

the South, to commit the Democratic organization to the scandalous doctrine, that, in defiance of the pledges of the Democratic party in 1850, and in disregard of the legislation of 1850 and 1854, the people of the Territories shall have no control over the question of slavery, but that slavery must be protected against the popular will, not merely by the courts, but by Congress, and, per consequence, by the army and the navy; and that, regarding the resolutions of the Convention which assembled at Harrisburg, on the 16th of March, as having accepted this monstrous heresy, we hereby repudiate the platform and candidates of that Convention.

Resolved, That long and consistently as we have advocated the rights of the South in the North, and solicited as we are to preserve amicable relations with the people of that portion of the Union, and to cooperate upon the declaration of a purpose to ignore and insult the popular voice in the Territories after all the obligations of the past; and that we appeal to our fellow countrymen, in that section of the Union, not to lend their countenance to a policy, the effect of which is to consolidate fanaticism here, and to place them inextricably in the wrong.

Resolved, That we are irreconcilably opposed to any and every attempt to disturb that adjustment, or to re-open the slave agitation—either by re-opening the African slave trade, or by the adoption of a slave code for the Territories by the action of Congress, when the people fail to do it for themselves, or in any other form whatsoever.

Resolved, That the welfare of the country imperatively demands a jealous resistance by the people of the corrupting influences of Federal power, whenever they are unwarrantably exercised; that we are keenly alive to the existence of the dangers which all the great statesmen of the Democratic party have predicted from the prostitution of the vast patronage of the General Government to the accomplishment of partisan purposes; that under the present National Administration, the worst fears of the patriot statesmen of the earliest days of the Republic, on this subject, have been realized; and that the events of the last two years have sadly illustrated the truth of the remark of James Buchanan in 1827, in his speech against the prostitution of Federal patronage to political ends by the Administration of John Q. Adams, that "the nature of man is the same under republics, and under monarchies. The history of the human race proves that liberty can never long be preserved without popular jealousy. It is the condition of its enjoyment. Our rulers must be narrowly watched."

Resolved, That we are alike opposed to Northern and Southern disunionists, regarding them as natural allies, and each appealing to the passions and prejudices of its own section against the peace and harmony of the Union, and demanding Congressional intervention for its own section alone, contrary to the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves.

Resolved, In the language of Stephen A. Douglas, "It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question, whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution; the people have the lawful means to introduce it or exclude it, as they please, for the reason that slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless it is supported by local police regulations. Those police regulations can only be established by local legislation; and if the people are opposed to slavery, they will elect representatives to that body who will, by unfriendly legislation, effectually prevent the introduction of it into their midst. If, on the contrary, they are for it, their legislation will favor its extension. Hence, no matter what the decision of the Supreme Court may be on that abstract question, still the right of the people to make a slave Territory or a free Territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska bill."

Resolved, That representing, as we believe, a large majority of the Democratic party of this State, do hereby most solemnly protest against the betrayal, abridgment, or mutilation of this great principle of the "majority ruling," applicable alike "to the Territories the same as to the States;" and we therefore reject, as an innovation and unsound, the resolution of the late Convention that abridges and limits the right of the people of a Territory to act in reference to the institution of slavery to the one particular time when they come "to organize their state governments;" that we continue to hold to the fullest application of the principle to the Territories, and cannot but express our alarm and astonishment at its threatened destruction, as disclosed by leading Southern Senators in the recent debate in the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the acquisition of Cuba, unless it can be obtained by such fair and honorable means as will be consistent with the dignity and fame of the Republic.

Resolved, That adhering to the theory of a frugal and economical administration of the General Government as taught by the fathers of the Democratic party, yet the necessary expenditures of that Government imperatively demand a revision of the present revenue laws; and that in such revision we are in favor of such a distinct recognition of our manufacturing, agricultural and mechanical interests as will rescue the Government from a resort to direct taxation and permanently protect the labor and industry of the country.

Resolved, That the administration of Wm. F. Packer, Governor of Pennsylvania, meets with our entire and cordial approval, characterized, as it has been, by an honest and careful guardianship of the interests of the people of our Commonwealth; and that we commend him, not only for his opposition to corrupt legislation, but, also, because he was amongst the first to endorse the great principle of popular sovereignty, which lies at the very heart of our free institutions, and because he has been most fearless in maintaining it; and that the attempt of the Federal administration to defame the private and public character of Gov. Packer meets with our most unqualified and indignant condemnation.

Resolved, That this Convention entertain the highest admiration for the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, the heroic Statesman and Senator of Illinois; that his great ability, his bold, manly and decided character, his steadfast adherence to the principle and pledges of the party, particularly in reference to the government of the Territories; all demand for him the thanks and continued confidence of the whole Democracy and of all true men.

Resolved, That we earnestly invoke the cooperation of Democrats of all the States of

the Union in the great organized movement inaugurated at the State capital of Pennsylvania this day.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment by the President of this Convention of a Democratic State Committee, to consist of fifty-six members; and that the question of nominating a Democratic State ticket, and the call of another Democratic State Convention at the earliest possible day, be referred to that Committee; and that a meeting of said Central Committee may be called by the chairman or any five members thereof.

Mr. Forney announced that the address had been signed by every man composing the committee, and that they had instructed him also to report a series of resolutions which were read by him; and during their reading he was loudly applauded by the large crowd assembled.

Col. Forney moved that the resolutions be adopted.

Mr. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, remarked that he believed this Convention was assembled here for the purpose of endorsing the course of Governor Packer; but he now found that they had assailed the ticket nominated by the other Convention, to which ticket he had pledged his support.

[Cries of question! question! question!] The President then put the question to the Convention, "shall the address and resolutions be adopted?" and they were adopted with tremendous and deafening applause, only one "no" being heard, and that was given by Mr. Kerr.

After the resolutions had been adopted, Mr. Knox remarked that he heartily concurred in the address and resolutions just adopted; and particularly did he endorse the resolution repudiating the ticket nominated by the Convention held here on the 16th of March last. (Applause.) The candidates were nominated by that Convention, and having accepted the nomination, it would therefore be necessary for them to look to that Convention for their support; a vote given for that ticket now would be an endorsement of the administration of James Buchanan, and consequently they would have to expect their support from that quarter.

Mr. Knox continued for some time in explanation of the course pursued by the Governor in regard to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. His explanation was most full and explicit, gave general satisfaction, and was loudly applauded.

Mr. Campbell, of Huntingdon, also made an able speech in support of the address and resolutions, and repudiating the platform and ticket adopted by the late Convention.

Mr. Reddick, of Fayette county next addressed the Convention in an able manner; and before closing, he moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Governor, to ask him to add, "to the Convention."

Mr. Knox stated that the Governor was unwilling, and hoped the gentlemen who made the motion would withdraw it; but the mover refused to do so; the resolution was then unanimously adopted; and Messrs. Reddick, of Fayette, Hunter, of Allegheny, and Williams, of Philadelphia, were appointed the committee.

Mr. Cantwell, of Armstrong, was next called upon. He also responded and remarked that he also heartily concurred in the address and resolutions adopted by the Convention. He further remarked that he had once voted for the nominee for Surveyor General on the "bogus" State ticket, (Mr. Rowe,) but that he had never voted for the nominee for Auditor General (Mr. Wright), and he declared by his God that he never would vote for him as long as he remained on the platform adopted by that Convention.

He was also particularly severe upon Senator Bigler, and said that he would not say that he had disgraced his position, but he would say that he had betrayed the people of Pennsylvania. He had once greeted Bigler, in 1856, at Blairsville, as the leader of the Democratic party; but he would not now be engaged to beat the base drum, playing the "rogue's march" after him. Mr. C. continued in this strain for some time, and closed amidst deafening applause.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. Reddick, from the committee appointed to wait on his Excellency Governor Packer, reported that they had waited upon the Governor, who had desired them to express to the Convention his regret in not being physically able to accept the invitation.

Dr. Nelinger was next called out, and responded in an able and eloquent manner. He was constantly applauded during the delivery of his remarks.

Mr. Lloyd remarked that several eastern men had already spoken. He desired that some gentleman from the west, should next address the Convention.

Mr. Wingert, of Allegheny, was next called out, and entertained the Convention for some time with well timed remarks, and fully endorsing the address and resolutions adopted. He remarked that Pennsylvania had had but one President, and he was a dastard. Mr. Northrup was the next speaker. He also fully endorsed the address and resolutions.

On motion the Convention adjourned sine die.

The Garden—No. 2.

[For the Globe.] The work in the garden now begins in earnest. The following are some of the seeds which may be put in the ground as soon as it can be worked. Beets, sow early kind as soon as the ground can be worked. Cabbage, may still be sowed for late crop. Carrots, sow early kinds late April. Cauliflower, sow and cultivate like cabbage. Celery, for early, some may now be sowed. Cress, or Pepper Grass for early, sow on a slight hot bed. Siberian Vale, sow for early Spring Greens. Kohlrabi, sow like cabbage to be planted out. Lettuce, for early, sow as soon as the ground is in working order. Onions, sow the seed early, in drills ten inches apart, and if thinned to three inches in the drills they will grow large enough for table use the first season. Plant out small sets. Parsley, sow early, if the seed are soaked a few hours in warm water they will vegetate more freely. Parsnips, sow as soon as the ground opens in the spring, in drills 1 inch deep, and 12 inches apart. When two or three inches high, thin out to 6 inches in the rows. Sow in deep soil and hoe often. Peas, plant early kinds as soon as the ground can be worked in light, dry soil not very rich. Radish, for early, sow some as soon as the ground can be worked. Salsify, or vegetable Oyster, sow early, in

drills 10 inches apart, and thin out to 6 inches in the rows.

Spinach, sow in rich soil in drills 10 inches, and thin out if too thick.

Tomatoes may be sown, but they will not vegetate until the weather becomes sufficiently warm.

Turnips, for early, sow Red top Strap Leaf, or Early Dutch, as soon as the ground can be worked.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Biennial flower roots should now be transplanted if not growing where they are intended to remain, such as, Digitalis, Foxglove, Campamilla, Canterbury bell and others of this class. Lunaria, Satur flower &c.

Perennials should now be divided and transplanted, such as Phlox of the various kinds. New England Asters, golden rod, pinks, daisies, sweet williams, columbines, chrysanthemums, cowslips &c.

Dahlia, Gladioli and other spring bulbs and tubers should now be placed in boxes for starting.

Hardy annuals such as petunias, rocket larkspur scabious, lavender, portulaca, exochortia marygold, mignonette &c., may now be sown.

Directions for cultivating flowers, vegetables, vines and fruit trees may be purchased in the form of a handsomely bound book entitled the "Gardener's Manual" for the small sum of fifty cents. Every one engaged in gardening would find it a valuable acquisition. For sale at Lewis's cheap Book Store.

Why do not all gather around their homes, the beautiful and useful things which persons unacquainted with the mysteries of horticulture would scarcely think possible? Those who turn their attention to it have flowers and fruits of their own culture the whole year round. And why do not keep up that beautiful communion with nature which tends so essentially to their happiness and comfort?

In company with a couple of ladies, I started out a few days ago, on a floral excursion for the purpose of gathering plants and roots of the beautiful wild flowers which are so numerous in our woods and fields. A ride of a few miles took us across the Warrior ridge and soon landed us at the door of a farm house. As soon as we entered the gate of the barn which entirely surrounds the house, our eyes were greeted with the sight of trees and shrubs and vines and flowers, all tastefully trimmed, beautifully arranged, and many of the flowers showing a profusion of bloom even at this early season of the year.

Inside of the house the windows were embellished with roses in bloom, the cheerful daisies and the graceful jessiecia. But these were not all the attractions of the place. The quiet, though hearty welcome with which we were greeted made us feel at once at home. The two young ladies who preside over this establishment, their brothers and the kind old gentleman their father, know well how to impart that cheerfulness and pleasure to their home which makes it attractive. Flowers and shrubs and trees and birds and fruit without, and flowers and music and good cheer within, will make such an impression on the heart of the members of that family, that in whatever position of the globe their lot may be cast in after life, this one picture can never be effaced from their minds—the picture of their home, their childhood's home.

M.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 20, 1859.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONTRACTS, SALES, AFFIDAVITS, DEEDS, MORTGAGES, SCHOOL ORDERS, JUDGMENT NOTES, NATURALIZATION P'KS, JUDGMENT BONDS, FEE BILLS, NOTES, with a waiver of the \$200 Law. ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers. MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel. COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray. SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment. COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes. Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE. BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good paper.

New Advertisements.

Greenies, Confectionaries, &c., by G. A. Miller. Spring and Summer Clothing, by M. Gutman & Co. Notice to the patrons of the Mooresville Male and Female Institute, by H. A. Thompson.

The Legislature adjourned sine die on Thursday last.

John Rhodes, an old and wealthy citizen of Harrisburg, died on the 12th inst.—He was 84 years of age. He was for many years a manager at an iron works in this county.

The Huntingdon Bank failed to get through the Senate. Our moneyed men may have better luck next time. Any extra change can be deposited with us, and drawn when King James is made President the second time.

What does it mean? Since Geo. W. Bowman has become the organ grinder for President Buchanan, the motto, "the Union must and shall be preserved," has been stricken down from the head of the organ.

The Sickles trial was commenced two weeks ago. Able council on both sides have been doing their best to confuse the jury.—The trial may be got through with this week—and the verdict of the jury will be—"Not guilty."

It is amusing to see how honest the Buchanan press pretend to be since the adjournment of the Office-holders Convention. Previous to that time, they had nothing to say about the loss they say has been sustained to the State through the mismanagement of Governor Packer. If this class of presses would be considered honest, they might find a few figures Mr. Buchanan may know something about, which would open the eyes of the people. Millions have been squandered in every State in the Union in the effort to crush out the true Democracy. Give us the figures.

The Democratic State Convention.

In our last issue, we stated that we would attend the Democratic State Convention on the 13th, as a looker-on, and approve or disapprove of its proceedings, as we might think most consistent, with an honest purpose of sustaining true Democratic principles and the honor of our party. From the first moment of the organization of the Convention to its final adjournment, we were in attendance, and we know we speak the truth, when we say a more able, honest, enthusiastic, harmonious and thoroughly Democratic Convention never assembled in the State. Hundreds of true, tried and determined Democrats were there. The proceedings, a part of which we give to our readers to-day, will be read with interest. The Address will be published in our next—it is some columns in length, but should be, and will be, read by every man who takes the least interest in the political affairs of this great Union. The speech of Attorney General Knox will also be published—it is a triumphant vindication of Gov. Packer from the false charges made by the tools of President Buchanan.

Democrats of Huntingdon county, we know that many of you feel inclined to sustain the action of the first Convention—not because you approve the proscriptive and disorganizing spirit of that body, but because it was the "regular" Convention. We must be frank in giving you to understand that we cannot defend a wrong, no matter how high the powers committing it. And as President Buchanan has commanded, through his office holders and those under their control, that the great Democratic masses fall down and worship his political errors, we, as an independent Democrat, cannot do otherwise than defend the position taken by the honest masses of our party, and denounce the tyranny of the President and his servile sycophants, whose Democracy has ever been the almighty dollar.

We have taken our position, and have determined to adhere to it, and defend it, no matter what may be the pecuniary loss we may sustain by doing so. If we fail to convince all our patrons of the great wrong the President and his office-holding adherents have inflicted upon the once indomitable Democratic party, it shall not be through fear of the threats of the unprincipled politicians who would rather serve man than be a consistent Democrat. We shall not ask for quarters at the hands of men who can justify the political treachery and tyranny of Mr. Buchanan—and we shall look for none.

The Washington Union has again changed hands, and the name dropped to give place to that of "The Constitution." If the owners of the paper would name it "The Lecompton Constitution," the people would have at first sight the true character of the concern. Geo. W. Bowman, former editor of the Bedford Gazette, but now superintendent of the public printing at Washington, the gentleman, who, last fall instructed the readers of the Gazette to defeat Porter for Supreme Judge, if he failed to endorse fully the Lecompton platform, has been placed in the editorial chair to give the "Constitution" political character. This is bringing very small potatoes to market, as Bowman has never been rated higher than a very common country editor. Just think of it—Bowman, editor of the President's organ!

DEVIL SNIDE RUPLY.—This gentleman, a fair representative of the unterrified Buchanan wing of the Cumberland Democracy was an out-side delegate to the late mass Convention, at Harrisburg. We like a bold man even if he should be on the wrong side, as we believe Snide to be. Snide "pitched in" in his own way, and made the fur fly. He attacked lawyers, judges, generals, common men, and even printers, and always came off triumphantly and full of glory, at least so he thought, and we will not dispute the question with him. As Snide closed the fight with us by subscribing to the Globe, and paying one year in advance, we wish him success, should he apply for the best office in old Cumberland the President may have to give to a faithful follower.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

Letter from Nebraska Territory.

COLUMBUS, April 2, 1859.

DEAR GLOBE:—On opening my mail this morning, I found a copy of your valuable paper, which caused my thoughts to revert, even in this busy time, to the place of my boyhood, and as I see that one after another of my old associates are abandoning their lives of "single blessedness," how natural it is for me to exclaim— "Oh! softude where are the charms, That sages have seen in thy face," but never mind, my muse is out of tune to-night, and you know in these days, poetry and love are inseparable. Some time ago, I paid a visit to Genoa, a Mormon town about twenty miles west of this place; it is the outfitting point for the Saint, when bound for Salt Lake. The inhabitants number, at present, two hundred, but this number is at times greatly increased. There a great many of the uninitiated are made acquainted with the Mormon faith, which consists in hard labor for the poor, and tithing for the rich.—Tithing, in the Mormon tongue, signifies a paying over to the church, a part or the whole of what a person may have, at the option of the Elders. For sometime past, there has been considerable dissatisfaction manifested by the laity. They charge their leaders with extortion, drunkenness and divers other weaknesses, that are peculiar to Mormonism.

One of the postate brethren told me that there are only a few of the faithful in Genoa, who have arrived at that degree of perfection to entitle them to more than one helpmeet.—From what I could learn, a certain ordeal must be past through, or stipend paid, before this luxury can be enjoyed. This may be right enough, however, when we recollect that plurality in wives is the crowning point—the achme of perfection in the Mormon faith. "If," said a Mormon friend to me the other day, "you want to see poverty and misery in their brightest colors, come up to Genoa." The statement proved true. About nine-tenths of the inhabitants live in sod houses, without floors, chimneys or windows. They are poorly supplied with food and clothing, corn being about their only subsistence during the past winter. Fortunately for these deluded beings, they are about to be dispersed, in consequence of being on the Pawnee reserve. Some of them have already gone to other parts of the Valley. About two weeks ago, I had the pleasure of a trip to Shell Creek. After riding across the rolling prairie about ten miles, I came in full view of the course of this beautiful stream, as marked out by the heavy groves of timber all along its banks. No portion of Nebraska presents more inducements to the farmer, than does this beautiful little valley. Its soil is of unsurpassed richness, with a plentiful supply of timber. Squatters are fast pouring in, and in a few years, every acre will be under cultivation. Game, such as deer and elk, is quite abundant. While riding leisurely along, I came in contact with an animal that is here called a lynx. They measure, when full grown, from four to six feet in length, and from two feet, to two feet and a half high, and quick and cat-like in their movements, and dangerous to encounter.

The gold fever rages with unabated fury, train after train passes through here by the mines. They cross the Loupe Fork here by ferry, and ford the Platte at Fort Kearney.—Last Sabbath, a train stopped here. While walking through their camp, I saw on a placard, that very important command—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."—Then came the question, "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" In a tent near by, I heard some one preaching, I paused a while and found the great question above referred to, to be the subject of his discourse. This speaks well for the Cherry Creek miners. As a general thing, I believe this to be the character of the emigration thus far.

W. N. Byers, of Omaha City, passed through here about two weeks ago, for the gold regions. He had with him a press, types, paper, &c. He intends publishing a paper, to be called "The Rocky Mountain News." Reports from the mines continue favorable. From the most reliable men, I learn that from three to eight dollars per day is a fair average at present, with a better prospect, however, in the Spring. Some of our Western papers publish exaggerated accounts, but the most credulous need not be deceived, if they give the matter a fair investigation, as there is plenty of reliable information circulated through the country.

Notwithstanding the large emigration to the mines, there are still some in whose eyes Platte Valley finds favor, and thus it will be, until, in a few years, this garden spot of Nebraska will be more densely populated than the valley of the Susquehanna. Let farmers and mechanics, young men especially, come here and work with the same energy, and use the same economy that they do in the eastern and middle States, and their fortunes will be made in a few years. Two years ago, this portion of the country was first settled. Now we furnish Fort Kearney with most of her supplies, such as corn, potatoes, beans, &c.

The Tariff—Specific Duties.

At the commencement of the last session of Congress a modification of the tariff favorable to Pennsylvania interest seemed to be certain. Mr. Buchanan recommended a change from ad valorem to specific duties. The Buchanan press of Pennsylvania generally supported it. Senator Bigler lent the measure the aid of his powerful abilities. Great efforts seemed to be made to carry it. But it failed. We say great efforts seemed to be made— but who that is in the slightest degree acquainted with the hypocrisy of the men who seemed to make the effort, can believe that they were really made? It would be throwing great discredit upon Buchanan and Bigler, to suppose such a thing. Why of what value to Pennsylvania would be her two "distinguished sons"—the one in the Presidential chair and the other in the U. S. Senate, and both illustrious as Statesmen and tacticians—if their united influence was not sufficient to carry through Congress a simple change in the tariff from ad valorem to specific duties? It would be an insult to them, and a discredit to their constituents, to believe that they tried to carry it—and we will not insult the one or discredit the other by believing any such absurdity. The plain truth is they did not want to change the tariff at all. They were obliged to pretend to favor it, in order to hoodwink their northern friends, and a bare pretence was about all they made.

Would Jackson, or any other spirited President, have retained a Secretary of the Treasury who openly and actively opposed a measure of so much consequence recommended by him? What was Wm. J. Duane's fate? Prompt removal. And yet Buchanan retained Cobb—and Cobb's hostility to the measure defeated it. The Cabinet was not a unit—and Buchanan, on that question, did not desire to make it one. Cobb is a Southern man—the South did not favor a change—and our Northern President who wants a re-nomination in 1860 from

the Charleston Convention, would not offend the South, by a removal of his Southern Secretary.

He preferred a chance for re-election in 1860 to "Specific Duties;" and Bigler would sell the State at any time, and half his soul in—if he had a soul large enough to be halved—for a seat in the new Cabinet.

It is in this way we account for the failure of Congress to modify the tariff. The North has been sold, Buchanan and Bigler have been principal and agents in the transaction.

In any case affecting the interest of the South—the Lecompton question, for instance, or any other negro question—is there a solitary inhabitant of the country silly enough to believe that a rebellious Northern member of the Cabinet would have been retained?

It is very evident to us, and we think it will be to every one who will look at it through clear glasses, that "adequate incidental protection," (we believe we quote right) to the interest of Pennsylvania will never be secured through the efforts of "Pennsylvania's favorite Son," or those of her "Illustrious Senator," while they have axe in hand to "bring to an edge" on the Southern grindstone.

We of Pennsylvania have been humbugged by humbugs for many years. We shall be wiser probably, by and by—and "bought experience" is said to be lasting and profitable.

Let this reflection be our present consolation.—Harrisburg Democratic State Sentinel.

Important Public Bills.

The Legislature passed important supplements to the Exemption Law and to the License Law of the State, which have been approved by the Governor. They are as follows: AN ACT relating to the granting of licenses to hotel, inn or tavern keepers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the several courts of quarter sessions of this Commonwealth to hear petitions, in addition to that of the applicant, in favor of, and remonstrances against the application of any person applying to either of them for a license to keep a hotel, inn or tavern, and thereupon refuse the same, whenever, in the opinion of said court, such inn, hotel or tavern is not necessary for the accommodation of the public and entertainment of strangers and travelers; and so much of the sixth section of the Act of Assembly, relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors, passed the twentieth day of April, 1858, as is inconsistent herewith, is hereby repealed: Provided, That the several courts of quarter sessions empowered to grant licenses shall have and exercise such discretion, and no other, in regard to the necessity of inns or taverns, as is given to said courts by the act relative to inns and taverns, approved 11th March, 1834: Provided further, That nothing in this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia.

AN ACT relative to the exemption of three hundred dollars, and to the widows and children of decedents.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the widow or children of any decedent entitled to retain three hundred dollars out of such decedent's estate by the law of this Commonwealth, and every person entitled to the exemption provided for in the act, entitled "An Act to exempt property to the value of three hundred dollars from levy and sale on execution or distress for rent," approved the ninth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine," may elect to retain the same, or any part thereof, out of any bank notes, money, stocks, judgments, or other indebtedness to such person; and that in all cases hereafter where property shall be set apart for the widow and children of any decedent, the same shall be appraised and set apart to said widow and children by the appraisers of the other personal estate of said decedent.

Gov. Packer and the Administration.

[From the Erie Dispatch.]

It is enough to make one's blood boil, to see how studiously the administration commended, and how willingly office-seekers and office-holders done the job and packed the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg, a few weeks since, with the sole view of sustaining Buchanan and his policy at the expense of Governor Packer and his administration. The candid man who can view Gov. Packer's course, must say that his administration is one of the most noble, manly and impartial that has been held since the formation of our government, and it is calculated to do more good, be of more service and fraught with greater results to the benefit of our commonwealth, than that of any of his predecessors. He has his own opinions and dare speak them. He has not acknowledged himself subservient to the whims of a superannuated, cracked-brained and childish President who seeks to rule or ruin his party.—He carries out the time honored principles of Democracy and wishes his acts to prove beneficial to those whom he governs. Yet the administration of so good a Governor as Packer has not suited the powers that be, and now the people whom it suits, must sustain him in his noble course.

The last number of the Bedford Gazette, says:—

"On Tuesday our town was honored with a visit from Gen. James Burns, sr., one of the surviving soldiers of the American Revolution. This venerable man is now upwards of one hundred years and six months of age, and is still vigorous and healthy. He was at the battle of Brandywine and at Valley Forge, and subsequently was engaged in the protection of the frontier. Though a mere youth when in the army of the Revolution, he was cast for Washington, and ever since the organization of the Democratic party, he has been a steady adherent to its men and measures."

WHIPPING FOR STEALING.—A man named Edw. Nyers, was tried at the Circuit Court in Covington, Ky., on Saturday, upon a charge of larceny, and the jury finding him guilty, he was ordered to receive thirty lashes on the bare back, which sentence was executed in the jail by the sheriff.

See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.