

Notices of New Advertisements.

Mr. Kennedy has received another cargo of Western Produce, among which is a large quantity of that excellent Ham and Dried Beef, which epicures acknowledge to be superior to anything of the kind heretofore on sale here.
Persons who had deposited Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Notes, or other papers, in the hands of the late Esq. Kulp, are requested to call and take them away.
The books of W. W. Brown are in the hands of C. Hoover, Esq.
Land continues to turn out gentlemen from his establishment—so far as hand-made clothing can make them so—in the most approved style.

Home Matters.

The weather, since our last, has been of the most disagreeable kind—rain, hail and high winds, succeeded by frosts, having ruled the larger part of the week. Fires were comfortable yesterday at noon!

The Water Company is now engaged in laying down pipes from the ridge to the reservoir, by which the quantity of water will be nearly if not quite doubled.

We are pleased to state that the fare on the Railroad between Lewistown and Harrisburg has been reduced to \$1.75, and from Lewistown to Philadelphia to \$4.50.

A break occurred in the level between this place and the two locks on Monday, occasioned by a slide of the towing path, which prevented navigation on the Canal up to today. This is the first break in this level since its construction.

A break has also occurred near Millersock, which will probably be repaired in time to prevent any further delay than that caused here.

The State Medical Convention, which lately met at Philadelphia, appointed Dr. JOSEPH HENDERSON one of the Censors for the 3d and 4th districts, and Dr. THOMAS VAN VALZAM one of the Delegates to the American Medical Association.

Joseph W. Parker, Esq., has put out his shingle as an attorney at Pottsville. Though considerable of a locofoco, we wish him success.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth advertises for proposals until the 12th July for delivering the pamphlet laws in the several counties of this commonwealth. Perry, Juniata, Mifflin, Clearfield, Centre, Jefferson, Clarion, Venango, Warren and Elk, compose the 5th district.

A suspension bridge, erected over the Juniata, near Newton Hamilton, about a year ago, we think, on the Remington plan, gave way on Thursday of last week, while a four horse team, heavily laden, was passing over it, precipitating the horses, wagon and two of the men into the river. The Democrat states that the men and two of the horses were saved. No bridge of this kind has thus far stood the test of time.

The Whig National Convention will meet at Baltimore on Wednesday next, and next week we hope to put up for President a man of the people who has earned some claim to their suffrages for that high office.

The Pennsylvania Farm Journal may be a good publication, and we think we said so last year, when a stray number was received at this office, since which nothing has been seen or heard of it until this week, when the number for June finds its way on our table—intended, we suppose, for another notice. If so, please let us know.

Hon. ANDREW PARKER has our thanks for a copy of the Treasury Report on Commerce and Navigation.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Harrisburg Democratic Union says "Mr. Buchanan carried the delegation in his own State unanimously, after a most bitter personal fight with a very small band of political desperadoes."

The Pennsylvania, the organ of locofocism in this State, says "No man, except he who is grossly ignorant, need ask 'Who is Franklin Pierce?'" If the Pennsylvania is right in this wholesale assertion, there are lots of the democracy in this region who, in its estimation, must be grossly ignorant, as not one in fifty could have answered the question of who is Franklin Pierce? on the day he was nominated.

An Indiana skunk, named Sherred, made a speech to the locofocos at Philadelphia on Monday evening, during which he said the "whigs don't speak like democrats, they don't look like democrats, nor do they smell like democrats." We dare say this fellow carries about him more perfume than brains.

The "GAZETTE OF THE UNION AND GOLDEN RULE," is a beautiful paper, devoted to the interests of the Order of Old Fellows, Literature, Miscellany, &c., and is the only one which gives a full account of the proceedings of the Order in the United States. It is published by Champton & Clark, No. 107 Fulton street, New York, at \$2 per annum, or \$2 in advance; four copies in advance, \$6; nine copies \$12; twelve copies \$15. The work should be in the hands of all members able to take a paper away from home, and would be a decidedly better family paper than many of the trashy weeklies.

The mail carrier between Bellefonte and Clearfield was shot at a few weeks ago.

Locofoco National Convention.

The action of the Baltimore Convention has again demonstrated that our opponents can no longer agree upon the nomination of any prominent man in their party as a candidate for President, and that so long as a foolish and anti-democratic two-thirds rule is adhered to, comparatively unknown men will be put up for that high office. For years Gen. Cass, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Douglas, and other well-known names, have been designated by county meetings and State conventions as fit nominees, and of course their claims and abilities amply canvassed, but it appears, without avail, that the friends of Cass and Buchanan, in the hands of discreet friends, might have easily compromised their difficulties and settled upon one or the other as the nominee, but there must have been such a mutual feeling of hatred, envy, or jealousy, that, as the ballots clearly showed, evinced a determination on both sides that both should be consigned to their political graves at one funeral—for, as far as we can see into the future in political matters, we think neither of them will hereafter be brought up as candidates for the object of their ambition. Had the friends of Gen. Cass not been hoodwinked at the Reading Convention by suffering a majority of Buchaninites to be sent there as "Bigler delegates," we have little doubt the succeeding State Convention would have shown a majority of hands against Buchanan; and had such been the case, Mr. Cass would have had a clear majority of the Baltimore Convention, and doubtless become its nominee. As it is, the friends of that gentleman must "grin and bear it."

The subjoined table exhibits a recapitulation of the 49 balloting, which were had during the sessions of the Convention. It will be observed that Gen. Pierce did not receive a single vote until the 35th ballot:

RECAPITULATION OF BALLOTINGS.

Ballots	Cass	Buchanan	Douglas	Marcy	Bulwer	Houston	Lane	Dickinson	Pierce
1	116	93	20	27	1	8	13	1	00
2	118	95	23	27	1	6	13	1	00
3	119	94	21	26	1	7	13	0	00
4	115	89	31	25	1	7	13	0	00
5	114	88	34	25	1	8	13	1	00
6	114	88	34	25	1	8	13	1	00
7	113	88	31	25	1	9	13	1	00
8	113	88	34	25	1	9	13	1	00
9	112	87	39	27	1	8	13	1	00
10	111	86	40	27	1	8	13	1	00
11	101	87	54	27	1	8	13	1	00
12	98	88	51	27	1	9	13	1	00
13	98	88	51	26	1	10	13	1	00
14	99	87	51	26	1	10	13	1	00
15	99	87	51	26	1	10	13	1	00
16	99	87	51	26	1	10	13	1	00
17	99	87	51	26	1	10	13	1	00
18	99	87	51	26	1	10	13	1	00
19	89	85	63	26	1	11	13	1	00
20	81	95	64	26	1	10	13	1	00
21	60	102	64	26	1	9	13	1	00
22	43	104	77	26	1	9	13	1	00
23	37	103	78	26	20	10	13	1	00
24	33	103	80	26	23	9	13	1	00
25	34	101	79	26	24	10	13	1	00
26	33	101	80	26	24	10	13	1	00
27	32	98	85	26	24	9	13	1	00
28	28	96	88	26	25	11	13	1	00
29	27	93	91	26	25	12	13	1	00
30	33	91	92	26	20	12	13	1	00
31	65	78	92	26	17	9	00	1	00
32	98	74	80	26	1	8	00	1	00
33	123	72	69	25	1	6	00	1	00
34	130	49	53	33	1	5	00	16	00
35	131	39	52	44	1	5	00	1	15
36	122	28	43	58	1	5	00	1	30
37	120	28	34	70	1	5	00	1	20
38	107	28	34	83	1	5	00	1	20
39	106	28	33	85	1	5	00	1	20
40	107	27	33	85	1	5	00	1	20
41	107	27	33	85	1	5	00	1	20
42	101	27	33	91	1	5	00	1	20
43	101	27	33	91	1	5	00	1	20
44	101	27	33	91	1	5	00	1	20
45	101	27	33	91	1	5	00	1	20
46	78	28	33	95	1	5	00	1	44
47	75	28	33	95	1	5	00	1	49
48	73	28	33	95	1	6	00	1	55
49	2	60	2	60	1	6	00	0	282

The final vote was not given at once, as the ballotings would leave the reader to infer, but by a change of votes. This will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the convention on the 49th ballot:

When North Carolina was called, the chairman of her delegation changed her vote from Marcy to Pierce; this movement was followed by Georgia and Mississippi, and it became manifest that the delegates were willing to compromise their difficulties and settle on Gen. Pierce. The New York delegation at this point asked leave to change their vote, and record it for Gen. Pierce. The delegation afterwards retired for consultation and on returning to the hall, through Mr. Seymour and Mr. Dickinson, the chairman of the two sections of the delegation, confirmed the change and cast the thirty-five votes of the State for Pierce.

This announcement gave intensity to the excitement, and the whole Convention presented a scene of extraordinary commotion. Pennsylvania retired to consult and on returning her delegation cast their twenty-seven votes for Pierce. This left but three votes wanting to complete a two-third vote for Pierce, which was accomplished by Delaware changing her vote from Cass to Pierce.

The other States were then called on, those which had already voted changing their vote and giving it to Pierce, and those which had not been previously called following the general lead in the casting of their votes. Ohio was the only State which did not make her vote unanimous. When first called on the 49th ballot she voted for Cass 13, Douglas 3, Houston 2, Butler 1; but subsequently corrected the vote to Pierce 17, Cass 2, Douglas 2, Butler 1, and 1 blank.

The balloting for a Vice Presidential candidate was brief, the convention having been thoroughly fired out by a session of five days. The two ballots were as follows:

FIRST BALLOT.

Wm. B. King of Ala.	135	Fillow of Tenn.	25
Wm. O. Butler of Ky.	37	Atchinson of Mo.	2
Strangs of N. C.	23	Davis of Ind.	2
Dwight of La.	23	Cobb of Ga.	2
Weller of Ohio.	23		

SECOND BALLOT.

King.	277	Davis of Miss.	11
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There remained now little to do. The nominations were both unanimously concurred in. It was resolved to hold the next National Convention in Cincinnati. The

committee on a "Platform" for the party reported a series of resolutions, and after some unimportant business, the convention adjourned.

Of the nominee, the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch furnishes the following biographical notice:

"The details of his life are very meagre, and, however estimable he may be in private life, and however stern and uncompromising he may be as a politician, there are no salient points in his biography which admiration may seize upon and exalt.

General Franklin Pierce, comes of a good stock; his father was the late Benjamin Pierce, once Governor of New-Hampshire. Franklin was born at Hillsborough, New-Hampshire, about the year 1805, and is consequently but forty-seven years of age. He graduated at Dartmouth College, where he was considered a ripe scholar. He studied law, and at an early age was at the head of the profession in his native State. He represented Hillsborough in the Legislature of New-Hampshire, and was speaker at the age of twenty-five. At twenty-eight years he was elected to Congress, and at thirty was chosen United States Senator. He resigned his seat in the Senate to pursue his profession. During the Mexican war, President Polk, tendered him a General's commission, which he accepted.

In the month of July, 1847, Gen. Pierce arrived at Vera Cruz. The American Army was then at Puebla. It was determined that Gen. Pierce should take command of some of the new regiments which had lately arrived from the United States. Col. McIntosh had marched some time before, and being beset by a strong force of guerrillas, Gen. Cadwalader, with about six hundred men, set out from Vera Cruz, and formed a junction with McIntosh, and fought the way through to Gen. Scott's forces.

Gen. Pillow set out from Vera Cruz a few days after this, with one thousand men, and on the 19th of July, Gen. Pierce took up the line of march with nearly three thousand men. He met with but little opposition in his way. At Plan del Rio, he found the bridge broken down, and cut a road for the troops, whereby they forded the stream. He joined Gen. Scott in safety, and with the reinforcements thus brought, the General-in-Chief determined to move upon the city of Mexico.

On the first day at Contreras, the horse upon which General Pierce was mounted stumbled and fell among the rocks, throwing the General among them, and injuring him severely. His brigade was then taken charge of by Col. Ransom. The brigade of General Pierce seized the rancho of Padriama, and were in good position for the next day's work. Upon the following morning, while the action at Churubusco, Antonio and Tete du Pont were in full contest, Shields and Pierce's brigades were subjected in the field, to a murderous fire from seven thousand Mexican troops, under the command of Santa Anna. Gen. Pierce was unable to be present, and the two brigades were commanded by Gen. Shields. They finally put the troops engaged against them to flight, making the fifth American victory achieved upon that glorious day. In the subsequent operations at Molino del Rey, and the Garita de Belen, the brigade of General Pierce took no active part, except to cover the American forces which withdrew from Molino del Rey, after that hard contested and fruitless victory. Shortly after this he resigned his commission as Brigadier-General, and returned home.

The whigs, we believe, are pretty well satisfied, and though the locofocos affect to be so, we are sure a different state of things would have existed had Cass or some other leader received the nomination.

The democratic papers of this State, as well as others, a few weeks ago made a considerable hubbub about their candidates having come up to the mark in answering a letter from a certain Captain Scott, of Virginia, respecting the compromise measures, but strange to say, the nominee of the convention is one of two persons who declined or neglected to answer the queries propounded! On this subject the New York Express remarks:

There are some well-grounded suspicions abroad that this nomination, so unlooked for, was the result of a previous well understood but secret arrangement. To conciliate the Free Soilers, it was agreed to sacrifice every candidate who had written a letter to Robert Scott, and take up some new man, who, though as much in favor of the Compromise Bills, and as resolutely hostile to Abolitionism in every form, as either Cass, Buchanan, or Dickinson, yet not so publicly committed to the faith. Free Soilers saw before it went into the Convention, that it would have to take a Compromise man, anyhow, but they stipulated, and the other parties doubtless agreed to make the dose as palatable as possible. The platform, it is true, is clear and unequivocal, so far as the slavery issue—the Fugitive Slave Law, etc., are concerned, and nobody doubts in the least that General Pierce is to be placed upon that platform, and to stand or fall upon it, in November next; but then to have it said, "we have slain Cass again, as we slew him before; may more, we have immolated every one of your Compromise men who figured in the Robert Scott correspondence," is something the Free Soilers thought was worthy of struggling for, and so thinking, the boon was insisted upon, and it was given them. On no other hypothesis can we account for the significant silence of such of the Free Soilers as found their way into the Convention. Not even a groan came from their bosoms when Rantoul was thrust out; not a murmur was heard when the Fugitive Slave Law plank was brought forward. On no other ground can we account for the calm complacency with which the Evening Post here looked upon the exclusion of the Massachusetts Free Soiler; and on no other supposition can we reconcile the extraordinary haste the leading Democratic Abolition journals in this State—the Albany Atlas—manifested to have it known, in its own words, that "such a nomination will evoke unanimity and enthusiasm throughout the country; and, if the subsequent proceeding shall be of a character in unison, we predict the most auspicious results for the party and the permanent interests of the Republic." It is a circumstance, too, strengthening these suspicions, that this same Albany Atlas is the first Democratic journal that has yet reached our office which has placed at the head of its editorial column, in large letters, "for President, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire." The Evening Post, we presume, will do the same to-day, while the lesser lights of the same color, anon, will follow the example.

When the secret history of the Baltimore Convention comes to be written, Cass, Buchanan & Co., we think, will readily realize the exquisite sincerity of "friends" who had mutually agreed to fret them a little by paying

them the hollow compliment of useless ballots before bringing them to the block.

Decisions of the Supreme Court.

We copy the following abstract of decisions by the Supreme Court from the last Harrisburg Telegraph:

Phillips vs. Lewistown Bank, Miffin.—Lewis J.—A certified copy of the assignment of a mortgage is evidence.

2. The assignment of the mortgage is an assignment not only of the claim against the mortgagor, but of all the securities which the assignor may hold against him or other parties for the same debt.

3. After notice to the debtor that his creditor had assigned the debt to a third person to secure the latter for acceptance made for the creditor, the proceeds of which had been received by the creditor, and after notice of the insolvency of the assignor, the debtor cannot purchase for a trifling consideration, separate claims against the insolvent debtor for the purpose of tendering them in payment of the debt in the hands of the innocent assignees.

4. The Act of March, 1842, provides that when a bank makes a general assignment for the benefit of its creditors, "the assignees shall receive in payment of debts due to the bank its own notes and obligations." By the letter and spirit of the statute, the notes of an insolvent bank purchased after notice of a general assignment for the benefit of creditors, can be tendered only in payment of debts due to the bank at the time of assignment, to such as passed to the trustees, and not to such debts as were transferred before the assignment made in good faith and for a valuable consideration. The purchase of depreciated notes after knowledge of such an assignment is an act of bad faith injurious to the rights of others, and is immaterial in what manner the knowledge of the transfer was acquired, so that it existed at the time of the purchase.

5. It is not necessary that notice should be given by the party claiming the transfer; nor is it requisite that the notice be in writing. Affirmed.

[In this case Gibson J. dissented.]
Reed vs. Mitchell.—Lewis J.—This case follows the principle of the last. The notice of assignment to Burrows was given on the 16th December, 1847, and the tender, in depreciated notes of the Lewistown Bank, was made two days afterwards. This was too late. If the notes had been received by the defendant before the usual course of business before notice of the assignment, a different question might arise. But the burden of proof is on the party making the tender. He must establish facts necessary to make it effectual. There is no presumption of law arising from the tender, that he had them in his possession at an earlier period than the day on which he offered them in payment of the plaintiffs demand.

There was no other note in possession of the Bank of which Thomas Reed was the maker. The notice in designating him as maker, and in stating accurately the date, the amount and the time of payment, could therefore apply to no other than the note in controversy, and was sufficient.

The indorsement in the assignment is not material, inasmuch as the special verdict finds the fact that the note was transferred to Burrows before the tender, and it is not found that the assignor makes any objection upon that ground, or sets up any claim to the note. Affirmed.

W. & T. Reed ex. Mitchell.—Lewis J.—The point in this case ruled the two above cases. Affirmed.

Decision relative to Fences.
The Lancaster Whig has a report of a fence case, which was taken to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. The following decision was given, and as many similar cases no doubt exist, it may be of interest to our readers:

"When any two persons shall improve lands adjacent to each other, or rather when any person shall inclose any land adjoining to another's land already inclosed, so that any part of the first person's fence becomes the partition fence between them," are the two cases provided for in the acts of Assembly of the 11th March, 1842, for regulating and maintaining line fences—*Dunlap*, 954. In either of these cases, the expense of the partition fence, is to be equally borne and maintained by both parties.

But if one of the adjacent improvers abandon the division line and set his fence in upon his own land and throws out a lane to the public use, which he has a perfect right to do (see *Painter vs. Reese*, 2 Barr, 126, and *Pysart vs. Leeds*, 2 Barr, 488), they no longer improve adjacent lands, and are not within the statutory remedy. Such is this case. John Rohrer having lost the use of a lane long enjoyed between him and Christian Rohrer, by Christian's moving his fence over and appropriating the lane to himself, removed back upon his own land far enough to furnish another lane, and there built his fence. The lane thus produced is open to the public. It is open at both ends; and the proof is, that Christian's cattle use it. It amounts to a dedication of it to public use. It is no longer improved land within the meaning of the act of Assembly. Yet Christian claims that John should defray half the expense of building the former on his (Christian's) side of the lane. As well might John insist that Christian should maintain half of his fence. This would bring them back to the true ground—that each must maintain his own fence along the lane without calling on the other for help. The fence viewers had no jurisdiction of the case, and the judgment of the Court below, founded on their award, is reversed.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A Women's Rights Convention lately assembled at West Chester, and was permanently organized by appointing Mary Ann Johnston, of Philadelphia, President. Resolutions were passed declaring that women are entitled, by natural rights, to equal participation with men in the political institutions of the country; that the true interests of society demand that woman should be represented in the Government, and that woman's true sphere is that which her nature and capability will enable her to fill, and not that appointed by man, and bounded by his ideas of propriety. Mrs. Dr. Harriet Hunt read a letter from Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, of New York. She addressed the Convention in a forcible manner upon the necessity of medical education for females of the day, and another batch of resolutions were adopted to sustain this position.—A Woman's Rights Convention was also held, a day or two ago at Massillon, Ohio, which was largely attended, many of the ladies present being in the Bloomer costume.

The editor of the Union Democrat (I. Gutelius) says he is satisfied that many of the charges made against Hon. Joseph Casey last year, were founded in error.

Dauphin County.

The Whigs of this county have placed in nomination the following ticket:

Congress—James Fox, of Dauphin County.
Assembly—Jacob Landis, James Freeland.
Prothomatory—Stephen Miller.
Register—David Brindle.
Commissioner—Isaac Mumma.
Director—three years—John N. Hoffman.
" two years—William Allen.
Auditor—Philip Hoffman.

Franklin County.

The Whigs of this county have made the following nominations:

Assembly—George A. Maderia, Chas. T. Campbell.
Commissioner—John S. Huber.
Auditor—David Spencer.
Director of the Poor—Samuel Lehman, Martin Newcomer.

Allegheny County.

The Whigs of this stronghold have placed the following persons in nomination:

Congress—David Ritchie.
Senate—George Darsie.
Assembly—M. B. Mowry, Richard Cowan, G. E. Appleton, Thomas Penney, J. M. Porter, C. Eyster.
Sheriff—William Magill.
Commissioner—Wm. Algeo.
Coroner—James Morrow.
Auditor—J. I. Gardner.
Associate Judge—John Gebhart.

The Whigs of that portion of Allegheny county belonging to the Butler district, have re-nominated Thomas M. Howe, the present representative in Congress from that county.

The Old Sexton.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Nigh to a grave that was newly made,
Leaned a Sexton old on his earth-worn spade;
His work was done, and he paused to wait
The funeral train at the opening gate.
A relic of by-gone days was he,
And his looks were gray as the foamy sea,
And these words came from his lips so thin,
"I gather them in—I gather them in—
Gather, gather, gather—I gather them in."

I gather them in for man and boy,
Year after year of grief and joy;
I've buried the houses that he ground
In every nook of this burial ground.
Mother and daughter, father and son,
Come to my solitude one by one;
But come the stranger or come they kin,
Gather, gather, gather—I gather them in.

Many are with me, yet I'm alone,
I'm king of the dead, and I make my throne
On a monument slab of marble cold—
My sepulture of rule is the spade I hold.
Come they from cottage or come they from hall,
I gather them in—I gather them in.

I gather them in, and their final rest
Is here, down here, in the earth's dark breast;
And the Sexton ceased as the funeral train
Wound mute and slow o'er the solemn plain.
And I said to myself when time is told,
A mightier voice than the Sexton old,
Will be heard o'er his last trumpet's dreadful din,
"I gather them in—I gather them in."

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—On Thursday afternoon last, four children of Thomas Finney, who resides four miles above Halifax, in this county, were in the field when a thunder storm came up, and they took shelter under a small tree, sitting down upon the ground to protect themselves from the rain. Whilst they were in this position they were struck by lightning, and two instantly killed. The names of these two were Samuel Jackson Finney, aged 19 years, 4 months and 3 days, and James Stewart Finney, aged 11 years, 5 months and 3 days. The other two children were considerably injured, but it is believed both will recover.—*Harrisburg Union.*