THE DEMOCRAT.

MONTROSE, PA:

Thursday, August 23, 1849.

Democratic Nominations.

For Canal Commissioner,

JOHN A. GAMBLE,

OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

County Ticket.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

SIDNEY B. WELLS, *of Clifford.*

FOR COMMISSIONER,

JOHN D. MURPHY, *of Silver Lake.*

FOR TREASURER,

O. G. HEMPSTEAD, *of Montrose.*

FOR AUDITOR FOR 3 YEARS,

ALMON SPOOR, *of Herrick.*

FOR AUDITOR FOR 2 YEARS,

CALVIN D. COBB, *of Middletown.*

The Convention.

The proceedings of the Democratic County Convention, to which attention is directed, may be found in another column. It is not necessary that we should enlarge upon them, for they speak for themselves.

To the head of our paper we have elevated the names of the nominees for the several offices to be filled. With the exception of one, (our humble self, of whom it would be egotism to speak,) they are such as ought, and we are confident will, give general satisfaction to the party, and be triumphantly sustained. Mr. WELLS, the candidate for Representative, altho' but little known as a politician through the County, is one of our very best of men, a thorough, true Democrat, possessing good abilities, excellent qualifications and a true, honest heart. He is a merchant by profession.—He comes, too, from a section of the county that has heretofore been almost wholly overlooked in the distribution of offices, and hence we owe it to ourselves and to the Democracy of Clifford, as well as of the State, that we elect him by a tremendous majority. This, we are fully confident, the party will take pleasure in doing.

Mr. MURPHY, who is nominated for County Commissioner, is known to our citizens generally, having been named for the same office at a previous Convention. He is an old resident of our County, an intelligent Farmer, possessing a well-informed mind, and ample qualifications for the office for which he is named.

As for the nominee for Treasurer, we have nothing to say. The people have nominated him thro' their representatives, and they must take care of him, or let him go by the board. For the nomination he feels a most lively gratitude. He is not so egotistical or vain as to suppose that the partiality of the Convention was a partiality for *him* alone—and especially as his rivals were so worthy and meritorious—but is disposed rather to attribute it in a measure to a proper appreciation of the too often unappreciated and unrequited condition and labors of a country printer, (who at best has "a hard row to hoe,") and a sincere desire to strengthen his hands and heart, and encourage him in his work. Our friends may rest assured that the favor they with such unanimity desire to confer will be most opportune, and elicit our warmest thanks, while it shall arm us with renewed zeal and energy in the cause we mutually seek to promote.

For Auditors (one to take the place of Mr. BALDWIN,) M. SPOOR, of Herrick, and Mr COBB, of Middletown have been very judiciously chosen. They are both good men, having had much experience in the world, and are abundantly qualified to discharge the duties of that office.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention are also of the right stamp, and reflect the sentiments of the Democracy of Susquehanna exactly.

THE TIOGA EAGLE.—A friend informs us that this sheet has recently taken us to task for accusing it, some time ago, of sustaining Mr. Elliot, the late member of the Legislature from that county, in his votes against the individual liability principle, and in favor of Banks, and also alleges that we had withheld from it a copy of our paper containing said accusation. In relation to the first allegation, we will say that all we recollect ever having said upon the subject was in reference to the resolutions adopted by the county Convention of Tioga, some three months since, where we intimated, if we recollect aright, that the resolution approving the liability principle appeared to be a rebuke to the *Eagle* for its course in relation to Mr. Elliot. The reason why we thought thus, was, because, when there was scarcely a Democratic paper in the State of any character that did not bear down in indignant tones upon these recreant Democrats, the Eagle returned, except on one occasion, when it poured forth a torrent of bitter ridicule and invective against it because we took part in their condemnation. From *this* we adjudged its feelings, and we appeal to its cotemporary, the *Tioga Banner*, to say whether we did not "hit the mark."

So far as the insinuation that we withheld from its editor a copy of our paper containing said remarks is concerned, we have only to say that it is not true. We had discontinued sending a paper to the *Eagle* for weeks previous; besides we are quite positive that we *did* send it a copy on the occasion referred to. We should have made these remarks sooner had the *Eagle's* article been by us observed; but it being very seldom we see, or rather open, that paper we had failed to notice its diatribe until spoken to about it as above-mentioned.

The *Register* denies upon the authority of the *Bradford Argus* that one half the Post Offices between this place and Towanda were held by Whigs at the time of Taylor's advent to power, and avers that there was not one held by a Whig west of Rushville &c. Now we happen to know this to be not so. The *Orwell* Post Office, we can tell the *Argus* man, was held by a Whig at the time mentioned by us. Besides, we insist upon it that the Fairdale Post Master is a Whig to all intents and purposes. He may sometimes vote the Abolition ticket, tis true, when there is one running; but when there is not, we have the most positive assurance for saying that he invariably votes with the Whigs. We care not what his *professions* may be; his sympathies are undeniably with the Whigs.

☞ JOHN CARSON, who was tried last week in the Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne county on the charge of shooting Guard, (near Carbondale) was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

☞ A great many of our Democratic friends have had the pleasure while attending Court, the Convention, &c. of meeting and taking by the hand our mutual friend Col. ASA DIMOCK, who is now spending a short season in this Village. The Col. looks healthy and hearty, and has lost none of the Democratic fire and enthusiasm which is so peculiarly his characteristic.

The August Interest—Again.

MONTROSE, Susq. County, August 21, 1849.

MR. HEMPSTEAD;

Editor of the Montrose Democrat:

I have just read for the first time, an article originally published in the "North American," and copied into the "Susquehanna Register," and endorsed by the editor, in which it is attempted to show that my statement in regard to the payment of the state interest "without a temporary loan" is false. Now I am not disposed to bandy words with the "North American" or the editor of the S. Register, but I again assert, and pledge myself to prove from the books and accounts of the Treasury department, that my statement was true to the letter, with the exception of a mistake as to time.—It never has been necessary to resort to a temporary loan but twice, since the resumption of payment of interest in February 1845. The first, by Judge Banks, (a highminded, honorable man, tho' a whig) in Feb. 1848, of $140,000, which was left to be, and was paid by Mr. Plumer. Again in Fed. 1849 $200,000, by Mr. Plumer, and left to be paid by Mr. Ball. In my statement, I say, "first, in Feb. 1847, and again in Feb. 1848. In both instances after the payment of the interest in August following there has been a large surplus at the *disposal of the State Treasurer*, and a balance to the credit of the Commonwealth in the Bank of Pennsylvania, which is the agent for the payment of the interest." Altho' there is an error as to the dates, the last sentence quoted, is literally true.—In both instances after the payment of the interest in August 1847 & 1848, there was a "large surplus at the *disposal of the State Treasurer* and a balance to the credit of the Com'th in the *Bank of Pennsylvania*, which is the agent for the payment of the interest," and this fact the Editors of the "North American" might have learned in ten minutes time, by applying at the Bank.

In very few words, I will attempt to show you how a large surplus may be at the *disposal of the State Treasurer*, and the fact not appear at the time on the Books of the Auditor General. For instance—on the 31st July, the Treasurer of Philadelphia County, deposites in the Bank of Pennsylvania $250,000, to the credit of the State Treasurer, and takes his certificate of deposite—This amount of money is at the "*disposal of the State Treasurer*," for the payment of the interest on the first of August. The county Treasurer retains his certificate of deposite for one, or perhaps four weeks—when he produces it, at the Treasury department at Harrisburg, and takes his credit.—This amount then, of $250,000, does not appear upon the Books of the Auditor General, until the report of the State Treasurer is made to his department, on the first of September following. These facts would have been explained to the Editors of the N. A. had their inquiry been after the truth, and fully sustains my statement, that there was a surplus, at the *disposal of the State Treasurer*, on the first of August 1848, of more than $200,000.

I trespassed longer than I intended, but I trust you will do me the favor to insert this note in your valuable paper, that it may be seen that I have made use of no falsehood or subterfuge in my statement, in regard to the payment of the interest "without a temporary loan." I might also refer to an article in the "Keystone" of the 14th which illustrates my position.

Yours truly,

ASA DIMOCK.

The Rome Convention.

The convention of the two branches of the Democratic party of New York, which assembled at Rome on Wednesday week, for "union and harmony," closed their sittings and negotiations on Friday without accomplishing their object. They met in separate bodies, the Free Soil branch occupying the Batpist Church and the other the Presbyterian Church. Their negotiations were conducted through committees and written propositions. The slavery question, or rather the *expediency* of the Wilmot Proviso, seems the only barrier that opposed a union. The Barnburners insisted upon its being made a fundamental part of the new creed, while the Hunkers conceded its constitutionality, but refused to have it made a test of Democracy. They avowed their hostility to the extension of slavery, and pledged themselves to oppose it, whenever openly pushed by the south; and offered, also to unite again with the Free Soil branch, and allow them to hold any opinion upon the question they might please, provided *they* could be allowed to enjoy the same privilege. This however, was pertinaciously refused by the Barnburners, and finding that nothing further could be successful, the two Conventions dissolved, each firmly agreed to war with the other until it capitulated. This news is melancholy, but it must be endured. We did entertain strong hopes of seeing a re-union upon just and honorable grounds perfected, but alas, hopes are like dreams, they soon vanish away before stern reality.

☞ The Whig State Convention met at Harrisburg on Thursday last and nominated Henry M. Fuller, of Luzerne, for Canal Commissioner. Of course he is the strongest candidate they have in their ranks, and him the Democrats will *Gamble* out of his boots on the second Tuesday of October.

He is very good looking, (he called upon us in our sanctum, yesterday,) is a young man of fair talents, and a good deal of energy; but he is on the wrong "side of the house," and must console himself with the reflection, *sure* to be realized, that notwithstanding all his good qualities, he "can't come in." The people have got enough of Whig office-holders already to satisfy them for years to come.

☞ We are told by a friend that the *Tioga Eagle* lately "boiled over" with wrath because we have ceased to exchange with it. Our reply is, that, having already a larger list of exchanges than is necessary or profitable, we concluded some time since to prune it somewhat, and commenced by striking off those which were the most worthless to us, among which were found the *Tioga Eagle*, *Wyoming Whig*, *Bradford Argus*, and some half dozen others of similar character which we do not now call to mind. Having other and better exchanges from the places at which these are published, we found it no sacrifice at all.

☞ ALABAMA.—We have but sparse returns as yet from the recent elections in this State. The Democrats, we are assured, have carried the Legislature, which secures to the party two U. S. Senators to be chosen the coming winter, and have gained largely on the popular vote. They have also elected Hon. S. W. Inge to Congress in the 4th District.

Court Proceedings.

GRAND JURY found true bills; one vs. Henry Chandler for keeping tippling house in Thompson; one vs. John E. Birdsell for Assault and Battery, Asher Chamberlin prosecutor; one vs. Phillips Byron for Assault and Battery, Brink Canfield prosecutor; one vs. Albert F. Smith for obtaining goods under false pretences, F. Lusk prosecuter; one vs. Clark Card, Edward Smith and John Simpson for riot; one vs. John B. Scoville, and one vs. Lauren Norton for keeping tippling houses in Harmony, and one vs. Wm. H. Slocum do. in Clifford; one vs. Daniel Hawley, Alonzo and Perry Barber, Joseph and Elijah Burdick, and Nelson, James and Abner Button, for riot.

Grand Jury discharged Wednesday noon.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.—Philo C. Gritman and John C. Fish admitted to practice law in the several courts of Susquehanna Co.

On petition of J. S. Tewksbury, L. W. Kellum was appointed Constable of Brooklyn.

Com'th vs. Roberts in surety of the peace (Jacob F. Brundage prosecuter,)—deft. discharged—Com'th vs. Roberts for Assault and Battery, tried last term—Court discharged rule for new trial and fined deft. $25 and costs. Chamberlin and Bentley for Com'th, and Grow and Richards for deft.

Com'th vs. Everet Messenger in surety of the peace, (Henry Chandler prosecutor)—after hearing, deft. discharged, each party to pay his own costs. Chamberlin and Bentley for Com'th, Little & Streeter for deft.

Com'th vs. Henry Chandler for keeping tippling house—verdict guilty, and deft. fined 40 dollars and held in recognizance of 200 dollars for good behavior one year. Chamberlin for Com'th, and Bentley for deft.

Com'th vs. Hawley and others for riot—verdict guilty. Chamberlin & Richards for Com'th, and Bentley, Dimock, Little & Streeter for deft.

☞ Agricultural Society met 22d August 1849.

S. A. NEWTON Chairman P. T.

M. L. CATLIN Secretary.

On motion adjourned to meet next Tuesday eve., when some important questions will be discussed. A general attendance is requested.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for September is first on our table, as it is first in nearly everything else.—It is a capital number.

SARTAIN'S UNION MAGAZINE for September—a magnificent number—has been received. The rivalship between Sartain, Godey and Graham is spirited, and is so close that it would puzzle the most finished amateur to say which will gain the palm. We think, however, with a cotemporary, that it would improve each of them to give papers of more general solidity in lieu of much that is light and flashy.

To our exchanges we owe some apology. Being short of paper we have been compelled to almost wholly overlook them for some three or four weeks past. Will do better in future.

DEATH OF ALBERT GALLATIN.—Hon. Albert Gallatin died at the residence of his son-in-law, in Astoria L. I., on Sunday week, at the advanced age of 81 years. He was the last survivor of the Jefferson Cabinet.

☞ President Taylor was taken suddenly ill with vomiting and diarrhea at Carlisle on his way to Pittsburg, on Monday last. He also suffered a relapse at Chambersburgh; but recovered, and finally arrived at the "Iron City" on Saturday, in passable health.

☞ The Cholera in Philadelphia has almost wholly abated. In New York the number of deaths by it per day do not average 25.

☞ The Democrats of Wyoming will meet in Convention next Monday for the nomination of their County ticket.

The Struggle on the Danube.

Either Richard Cobden was right, and Russia is weaker than her admirers in this country would make her, says the Pennsylvanian, or else armies, like the men of Cadmus, spring, fully accoutred and led, from the soil of Hungary. The accounts of Magyar success, which we print to-day, are evidences not only of ample military skill, but proofs of an undying patriotism among the people, singularly impressive.—It is not only the appeals of Kossuth that strike us with surprise, original and powerful as they are; but it is the uprising of the masses—including even the children and women of the land—that forms a picture of moral sublimity of which we find few parallels in history. At a recent battle, among the dead, were found a number of Magyar females who fell fighting in the fore-front of their country's struggle. Every clergyman is to the cause in his vicinity what Peter the Hermit was to the religious movement centuries ago; and the enthusiasm seems to be as general and resistless as that which rescued the Holy Land. May it prove to be more effective in its progress and sequel. We leave speculations as to the position of the respective armies to our cotemporaries, who desire to show their skill in such investigations; and refer the reader to the accounts as published this morning, for the best explanation of the whole question.

It is after the receipt of such intelligence as this that a public meeting has been called at Independence Square, in this city, in favor of Hungary—to be held on Monday evening next. It originated among citizens of all parties, and will be participated in without reference to political divisions. Let it be large and imposing. Let every citizen make it his business to be on the spot, to unite in a fervent expression of sympathy for brave Hungary. Do not let us give Kossuth the opportunity of branding us with the infamies he blisters on the brow of pragmatical England. Let us cheer him on in his great enterprise, by a demonstration that will carry new terror to the hearts of his astounded adversaries.

"The Second Washington."

A correspondent of the *Boston Post*, writing from Washington, says he had the curiosity to call on old Cincinnatus, was introduced, and after explaining, to his surprise, that Nova Scotia was further down east than Boston—goes on to say;

"Well general," I remarked, to change the topic, "I am happy to see you have recommended a national fast. Under the circumstances, it is very proper." "Fast-fast!" said the President—"No, I believe not—but what do you mean?" I explained.—"Ah!" said the President smiling, "that is some of Tom Ewing's work, I'll bet a negro. I never heard of it before, but the fact is, my Secretaries bring so many papers for me to sign, that I can't tell what I do put my name to."

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

In pursuance of a call from the Democratic County Committee, Delegates from the several townships, met in Convention at the Court House, in the Borough of Montrose, on Monday evening the 20th of August, for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates to be supported at the next General Election.

The Convention being called to order, FRANKLIN LUSK, Esq of Great Bend, was chosen President; JOHN BLOWERS of of Franklin, and PERRIN WELLS, of Bridgewater, Vice President and *Wm. L. Richardson*, of Brooklyn, and *M. L. Catlin*, of Bridgewater, Secretaries.

The following gentleman presented their credentials as Delegates and took seats in the Convention:

Apolacon—W. House, Timothy Griffin.
Auburn—Elijah Adams, John Tewksbury.
Bridgewater—Perrin Wells, M. L. Catlin.
Brooklyn—Wm. L. Richardson, R. O. Miles.
Clifford—J. T. Langdon, Solomon Bolton
Choconut—Edward Burke, David Sheerer.
Dimock—John Foster, A. G. Hollister.
Forest Lake—Moses Stoppard, Benjamin Platt.
Franklin—John Blowers, Titus Smith Jr
Friendsville—J. Taggart, Wm. Robbe.
Gibson.—Reuben Tuttle, John Smiley.
Great Bend—Franklin Lusk Samuel Finch.
Harford—L. T. Farrar, Ovid Follet.
Harmony—Levi Westfall, Silas F. McKune.
Herrick—Walter W. Dimock, Almon Spoor.
Jackson—Alvin Seymour, Geo. W Tyler.
Jessup—Asa Olmstead, James Waldee.
Lathrop—G. L Tewksbury, Ezra S. Brown.
Lenox E. P. Farnam, Edwin Stephens.
Liberty—Jacob Chalker, D. O. Turrell.
Middletown—Nelson Camp, Miles Baldwin.
Montrose—Daniel Brewster R. C Simpson.
New Milford—Dennis Mc Keeby, J B Kimber.
Rush—John Birge, Elisha Lathrop.
Silver Lake—Mortimer D. Gage, Thos. Sweeny.
Springville—Samuel Quick, Jr, Seth Stark.
Thomson—John Wrighter, Geo. P. Blandin.

On motion of Mr. Westfall the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretaries keep the proceedings of this Convention in such way as to show how each delegate votes at each time voting for any candidate to be nominated by this Convention.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Representative, when Wm J. Turrell, of Montrose, Sidney B. Wells of Clifford, and Wm. C. Ward, of New Milford, were severally named as candidates.

Mr. Turrell desired his name to be withdrawn from the list of candidates, after which a ballot was taken which resulted as follows:

Messrs. John Tewkesbury, Adams, Griffin, Wells, Catlin, Richardson, Miles, Bolton, Langdon, Sheerer, Burke, Foster, Hollister, Blowers, Smith, Tuttle, Smiley, Finch, Westfall, McKune, Farrar, Follet, Dimock, Spoor, Seymour, Tyler, Waldee, Farnam, Stephens, Brown, G. L. Tewkesbury, Simpson, Brewster, Camp, Baldwin, Lathrop, Birge, Gage, Sweeny—39 voted for Sidney B. Wells.

Messrs. House, Stoppard, Platt, Taggart, Robbe, Lusk, Olmstead, Chalker, Turrell, Kimber, McKeeby, Quick, Stark, Wrighter, Blandin—15 voted for William C. Ward.

SIDNEY B. WELLS having received a majority of the votes was declared duly nominated.

On motion, the Convention next proceeded to nominate candidates for County Commissioner, when John D. Murphy, of Silver Lake, John Hancock, of Jessup, Elisha Griffis, of Forest Lake, Perrin Wells, of Bridgewater, and Joseph Gage, of Silver Lake were severally named as candidates.

The following is the result of the ballot:

Messrs. John Tewkesbury, Adams, House, Griffin, Wells, Richardson, Bolton, Langdon, Sheerer, Burke, Smiley, Lusk, Finch, Westfall, McKune, Farrar, Dimock, Spoor, Seymour, Tyler, Chalker, Turrell, Farnam, Stephens, Brown, G. L. Tewkesbury, Simpson, Brewster, Kimber, Quick, Stark, Sweeny, Wrighter and Blandin—34 voted for John D. Murphy.

Messrs. Catlin, Miles, Follet, Lathrop and Birge—5 voted for Perrin Wells.

Messrs. Hollister, Foster, Blowers, Smith, Waldee, Olmstead and McKeeby—7 voted for John Hancock.

Messrs. Stoppard, Platt, Tuttle, Camp, and Baldwin—5 voted for Elisha Griffis.

Messrs. Gage and McKune—2 voted for Joseph Gage.

JOHN D. MURPHY having received a majority of all the votes was declared duly nominated.

On motion, the Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Treasurer. A. N. Ballard, O. G. Hempstead, Jeremiah Fordham, and Daniel Brewster—all of Montrose—were named as candidates.

A ballot was then had with the following result:

Messrs. John Tewksbury, Adams, Griffin, Richardson, Miles, Bolton, Langdon, Sheerer, Burke, Foster, Hollister, Blowers, Smith, Stoppard, Platt, Taggart, Robbe, Tuttle, Westfall, McKune, Waldee, Olmstead, Farnam, Stephens, Brown, G. L. Tewksbury, Camp, Baldwin, Kimber, McKeeby, Birge, Quick, Stark, Gage, Sweeny, Wrighter and Blandin—37 voted for O. G. Hempstead.

Messrs. Wells, Catlin, Smiley, Lusk, Farrar, Follet, Seymour and Tyler—8 voted for A. N. Bullard.

Messrs. Dimock, Spoor, Chalker, Turrell and Lathrop—5 voted for Daniel Brewster.

Messrs. House, Simpson and Brewster—3 voted for Jeremiah Fordham.

O. G. HEMPSTEAD having received a majority of all the votes was declared duly nominated.

On motion, the Convention next proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Auditor for three years. C. D. Cobb, of Middletown, Almon Spoor, of Herrick, W. M. Tingley, of Lenox, and John Hancock, of Jessup, and ——— Barney, of Apolacon were severally named.

[Here the ballot was so hurriedly taken that the Secretaries were unable to record the names of those who voted, with their votes, and can only give the result.]

On the 1st ballot C. D. Cobb had 11 votes, Almon Spoor, 15, W. M. Tingley 2, John Hancock 8, and Mr. Barney 9.

On the 2d ballot, Almon Spoor had 32 votes, and C. D. Cobb 14. Mr. Spoor. was therefore declared duly nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for Auditor for two years, the result of which was the nomination of C. D. Cobb on the 2d ballot, the vote standing Cobb, 33, Barney, 7, Wrighter, 2.

The following resolutions were offered by Col. J. H. Dimock and adopted.

Whereas, It is no less the duty of Democratic Citizens, when assembled in Convention, or masses, than when exercising their individual rights, freely to express the principles upon which their political faith is founded and their rule of action is based—and to approve or censure the measures of their Government and the men by whom it is administered. Therefore—

1. *Resolved*, That this Convention representing the Democracy of Susquehanna County, still continues to cherish the broad principles of freedom and equal rights upon which the Democratic party of the Union was first established and has been sustained

2. *Resolved*, That the efforts to perpetuate Slavery, and to extend the area of human bondage, is an outrage upon every principle upon which our institutions are based, and if persevered in, will lead to consequences which will be deplored for all time.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States, should be cherished by every patriot That any attempt to separate or divide this glorious confederacy should be frowned down by an indignant and free people; and relying upon their virtue and intelligence, we trust it will be transmitted, unimpaired and united, to the last posterity.

4. *Resolved*, That the Tariff of 1846, was a wise and judicious measure. Eminating from a Democratic administration, it has more than realized the expectations of its friends and confounded those who opposed its passage. By a wise discrimination, it extends equal protection to all the great interests of the country, and should experience detect any defect in its minor detail, a wise legislation may *amend*, without invading the great principles of truth and justice upon which it is based.

5 *Resolved*, That time and experience have fully tested the wisdom of an *Independent Treasury* and proved beyond a doubt, its efficacy to conduct all the measures of finance for the Government. By its exercise during the Mexican War in distributing millions of public money without loss to the Government, it has effectually destroyed the last vestige of an excuse or argument, in favor of a United States Bank

6. *Resolved*, That Gen. Z. Taylor while conducting the operations under his command in Mexico, merited, and received the thanks of the people of this Union But as President of the United States, he has violated every pledge made by him previous to his election. By becoming the suppliant tool of designing politicians of the federal party—and promoting to office men who denounced him as a licensed murderer, and the war in which he was engaged as wicked and unjust; thereby affording aid and comfort to the enemies of their country; he has forfeited all claims to our gratitude, and must go down to posterity as a feeble and degenerate man.

7. *Resolved*, That as we adhere to the principle that all power is vested in the people, that every public servant should be chosen by themselves, at the ballot-box—we therefore cordially approve and recommend the adoption of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of our State in order that we may elect by ballot those who are to preside over our tribunals of Justice.

8. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every Democrat to support the regular nominations of his party—and that the Democracy of Susquehanna County, will rally round the standard of JOHN A. GAMBLE, as the regular nominee of the Democratic party of the State for Canal Commissioner, believing him honest and capable, and when elected (as we confidently believe he will be) he will discharge his duty with fidelity.

9. *Resolved*, That we approve the Resolutions of the Pittsburg Convention, believing them truly Democratic, and presenting a broad platform of principles upon which all may unite for the support of our political institutions and the preservation of the Union.

10. *Resolved*, That we sympathise with the brave *Hungarians*, and all who are engaged with them throughout the world, in contending for liberty and the natural rights of man. We rejoice at their victories, and trust in God, that their efforts for self-government will be crowned with success, and tyranny be driven from its last hold on the face of this fair earth.

11. *Resolved*, That the prosperity of the people, depends in a great measure upon a sound and available currency. That legislation, tending in any measure to lessen the responsibilities of the Banking institution, is unjust to the people. That we deeply regret the departure by the late Legislature, and the present executive of the State from that wholesome provision of "Individual liability," in Bank Charters, so ably and successfully maintained by the late lamented Gov. Shunk. That any extention of Bank privileges is detracting from the rights of individuals, and we earnestly call upon the next legislature to restore the *Individual liability*—to take immediate measures for the redemption of the "relief issues," and prohibit the circulation of all Bank notes of less denomination than five dollars.

12. *Resolved*, That the completion of the North Branch Canal is of vital importance to the people of the Commonwealth at large, and the Northern section of the State in particular. That we look to the executive to carry out the provisions of the law of the last session of the legislature, and call upon him and the accounting officers to apply the *surplus* now in the treasury to the completion of this great work, without equivocation or evasion.

On motion it was—

Resolved—That Wm. Hartly, John Foster and Perrin Wells, be the Conferees, to meet Conferees, from Wyoming County, at Springville, at one o'clock, on Saturday the 11th day of September next.

On Motion of Mr. Tuttle it was—

Resolved—That the Central Co. Committee appoint the township Vigilance Committee for this year, and that hereafter the Democratic electors of each township be requested to elect, each year, a township Committee at the time they elect delegates, and all vacancies in said Vigilance Committees may be supplied by the Central County Committee.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed County Committee of Vigilance for the ensuing year, viz: Benj. Glidden, Perrin Wells, Nelson Camp, G. A. Grow, J. B. Kimber, Samuel King, and N. C. Warner.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Democratic papers in Susquehanna and Wyoming.

On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

F. LUSK, President.

JOHN BLOWERS, PERRIN WELLS. } V. Prests.

Wm. L. Richardson, *M. L. Catlin*. } Sect'ys.

Zachery Washington in Baltimore

The Baltimore *Argus* is very much astonished at the reception of General Taylor in Baltimore. That print says:

We were on the tip-toe of expectation to hear the speech of Old Zack, in response to what we imagined would be the swelling acclaims of an admiring and tremenduous multitude, and to compare the sentiment and language of his address with those classically beautiful and elegantly finished military despatches, which won for him so much intellectual renown. It was, therefore, with inexpressible anxiety that we wended our way to the Pratt street depot about 7 o'clock last evening About 150 persons were assembled within and around the depot. They appeared to us as the ghosts of the once powerful Taylor party—and the signs were anything but auspicious of a demonstration gratifying to the distinguished visitor. How strongly in contrast with his late reception at the Relay House, when on his way to Washington! Fortunately for his vanity, however, he did not witness the spectral crowd in Pratt street; for he had alighted at the outer depot, and taken a private conveyance to Barnum's Hotel.

On reaching the Hotel, he passed up quietly and rapidly to his apartments, which were watchfully guarded by officer Ridgely, ingress being refused to any but the suite, and a few of the *distingue* In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes, about 250 persons assembled in front of the Hotel and his Excellency, having in the meantime refreshed himself, came down, under the escort of Z. Collins Lee, Esq., and addressed the meagre gathering from the portico, After taking off his hat, his left hand clenching the iron railing, then adjusting a pair of gold spectacles over his forehead, and bowing to the auditory, who emitted a few sickly cheers akin to the chirping of a brood of chickens with the pip, Gen. Taylor spoke, word for word as follows:

"I thank you, citizens of Baltimore. It affords me pleasure—gratification to meet so goodly a number of my friends on this occasion. The cholera is now lingering around us; and although I have no apprehensions from the disease, I feared that the gathering together of crowds of persons might bring on the disease, and being anxious to keep off the disease, although I don't fear it myself, yet I thought it prudent to avoid any public demonstrations that might tend to increase the disease. [Here he convulsively grasped the railing] On my way North, in passing, I thought I'd stop here to-night, and go along in the morning. [Here he rubbed his forehead.] But I tho't it better to avoid bringing together any crowds on my way, as the disease might be thereby increased, and I should afterwards reproach myself with being the cause."

Here the "Second Washington" signified the close of his speech by putting on his hat, and turning abruptly away, a faint cheer caught up the dying echo of the last word, "cause." The General then retired to his apartments, to enjoy some repose after this tremendous intellectual effort—and in a few minutes the area in front of the Hotel was vacant.

The *National Intelligencer*, of Saturday, ventures the following paragraph:

"We are sure that no chief Magistrate, since the days of Washington, was ever received on a similar tour throughout the country, with more cordial or sincere feelings of respect and affection than will greet President Taylor, from all classes of his fellow-citizens throughout his present journey."

To which the Argus adds: All we have to say to this is, that the people of Baltimore generally, kept their "respect and affection" at home last evening, and that if the "second Washington" is not more cordially received elsewhere, he will realise the truth, of which we have been trying for sometime to convince him, that the people of this country will not cherish much "respect or affection" for the violater of his solemn and oft-repeated pledges.

A DOWN-EAST SOLON.—A member of the Massachusetts legislature, at the late session, offered a bill which provided "no lady should be married except in the town where she resides." Another member knocked it in the head, by offering an amendment, requiring people to die in the town where they were born.

Extensive Coal Mines on the Potomac.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following, which we desire our readers to scan closely, and then ask themselves how much lower foreign coal and iron can be imported and sold than can that manufactured by this company. If not as low, which we aver is the fact, then what is the use of increasing the Tariff duties on these productions? Will not every farthing added be so much taken from the pockets of the consuming class and given as a bounty to to the manufacturers—to capital? Most assuredly:

A strong company, we notice, has been formed, with Samuel Jaudon at its head, for developing the resources of an immense coal region, comprising 22,000 acres, on the Virginia side of the Potomac river, under the name of the Phœnix Mining and Manufacturing, Company. The coal occurs in beds, varying in thickness from seventeen feet to two feet, and is associated, as in other coal regions, with slate, limestone, clay and sandstone. Begining at the top of a ravine, the workmen have uncovered the out crops about two thirds of the descending slope, until within 800 feet of the bottom; 84½ feet of coal were brought to light in this distance; and by adding to these two beds measured at no great distance from this ravine, both of which were evidently below the most inferior stratum above alluded to, an aggregate of 40 feet of coal above the bed of the Potomac is shown without making allowance for the undue thinness common to the outcrops of coal. At so many places have the main beds been recognised on the companys', lands, that there is no room for doubting their uninterrupted continuity over the entire area. The greatest advantage connected with the position of the coals in this region undoubtedly arises from their being level free, *i. e.*, from their requiring no mechanical power to effect their drainage—The beds decline on each side of the central axis of the field, at an angle just sufficient to allow of the easy descent of the water towards the bed of the Potomac, which forms the grand dry-level of the entire region.

Connected with this remarkable structure in the field is another advantage, arising from the facility of ventilation its workings will possess The expenses involved the ventilation and drainage of single mine in England often amounts to $302,500, the whole of which vast expenditure will be rendered completely superfluous in this highly favored district. Large beds of iron ore are scattered over the company's lands. In one place, the series of beds in ravine show an aggregate of thirty feet thickness, of the best quality, and almost inexhaustible, in quantity. There are also numerous beds of fire-clay, quarries of excellent sandstone, and an almost unlimited supply of timber. It is believed that iron ore can be mined for seventy-five cents per ton, and coal at fifty cents per ton. Pig iron, it is stated, can be made at twelve to fifteen dollars per ton, and delivered at Georgetown, the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at a cost of about twenty dollars per ton. The estimate of the quantity of coal on this property is twenty-five millions of tons to the square mile. This coal can be delivered at Alexandria at $2 11 per ton, and at New York at $4 per ton. The value of the Cumberland bituminous coal has been well established by thorough proofs, both for common fuel purposes, and for making iron. The Cunard steamers are suplied exclusively with it on their outward voyages. The Howland & Aspinwall line use none other, and an agent of the British West India mail steamer is now negotiating with the coal companies now in operation in this region for a supply of 50,000 tons per year, to be shipped from Alexandria This coal is equally valuable for driving locomotives as for sea steaming.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad run their engines with it, and find that 25 cwt. makes as much steam as two tons of anthracite, and the Reading road is making a trial of it. In the course of the ensuing autumn, the Chespeake and Ohio Canal will be completed to Cumberland, and within a few months the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be completed to Westernport, and these, with the back-water navigation of the Potomac, will give the lands of the Phœnix Company immediate communication with Baltimore and Alexandria.

A MAIL FROM THE CALIFORNIA EMIGRANTS.—Many of the friends of the overland emigrants to California, by the Missouri and Arkansas routes, have been expecting for a long time letters from them. The cause of their disappointments, probably, is that at a recent fire in St. Louis, a mail-bag, containing several thousand letters, was so damaged by fire and water, as to be illegible. The mail agent in St. Louis has done all he could to dry the letters and send them to their proper destination, but the superscription of many of them has become obliterated.

FIRE IN WILKES-BARRE.—We learn that on Saturday night about 12 o'clock, it was discovered that the Barn of Mr. Joseph Slocum was on fire and in a few minutes the whole building with all its contents was enveloped in a sheet of flames, containing all his hay and grain, 3 horses and some cattle, it is not known how many; also the blacksmith shop, corn house and office of Mr. Slocum, and extended the whole length of the South side of the public square down to and including those of Thos. Dyer, burning all the back buildings, but fortunately the fire did not get into the front buildings. It is said to be the work of that most wicked and black-hearted of all scoundrels, an incendiary.—*Wyoming Democrat.*

☞ Some Taylor paper says that the "opposition press" sneer at Abbott Lawrence because he is a "shop-keeper." We have seen no such sneers. If there have been any sneers they have been caused by Mr. Lawrence's attempt to quit the business of a shop-keeper, and set himself up for a statesman.—*Syracuse Reveille.*

SCHUYLKILL COURT HOUSE.—The building of the court house at Potteville, which has been delayed for some time, by a difficulty concerning the legal title to the ground selected, will commence immediately, the matter being settled.