

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention to appoint Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, Presidential Electors, and to nominate a candidate for Canal Commissioner, assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 4th inst., when on motion, Hon. Wm. S. Ross, of Luzerne, was appointed chairman for the purpose of temporary organization. Geo. R. McFarlane, and others were appointed Secretaries.

The list of Delegates were then called over, and the Convention proceeded to hear the contestants from the 14th and 20th Districts.

On motion the chair appointed a committee of one from each Senatorial district to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention was called to order by the Chairman.

The Convention proceeded to the consideration of the contested seats in the Lycoming, Clinton and Sullivan districts.

The credentials of Mr. Dietrich, certifying to his appointment by the conferees of Lycoming and Sullivan counties were read.

It was moved that A. J. Dietrich be admitted to his seat.

To amend by admitting John Neff. To amend the amendment by inserting "to admit the delegate whose credentials are signed by the conferees from Lycoming and Sullivan."

Mr. Dietrich was then heard. Mr. Neff was then heard. And after further discussion the yeas and nays were called and resulted, yeas 92, nays 34.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

The Convention then proceeded to the consideration of the claims of the contestants from Columbia and Montour counties.

The proceedings of the conference were read on the part of Mr. Sproule, the contestant from Montour.

Mr. M'Keen, the contestant from Columbia county; presented his credentials.

Mr. Spool addressed the Convention, when it was moved that both delegates take their seat. To amend the amendment that both delegates be rejected.

The motion was withdrawn when it was again moved that Mr. M'Keen's credentials be rejected, and that both be rejected; amendment to the amendment that the delegate whose credentials are signed by the conferees from Columbia county be admitted, which was agreed to, and the resolution as amended adopted.

The Committee to report officers for the permanent organization of the Convention reported the following:

FOR PRESIDENT.—The Hon. WILLIAM HOPKINS, of Washington county. For Vice Presidents.—D. W. WAGNER, of Northampton; ARNOLD PLUMER, of Venango.

DISTRICT VICE PRESIDENTS. 1st. Miles Sweeney of Philadelphia co. 2d. G. W. Boman, Philadelphia city. 3rd. Michael Arnold, Philadelphia co. 4th. John S. Nichols, do do. 5th. George W. Jacoby, Montgomery. 6th. Wm. Fry, Lehigh. 7th. Major M'Veagh, Chester. 8th. James Patterson, Lancaster. 9th. John S. Schroeder, Berks. 10th. H. B. Beardsley, Wayne. 11th. James W. Rhoads, Luzerne. 12th. John F. Means, Bradford. 13th. John V. Barber, Union. 14th. C. M. Hall, Schuylkill. 15th. Adam Ebaugh, York. 16th. Joel B. Danner, Adams. 17th. David Bates, Mifflin. 18th. Maxwell M'Caslin, Greene. 19th. Hon. Philip Noon, Cambria. 20th. David Boice, Beaver. 21st. Col. H. M'ulloch, Allegheny. 22d. Andrew Buchanan, Lawrence. 23d. R. Laughlin, Clarion. 24th. Abner Kelley, Indiana.

SECRETARIES. Smith Skinner, of Philadelphia county, William H. Welsh, York. William H. Miller, Perry. George Merriman, Crawford. R. R. Rody, Somerset. Perry Baker, Allegheny. S. S. Winchester, Wyoming. George Moore, Philadelphia county. George R. M'Farlane, Blair. Thomas Craig, Jr., Carbon. Alex. M'Kinney, Westmoreland.

The President, Hon. H. Hopkins, on taking his seat, addressed the Convention in an eloquent manner.

Mr. Hirst of Philadelphia offered the following resolution: WHEREAS, The Democratic party of Pennsylvania have caused this Convention to be convened, and have imposed upon it the duty, among other things, of selecting delegates to represent the Democracy of the State in the National Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore, on the first Monday of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and also of nominating electors to be voted for at the next ensuing Presidential election.

Therefore, for the purpose of carrying into effect the object thus specified, and of fully and fairly ascertaining who is the choice of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the chief magistracy of the Union, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Convention do now proceed to vote, viva voce, for a candidate to be recommended by Pennsylvania to the National Convention as the choice of the State for the Presidential chair; and that the candidate who shall receive a majority of all the votes in Convention shall be declared to be the candidate of the Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The resolution was adopted. The roll was called, when Messrs. Arnold, Baker, Barclay, Bates, Badger, Barber, Barr, Barrett, Beriolett,

J. Beck, J. B. Beck, Beardsley, Black, Bowman, Buchanan, Bunn, Calahan, Cloutier, Coulter, Conroy, Coyle, Craig, Danforth, Deltrich, Donnelly, Ebaugh, Eyer, Fagan, Gamble, Gillfillan, Graham, Gillis, Hamilton, Hersheimer, Hirst, Hopkins, Hugus, Ilyer, Samuel Jackson, James, Jacoby, Kelly, Kingsley, Laughlin, Abram, Lambertson, W. H. Lambertson, Lippencott, Lightner, Lilly, Lynch, Marshall, Means, Marchand, Magraw, Merriman, Missimer, George Moore, John Moore, Murphy, Murray, M'Arthur, M'Caslin, M'Callough, M'Grath, M'Kinney, M'Kibben, M'Keo M'Keen, M'Veagh, Niven, Noble, Nott, Noon, Patterson, Phillips, Plitt, Plumer, Rankin, Reynolds, Rhoads, Ringwalt, Roddy, Ross, Samson, Selzer, Stambaugh, Stewart, Steckle, Skinner, Sweeney, Vodge, Wagner, Watson, Welsh, Weiler, Winchester, Yost—77 voted for James Buchanan.

Messrs. Achenbach, Armstrong Billmyer, Boies, Clymer, Dougherty, Duncan, Fry, Griffith, T. M. Hill, Hager, C. M. Hall, Hook, Horn, Hunter, Leach, Miller, M'Alister, M'Faul, M'Farlane, Nicholas, Nill, Packer, Palmer, Reilly, Saegers, Scott, Schroeder, Seagriff, Siles, Weaver—31 voted for Lewis Cass.

Messrs. Mercer, M'Keen—2 voted for R. J. Walker.

Messrs. Smith Jackson, Stallman—2 voted from Samuel Houston.

One absent, Mr. Roddy, of Somerset.

On the motion that the Convention be declared unanimous for Mr. Buchanan the yeas and nays were called for and resulted as follows:—Yeas 103. Nays 30.

Mr. Hirst presented the following resolution: Resolved, That the candidate of Pennsylvania having been declared in the manner prescribed by the foregoing resolution, the President of this Convention do now appoint a Committee of 24; one from each Congressional district; with instructions to report to this Convention, subject to its approbation, the names of Delegates to represent the Democracy of the State in the National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the first Monday of June next, and for the purpose of advocating with earnest sincerity and zeal before the delegated power of her sister States, the claims of the "Old Keystone Commonwealth."

The said committee shall report the names of 54 Delegates to represent Pennsylvania and cast her 27 votes in that Convention; that is 4 Senatorial delegates, 2 delegates from the State at large, and 48 Representative delegates; and further that no person shall be reported by the Committee or chosen as such delegate who is not known to be the friend of the nominee of this Convention, and who feels no other preference, and further, that the said Committee be instructed to report, subject to the approbation of this Convention; the names of 27 persons for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported by the Democratic Party at the next Election.

Mr. Scott of Huntingdon, moved to amend as follows:

Resolved, That the delegates from the several Congressional districts be requested to report to this Convention the name of one person from each district as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and the names of persons to be placed upon the Electoral Ticket.

The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Scott of Huntingdon, Nill of Franklin, Reilly, of Franklin, Clymer of Berks, and Hirst of Philadelphia; on whose motion the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. Roddy asked leave to record his vote for the nominee of the convention and leave being granted.

Mr. Roddy voted for James Buchanan and the record was altered.

The consideration of the amendment offered by Mr. Scott was resumed and discussed by Messrs. M'Alister of Dauphin, M'Graw of Allegheny, Leech of Mercer, M'Farlane of Blair, Lambertson of Venango, Barclay of Jefferson, who moved to amend the amendment as follows:

"That the Delegates from each Congressional district report two delegates to the national Convention, subject to the decision of the Convention.

The discussion was continued by Sansom, of Fulton, M'Kinney of Westmoreland. Messrs. Nill and M'Alister called for the yeas and nays, which resulted yeas 32, nays 95.

Mr. Reilly moved to postpone the further consideration of the question for the present, which was lost.

Yeas and nays called by Messrs. M'Alister and Nill, which were as follows: Yeas 40—nays 92.

Messrs. Riley and Scott called the yeas and nays on the original resolution—yeas 91, nays 41.

Mr. Scott read a protest against the action of the Convention, signed by 34 members, which they asked to have recorded on the journal of the Convention.

Mr. Hirst moved that the protest be referred to a committee of five persons, and it was agreed to. The Chair appointed Messrs. Hirst, Magraw, Lambertson, of Venango, Yost and Barrett.

The Chair announced the Committee to report the names of persons to serve as Delegates and an Electoral Ticket.

Mr. Stites, of Lehigh, offered a paper, nominating delegates and Electors for the 6th Congressional district, which was subsequently withdrawn.

A similar paper was offered by Mr. Riley, of Franklin, and on motion both papers were referred to the committee on delegates and electors.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Hugus, of Somerset, considered and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President of this

Convention do appoint a committee of five to prepare resolutions for the consideration of this Convention.

COMMITTEES.—Messrs. Hugus, Stankovich, Seagriff, Steckle, Hershimer, M'Kibben, Sansom.

The Convention then adjourned until quarter past 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY. HARRISBURG, March 6, 1852. The Convention met at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

Mr. Hirst, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported the names of 54 delegates to represent the State in the National Democratic Convention to meet at Baltimore. Also, the names of twenty-seven gentlemen as electors.

DELEGATES TO BALTIMORE. SENATORIAL. James Campbell, Philadelphia. Samuel W. Black, Pittsburg. David R. Porter, Harrisburg. J. Porter Brawley, Mendville.

FROM THE STATE AT LARGE. A. H. Reader, Northampton. Luther Kidder, Luzerne.

Con. Dist. 1. Robert Tyler, Robert T. Carter. 2. Jas. C. Van Dyke, Cham. M'Kibben. 3. Sam'l D. Patterson, Jno. G. Brenner. 4. Peter Rambo, Henry Leech. 5. John B. Sterigere, Jacob S. Yost. 6. Chas. W. Cooper, James W. Wilson. 7. John A. Morrison, P. Frazer Smith. 8. James L. Reynolds, Wm. Mathiot. 9. Chas. Kessler, William M. Heister. 10. J. L. Ringwalt, John F. Lord. 11. H. B. Wright, S. S. Winchester. 12. John Blanding, C. L. Ward. 13. A. D. Wilson, William L. Dewat. 14. John Weidman, Isaac G. M'Kinley. 15. Henry Welsh, James Gerry. 16. George W. Brewer, John Stuart. 17. S. E. Hench, A. S. Wilson. 18. R. P. Plenniken, Isaac Hugus. 19. John Mann, J. M. Burrell. 20. Thos Cunningham, R. Donaldson. 21. David Lynch, Mathew J. Stewart. 22. Arnold Plumer, Jas E. M'Farlane. 23. James L. Gillis, J. Y. James. 24. Alfred Gilmore, J. Forney.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. George W. Woodward, Luzerne. Gen. M'Casless Allegheny. Gen. Robert Patterson, Philadelphia.

Con. Dist. 1. Peter Logan, Philadelphia city. 2. George Martin, City and County. 3. John Hill, do do. 4. F. W. Bucksins, do do. 5. R. M'Kay, Delaware. 6. A. Apple, Berks. 7. Nimrod Strickland, Chester. 8. Abumham Peters, Lancaster. 9. David Fisher, Berks. 10. R. D. James, Northampton. 11. John M'Keen, Columbia. 12. P. Daman, Tioga. 13. Henry C. Eyer, Union. 14. John Clayton, Schuylkill. 15. Isaac Robinson, Adams. 16. Henry Fetter, Perry. 17. James Burnside, Centre. 18. Maxwell M'Caslin, Greene. 19. Joseph M'Donald, Cambria. 20. William S. Calahan, Washington. 21. Andrew Burke, Allegheny. 22. William Dunn, Mercer. 23. John S. M'Callmont, Clarion. 24. George R. Barrett, Clearfield.

The report made by Mr. Hirst was adopted by a vote of 97 yeas to 3 nays—the protestants refusing to vote.

Mr. Hugus from the Committee of resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve and endorse the great Democratic political principles embodied in the resolutions adopted by the last National Democratic Convention, held at Baltimore in 1844 and 1848, and believe their strict observance to be not only conducive to the prosperity, but essential to the preservation of the Union.

Resolved, That the Democratic party, in view of the present critical condition of the country, we should now, more than ever, resort to the principles of its glorious founders, as furnishing the safest and surest guides and landmarks; and that among those of primary importance in the existing position of public affairs, we may enumerate: a strict construction of the powers granted by the several States to the Federal Government under the Constitution of the United States, and a denial to Congress of all doubtful power; a sacred regard for the rights reserved to the States respectively, and to the people; an absolute non-interference by the several States and their citizens with the domestic institutions of each other; and a rigid economy and strict accountability in the expenditure of the public money drawn from the pockets of the people by taxation, confining the appropriations made by Congress to national objects plainly authorized by the Constitution.

Resolved, That the corner stones of the Democratic party were securely and deeply laid during "the reign of terror," by the immortal patriots and statesmen, Jefferson and Madison, in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, and in Mr. Madison's report; and that whenever the government departed from the spirit of these resolutions and this report, dangerous dissensions and injurious consequences to the country were the result.

Resolved, That the Democratic party is the true Union party of the whole country, and we recognize no other. We rejoice to witness that the Democrats in other States, who disapproved the compromise measures of the last Congress, have, for the sake of the Union, resolved to acquiesce in them as a final settlement of the vexed and dangerous questions arising out of domestic slavery; and the Democratic party throughout all the States, are now returning into solid phalanx upon the principle that these measures must and shall be maintained and executed, and with the firm determination that the party shall

be restored to its former ascendancy and power in the administration of the Federal Government.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania will maintain with fidelity and energy the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law; and that we pledge ourselves to exert our best efforts to secure the speedy repeal of such portions of the "State obstruction law" as deny the use of our jails for the detention of fugitives from labor while awaiting their trial, or in any other manner interfere with the constitutional rights of citizens of our sister States, in reclaiming their property.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the old Keystone Commonwealth having deferred their claims to a Presidential candidate to the appeal of her sister States for more than half a century, do now, by an unprecedented majority, earnestly and energetically assert their strong and long deferred right to the honor of furnishing a President for the Union, in the person of their fellow-citizen, James Buchanan.—They have no second choice; and they firmly believe, that should he be nominated by the Democratic National Convention, he will receive a triumphant, old-fashioned Jackson majority in the Keystone State.

Resolved, That we present James Buchanan as our candidate for the Presidency, with the full confidence that the Democracy of our sister States will concede to the Keystone State the honor to which she has so long been entitled, and which she has so long generously yielded. That the fame of our candidate as a sound statesman and zealous advocate of republican principles is not surpassed. He is a consistent and uncompromising Democrat, an able defender of the Jeffersonian doctrine of State rights, a foe to the unconstitutional doctrine of centralization—the advocate of universal suffrage—the early, tried and confidential friend and adviser of the immortal Jackson—the leading and successful opponent of dangerous national monopolies—the supporter of the economical administration of government; the friend and promoter of agriculture and commerce, of domestic manufactures and mechanics. The services of Mr. Buchanan in the case of the party and of the country, are recorded in the hearts of the people, and we believe that with the executive branch of the Government in his hands, equal justice would be awarded to all the great interests of the country, and our beloved Union be safe against the incursions of foreign aggression, and the dangers of intestine commotion.

Resolved, That the delegates elected by this Convention be, and they are hereby instructed to vote for him from first to last, and to use all fair and honorable means to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow citizens upon the successful termination of the late gubernatorial contest; the election of his Excellency, William Bigler, as the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, has secured to the people an able, enlightened, honest and economical administration of the government, and redeems our glorious old Commonwealth from the disgrace which has been brought upon her by the late reckless and extravagant administration; that for the personal and untiring exertions of Gov. Bigler to secure the ascendancy of Democratic principles during the late canvass—for his eloquent and statesman-like discussion before the people, of national issues, which made the late contest memorable and critical for the country, and which conducted to the glorious result, the Democracy of Pennsylvania and of the United States owe him a debt of gratitude equally difficult to be established or discharged.

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

Resolved, That the President and two first Vice Presidents do nominate and appoint a State Central Committee, consisting of thirteen, and that they may announce the appointments before or after the adjournment of the Convention.

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

The eighth resolution was amended by striking out all after the word resolved and inserting the following:

"That this Convention has full confidence in the integrity and talents of the delegates just selected to the Baltimore Convention, and we believe that they will triumphantly advocate the nomination of Pennsylvania before the Convention.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the Convention adjourned until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The Convention met at 2 o'clock, and on motion, proceeded to ballot for a Canal Commissioner. The following is the result:—

Seagriff, 23. Mason, 20. Bratton, 17. Mott, 9. Cummins, 9. Fry, 9. C. Brady, 12. Forsyth, 8. Fogely, 2. Kutz, 3. Creswell, 4. West, 2. Heck, 3. Feather, 2.

The names of Brady, Forsyth, Fogely,

Kutz, Creswell, West and Feather were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT. Seagriff, 43. Mason, 33. Bratton, 10. Mott, 9. Cummins, 12. Fry, 10. Heck, 3.

Mr. Heck's name was then withdrawn. THIRD BALLOT. Seagriff, 54. Mason, 37. Bratton, 14. Mott, 8. Cummins, 12. Fry, 8.

The names of Cummins and Fry were then withdrawn. FOURTH BALLOT. Seagriff, 77. Mason, 37. Bratton, 8. Mott, 10.

Mr. Seagriff having received a majority of the whole number of votes polled, was declared duly nominated, and on motion, his nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

From the Pennsylvania. CHECK TO SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

A brief article in the money department of the Philadelphia Ledger the other day, expresses exactly our views of the topics it discusses. Special legislation, it says, will certainly receive a wholesome check during this session of our Legislature.—The Governor has begun significantly, and we trust that he means to put a stop to class privileges that are fast sapping the foundations of our Republic, leaving us little but the empty sound of equal rights. This winter already, is our seat of Government crowded with borers, whose offices, to speak plainly, the purchase of special privileges. Every lawyer that has an important case in Court, which the law does not favor, asks a "supplement, harmless and unintelligible to the reader, and while general in its style, is really to meet a special and generally an unjust case. We trust the Executive may continue his watchfulness in this particular, and protect the public against this shameful invasion of its rights by careless and corrupt legislation. The sound rule is, to pass no laws that cannot be proved necessary to the public good, and to arrest all legislation for purposes not clearly having this sole object in view. The veto power will be sustained by the people when exercised thus, and the firmness of the Governor will live in history as an example to admire and to imitate. The power of Corporations, already so formidable in our legislative halls, calls loudly for suppression; and the first movement to assure us has already been made by the Governor. No special acts nor supplements should be allowed to existing charters. If acts of incorporation or supplements to them be wanted for manufacturing, for coal mining, for railroads and the like—whatever republican reason can be advanced in favor of the special law desired, will find much more applicable to a general law that enables all citizens to do the same thing that the applicants ask for themselves alone, excluding all their fellow citizens, without any show of reason, right or sound policy. The shortest and fairest way to deal with all such applications now before the Legislature, would be to make a supplement to the present general manufacturing law, that will cover them all; and thus at once dismiss the host of borers that annoy members, and make a wholesome beginning, that will relieve everyone in the State of the annual fear he now justly entertains of having his rights invaded by stealthy and special laws, that lift his neighbor above him, interfere with the business, and rob him of his equal rights.

Bread Without a Crust. The following will be interesting to housekeepers, and we would advise its trial. The Wyoming Co. Mirror says:—Mr. Throop, of this village, lately presented us a loaf of bread, which was done without a crust. The process of baking, or rather steaming, he gave us as follows:—Prepare the dough the same as for baking, in a tin basin. When in a proper condition, instead of putting into the oven, put it into a kettle. There should be something in the bottom of the kettle, a hoop of tin two or three inches broad would be best, to keep the basin from the bottom, and there should be sufficient water to cover about one-third of the basin. Keep the water constantly boiling from the time the loaf is put in, till it is done, which will be about three-quarters of an hour, with an ordinary sized loaf. To know when it is done, press upon the centre of the top of the loaf with the thumb, and if done, it will puff back on removing the thumb, if not, the indentation will remain. The loaf presented us is nearly as white outside as inside, and the outside is scarcely any harder than the rest. The flavor is not perceptibly different from bread well baked. We have tried the experiment in our family with perfect success. It looks white and beautiful, and we think fully equals ordinary bread in its flavor.

ASKS.—T. R., of Binghampton, asks: "Is the ash of anthracite coal a fertilizer, and if so, how should it be applied? What would be its effects on fruits, particularly grapes?" It is a fertilizer, because it contains lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, and sometimes potash. It should be mixed with the soil, because the mechanical action of the cinders in heavy land is very beneficial. Its effects on fruits, "particularly grapes" will be good, because it contains the necessary ingredients. Coal cinders would be a good bedding for a vine bed. Coal ashes will always be found most valuable in heavy, moist soils.

A GAMBLER LYCHED.—A gambler named Williamson suffered the penalty of Lynch Law at Hickman, a few days since, at the hands of the passengers of the steamer St. Paul. His offence consisted in an attempt to plunder one of a party of returned Californians, on the passage from New Orleans to St. Louis.

The boat stopped at Hickman, and the passengers, then took the law in their own hands, and seizing their victim proceeded to the woods, tied him up to a tree and gave him sixty seven lashes on his bare back and turned him loose. Every blow brought the blood from the poor wretch; whose screams could be heard a mile.

The man who was thus summarily dealt with was tall, and genteelly dressed, with a scar on the end of his nose, as if a small piece had been taken off. This answers the description of a gambler of the name of "Jef. Williamson," well known in this city.—Louisville (Ky.) Courier of 5th.

THE DIFFERENCE.—When a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather around him to restore him to the path of virtue.—Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him to win him back to innocence and peace. No one would suspect that he had ever sinned. But when a poor confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is henceforth driven from the path of virtue. The betrayer is honored, respected, esteemed; but his ruined, heart-broken victim knows there is no peace for her this side of the cold and solitary grave. Society has no helping hand for her; no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness. These are earthly moralists; they are unknown in Heaven; there is deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

THE CRITERION FOR MECHANICAL PURPOSES.—In a certain village in Massachusetts, the only licensed vendor of ardent spirits was a very conscientious man, who placed a strict construction upon the statute limiting the sale to "medical mechanical purposes."

One day a stly old toper living a few miles out of town, called for a gallon of rum for "mechanical purposes." The rum was drawn and delivered without suspicion and the old fellow had paid for it, and was on the point of passing out when the vendor noticed an old look about his face asked what mechanical purpose he proposed to put the spirit to?

The old fellow opened the door, casting the most quizzical look in the world over his shoulder at the apothecary, replied that he was going to make an *ax yolk* with it!

KOSSUTH AT THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—The bill of Kossuth and his party at the Allegheny "Mountain House," has been found fault with. The party, including the legislative committee, No. 23, numbered 23, and they were charged \$50 per day.—Judge Gillis writes that Kossuth and his suite "called for nothing but fire to warm themselves by and that they did not get." He hopes the bill will not be allowed.

SATURDAY GAZETTE.

SUICIDE.—One of the most distressing cases of suicide, it has ever been our lot to chronicle, was committed in this County, on Monday last, some six or eight miles north of this borough. The wife of the Rev. S. P. Bollman, put a period to her existence by hanging herself in her own house, during the absence of her husband and other members of the family. We are not informed as to what caused her to commit this foul deed, but presume it must have been in a fit of insanity. Certainly no human being enjoying their rational senses, and amidst their friends, would have the temerity to thus expunge themselves from existence.—Indiana Reg.

HEAR HIM! HEAR HIM!! The Rev. Mr. Brownlow, editor of the Knoxville, (Tenn.) Whig says, with Scott as their candidate, they will be beaten 5,000 votes in Tennessee, and that "Scott has personal vanity enough to damn successive administrations, and with it, very poor civil qualifications, and by no means a high order of talents. He has been an incubus on the Whig party for many years and defeated Mr. Clay's nomination in 1848." And again he says, speaking of Gen. Scott as a civilian: "I am a humble member of the party, and will support, in good faith, either Fillmore or Webster, but I will never support Scott, directly or indirectly, though he may receive the endorsement of all the Whig Conventions between Hell and Heaven, and between this and November next.

A FINE FIGURE.—In a late debate between General Foote of Mississippi, and Senator Rhet, of S. C., the General, in reply to the assertion of Rhet, that he had never seen Gen. Jackson's Proclamation on Nullification, said: "I would as soon expect to see the devil sitting on a stave fence, on a cold frosty morning, reading the Bible, as a regular South Carolina nullifier reading the Proclamation of General Jackson.

Girls, never run away from your parents till you are sure the young man you elope with don't run away from you. This advice is worth a year's subscription, but we will give it gratis.

The question, "why printers do not succeed in business as well as brewers was thus answered: "Because printers work for the head, and brewers for the stomach, and whilst all men have stomachs, very few have heads."

The Legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, enacted a law forbidding the employment of conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, "who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature of California, providing for the restoration of slaves brought into the State before the adoption of the Constitution.