and coadjutor of John Brown, in which he stated, "That he should not be present, but thought it was time that slavery should be abolished, by political parties, if possible—if not, then by *armed parties of insurrectionists.* His heart throbbed for the slave of to day, and he thought that it would be a blessing to send some of the slave-drivers out of the world. When he was in the South he had endeavored to make the slaves strike out for their freedom, and he thought he should live *to go again amongst them, and incite them to insurrection.* He did not believe in an armed insurrection first, but if slavery could not be abolished otherwise, then they must enforce their sentiments with arms. He alluded to John Brown, and concluded by stating that he *should vote in November next for the nominee of the Republican party;* he believed in the sword—insurrection out of slave makes men, emancipation out of slave makes "free niggers." As the friend of the slave he would rather see to-day a negro Hoenan than a negro Frederick Douglas."

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

☞ Scarce—Cash.

☞ Plenty—Candidates.

☞ Changeable—The weather.

☞ Kept busy—The Tax Collector.

☞ Increasing—Our subscription list.

☞ Good grub—That furnished by P. B. Kephcart at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

☞ Returned—Bill Stein, with lots of fashionable jewelry just from the city.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. James T. Hale for valuable public documents.

☞ Eight bullets pierced the garments of Garibaldi in one battle, and still he escaped harmless.

☞ Beautiful—The boquet which the Junior received not long since. Many thanks to the fair donor.

☞ Recent statistics show that the temperate living Quakers are longest lived class of people on the globe.

☞ Old genius Sol, the Prince of light, takes Pictures good from morn' 'till night. Vide the Arcade Picture Rooms.

☞ Plenty—Peaches. The crop in western New York is represented to be more promising than for several years past.

☞ The Receipts in the Treasury during week before last amount to nearly $1,000,000; amount subject to draft $6,766,000.

☞ One hundred and forty-three negroes were manumitted in Frederick county, Md., from the first of March to the first of June last.

☞ Advertises for a Husband—"Blanch"—in a recent number of the Centre Democrat. Wouldn't she send us her "dagertype"?

☞ The Republicans had a meeting at Reading last week. It was addressed by Col. Curtin, Wm. B. Mann, of Philada., and others.

☞ Major General Jessup of the U. S. Army, died at his residence in Washington city last week, of paralysis, in the 72d year of his age.

☞ Thanks—Our young lady friend next door will please except the *thanks of the* "boys" for the plate of excellent cakes she presented them.

☞ The Perry County Freeman, a paper with very strong American prochivities, can not swallow the "Dutch plank" in the Chicago platform.

☞ "Hearty, enthusiastic, and unanimous"—(over ye left)—The endorsement of Lincoln and Hamlin by the American party in this County.

☞ The Cincinnatians have a passion for marriage on the street railroad cars. Three couples have been married in these cars within a short time.

☞ Bobin' round—Candidates for office.

☞ Do. The Senior editor—the Census taker poking his nose into everybody's business. Married man fact. Single ladies will please make a note of it.

☞ Arrived—Col. Curtin after an absence of a few weeks, during which time he made a number of Black Republican speeches in different portions of the State.

☞ Garibaldi is conducting a splendid and successful campaign in Sicily. The people are rushing to his standard and hail him as their deliverer. Liberty is sweet.

☞ Somebody says: "It is better to die poor than to live upon the hard earnings of the unsuspecting." Broken banks don't believe in that kind of philosophy.

☞ Thomas Brochy was recently arrested in Adrian, Michigan, for having married six wives; one of whom was a negress, and two squaws. Quite a menagerie, that!

☞ It is alleged that the pleuro-pneumonia is a disease born of the distillery cow stables. The report of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, just out, says so.

☞ *Dr. E. Y. Robbins, of New York*, is death on corsets, because corsets are death to women. He says that in the year 1859 10,195 females died of consumption to 5,640 males—the difference owing mainly to tight lacing.

☞ On Saturday afternoon a week, three little girls, two of them the daughters of the editor of the Johnstown Echo, fell into the Conemaugh river, at Johnstown, and were only saved from drowning, by a couple of young men who plunged in after them.

☞ Loved Her.—A fellow living on the Indiana shore of the Ohio river, near Vevay, having a few days ago lost his wife, went over to the Kentucky side of the river, visited a grave yard there, and stole a tombstone which he placed over the remains of his lamented better half.

☞ It is stated that John Morrissey, the pugilist, is to go immediately into training, with a view of fighting Heenan in August. He has left New York, and expresses his determination to vanquish the champion of the world, notwithstanding the dire disease of consumption that is now upon him.

☞ The late Geo. W. Carpenter, of Philadelphia, leaves an estate which is likely to keep his heirs out of the poor house for some time. One item alone of the property is *six hundred houses*, consisting of stores, dwellings, and factories in Philadelphia.

Mr. Carpenter was a brother of Charles Carpenter formerly of this place.

☞ The editor of the Hollidaysburg Register says that in all his turning of "political summersaults, he has never turned Locofoco." Easily accounted for. He has become so expert in the business that he prefers to turn *backwards.*—*Standard.*

We know of an opposition editor in this County who might give a similar experience. What does "big John Stover" say.

☞ The meanest man in the country is in Noble county, Indiana. Having procured a divorce from his wife, she was left without the means of living, and consequently became a charge on the County. It being the custom in that section to let out the paupers to the persons who will keep them for the smallest price, this man underbid the whole parish, and now maintains his former wife at the public expense.

The bitterest opposition encountered by the Morrill Tariff bill has come from the New York Evening Post, the representative of a large body of Republicans in New York, and second only to the Tribune in general influence. The Post has repeatedly charged that the Republicans of the House did not vote their honest convictions in passing this bill, but were influenced entirely by policy. From the course of the Post we may learn what would be the action of the Republicans on this question if they should become responsible for the legislation of Congress, and compelled to vote in accordance with their actual opinions. A late number of this paper says:

"It is said that the Committee on Finances in the Senate, to whom was referred the new Tariff bill, commonly called Morrill's bill have have at length concluded to report it with a recommendation that it be postponed to the next session. This is altogether the best thing that could be done with it. To ask the Senate to vote upon it understandingly, at this late day of the session, it is absurd as, to insist that a tryo in the languages shall learn to speak Greek in twenty-four hours. So complicated and confused is Morrill's bill, such a jumble of specific and *ad valorem* duties; laying both on the same commodities; such a mass of disgusted prohibitions, some of which must seriously affect our commerce, that no member of the Senate could vote for it with a clear conscience, on the short notice that its advocates have given. * * * * *

"This bill, to which the name of Morrill, to his shame, is attached, considered as a revenue bill, is the merest deception in the world. It is not meant as a revenue bill—it is simply a measure of favoritism to a few classes of manufactures, and nothing else.—Those who expect to make money by it are *trying to force it through Congress by talking* about our empty treasury. Another class perceive in it what seems to them a dexterous electioneering measure, and favor it for that reason, and with this class we have as little sympathy as with the protectionists."

Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.

The stated meeting of this society was held at Concert Hall on the 19th inst.

The display of flowers and plants was very attractive and creditable to the competitors.

This was the strawberry and cherry meeting. The display of strawberries was very fine, several choice varieties being exhibited in vanity. The most prominent dishes were the Boyden's Mammoth, a seedling claimed to have originated with Mr. Boyden, near Newark, N. J., which for size, color and quantity were not excelled. The committee, not however by any means infallible or clear sighted, could not distinguish them from the Victoria, to which they rewarded a premium.

The great Felton Seedling, which they decided last Strawberry season to be identical with Wilson's Albany, they commended as a distinct fruit by awarding it a special premium. The question respecting Asparagus (green or white?) was brought up by the Committee.

A special Committee was appointed to review the decision of the standing Committee on Vegetables, which awarded a premium for a bunch of white or blanched Asparagus in preference to green. The special Committee was not disposed to interfere with their award, supposing it would be indecorous to do so.

The Chair properly decided that it was the duty of the special committee to make a report; that it was in the province of the Society to revise decisions which it deemed unadvisable to accept. Accordingly the committee reported, verbally, that the report of the Standing Committee was reversed, whereby James Jones, gardener to Girard College, became entitled to the award for the best Green Asparagus. A basket of choice Raspberries were exhibited by Wm. Parry Cunnamisson, of N. J., very early; also a dish of Boyden's Mammoth and Lady Finger Strawberries.

The Chair was occupied by Caleb Cope, an old and tried friend of the Society.

A Douglas Noon at a Yancey Midnight.

A good mistake occurred at Baltimore during the session of the Democratic Convention at the Yancey balcony. There being loud calls of "Toombs," "Toombs," Mr. Noons, editor of the Cambria (Pa.) Mountaineer, who was near by, mistook the sound, and, wondering at his sudden and extensive popularity, thought he was called for—"Toombs," "Toombs," amid the clamor was "Noons," "Noons," to his ear. With feelings which can be imagined better than they can be described, he made his way to the front of the balcony, and thanking his fellow citizens for their wise impartiality, proceeded to make a strong Douglas speech. In vain did the Yancy men strive to interrupt him. In vain was he pulled by the coat-tail, nudged in the ribs, caught by the elbow. The people, equally in the dark as himself, cheered him, and more than overbalanced the attempts of the Yancey men to cry him down. He continued in an emphatic Douglas vein, and the whispered importunities of friend and foes around him to desist, telling him that he was in the wrong place, could not convince him. So he made his speech feeling that the people knew best.

"THE FOOLS ARE NOT ALL DEAD YET!"—Some sharp speculating Yankees out in Illinois are gathering up a lot of old fence rails, which they claim were split by "Abe Lincoln," and are selling them to the crack skulled Republicans for $10 a piece! Verily, the "fools are not all dead yet." As these old fence rails are about the only "principles" the Black Republicans exhibit in the present campaign, we presume they will be extensively "promulgated" amongst the faithful followers of Abraham the ugly.

But what evidence have the weak brethren who are buying up these rails that they were split by "Old Abe?" None whatever. We have no doubt but most of the rails that are being sold to the silly Republicans were either split by Mr. Hanks or somebody else besides Lincoln! Of all the humbugs started by that humbug party this is the most silly and contemptible!

A FORTUNATE RECOGNITION.—A few days ago, the Mayor of Pittsburg was advised that a young girl, a comparative stranger in the city, had been lured to a house of ill-fame, and, with a view of rescuing her from a life of shame and degradation, had her brought to the office. Believing her a fit subject for the House of Refuge, and not wishing that his officers should act in the matter themselves, he sent word to another party to come and converse with the girl, that he might, after hearing the story, make the information necessary for her committal. The person applied to come, but judge of his surprise in recognizing the erring fair one his wife's sister! The unfortunate girl was overwhelmed with surprise at the discovery, but it was, perhaps, a fortunate one for her, as she will now be returned to her mother.

News from Other Counties.

BLAIR COUNTY.—The Standard says:—Four prisoners, two white (Hamilton and Helfright) and two black, made their escape from durance vile on Sunday night or early on Monday morning last. The implements (a cold chisel, auger, and hammer,) with which they made their escape must have been furnished them by outside friends.—With the aid of the hammer and chisel they cut the heads off the rivets fastening the iron sheeting, which was forced back and a hole bored out of the plank lining with the auger. This accomplished, a hole large enough to admit of their egress was easily made through the brick wall, and a rope, made of their bedding, conducted them safely to the ground, since which they have not been seen or heard from—at least not by those who would like to know something of their whereabouts. * * * * * KICKED BY A HORSE.—A young lad, named Wertz, employed on the farm of Smith & Caldwell, adjoining town, was badly kicked by a horse last Thursday. Although pretty severely bruised, he was able to be about the next day, and is now as well as ever. * * * * * HAIL STORM.—The clerk of the weather treated us to a pretty good chunk of a hail storm last Friday afternoon. It was not heavy enough to do any damage, whilst the rain accompanying it had a most revivifying effect upon the vegetation generally.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—Mr. Henry Green, of Cherry township, informs the Democrat, that on Wednesday of last week, as his brother and a small boy were searching in the woods for some lost cattle, that about one hundred rods from the main road, on a by road, leading into a large swamp, they came upon the remains or skeleton of a horse. Near these remains were found a saddle, bridle and martingales, very much decayed. The saddle was secreted under a fallen tree. Near the skeleton was found a club, some two or three feet in length, and many who examined it say that traces of blood are distinctly visible upon it. No bones of the skeleton were fractured, however. Three of the horse's hoofs were found, two of which still retained their shoes. The manner in which the horse was shod, is pronounced by those who are familiar with such things, and have examined these, to indicate that the horse came from a distance, as no such mode of shoeing is practiced anywhere in this vicinity. The hoofs were also considerably worn, showing that the horse had traveled considerably. The saddle, bridle, martingales, and hoofs bearing the shoes, are now in the possession of Walter K. Green, who resides within a quarter of a mile of where the remains were found. There is a mystery in this matter that may never be fathomed.—The horse could never have staved there and died, as the disposition of the saddle shows. There may have been a murder perpetrated there and the victim sunk in the marsh near by, in which the weight of a man's body would sink from twenty-five to thirty feet; never to be recovered. It is a mysterious affair, at best.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.—It will be remembered, says the Argus, that Margaret Wigley, wife of Jeremiah Wigley, of Allegheny, and the mother of thirteen children, was convicted in the Criminal Court, on Wednesday last, of the offence of adultery. Her counsel, Mr. Snowdon, made a motion for a new trial, pending which the defendant was admitted to bail in good and sufficient surety to appear when required. On Saturday, Mr. Snowden stated to the Court that he had not seen or heard of his client since the day of her conviction, that her friends had missed her, and after instituting a rigid search, failed entirely in discovering her whereabouts. It being her duty to appear in Court, as required, and having failed to do so, he desired to withdraw his appearance as counsel on her behalf, and also the motion for a new trial. The request was granted, and Judge McClure ordered her recognizance to be forfeited, and an attachment to be issued for her arrest.

The house occupied by Mrs. Wigley, on *Overhill street, is precisely in the same condition* as when it was left by her on the last day of the trial and it has been supposed, inasmuch as during her trial, she averred that if convicted she would commit suicide, that she may have laid violent hands on herself. Be this as it may, an attachment has been issued, and if she can be found alive, and within the jurisdiction of the Court, she will be subjected to the punishment provided by law in such cases.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—We learn from the Union that a little girl, five years old, named Mary Pope, was at the depot with her father on Saturday evening when the 7 o'clock express, west, arrived, and thinking that he had got on the train, she attempted *to follow him and got on the platform of one* of the cars, when the train started. She kept hold for about a quarter of a mile, but on turning the curve above the Broad Top Basin, she was thrown off and so badly injured that her recovery is doubtful. Her father had gone into Thomas' saloon and was not on the train at all. * * * * * One day last week while some boys were bathing in the mill race above town, one of the number found a large quantity of jewelry, supposed to be the property of Colon, stolen from him some time ago. There is no doubt, but that it was concealed there by the thief, with the intention of removing it when an opportunity might present itself.—Happily, however, he has been foiled, and the owner put in possession of his property.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—DROWNED.—Edward Gomez, a Spaniard aged about 30 years, took a sail on last Sunday morning upon the river, with one of his children. About noon of that day, the boat in which they had been sailing was found ashore, with Gomez's hat in it. This circumstance and the continued absence of Gomez and child from home that whole day, excited alarm, and in the evening parties began to make search for the bodies of the man and child. On Monday morning the cannon was taken to the river and fired a number of times, hoping thereby to raise the bodies to the surface, but without success. And up to this time they have not been found. The affair seems a very mysterious one. Gomez was a tailor by trade and under the employ of S. M. Crans. He leaves a wife and one child residing in Williamsport.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—The Democrat says, we are enabled to say that the preliminaries are so far progressed as to warrant the opening of the Mifflin County Bank in a few weeks at farthest. We expect to be able shortly to lay before our readers an epitome of the report of the Appraisers, and that will enable them to understand the basis upon which it is established. These facilities it will be able, and we are glad to hear disposed, to afford the community, will give a new impetus to our business affairs. We have seen a fac simile of the five and ten dollar notes, and they are models of neatness and beauty. * * * * * A little girl in our neighborhood was taken dangerously ill night before last from eating candy which contained peach kernels instead of almonds.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY.—A man named Wm. Pontius, was arrested in Kittanning, last week, charged with having murdered his wife. The defendant is a resident of Wayne township, and it is alleged that, some weeks since, he took the life of his wife that he might marry a young girl in the house, of whom he had become enamored. The body of the deceased is said to have exhibited unmistakeable signs of violence after death.