Coinage at The Mint.

The following is the monthly report of the coinage at the mint in Philadelphia, for July 1853:

Gold.	*No. Pieces.*	*Amount.*
Double eagles,	50,228	$1,004,560
Eagles	20,860	208,600
Half Eagles,	43,000	215,000
Quarter Eagles	83,316	208,040
Gold Dollars	60,376	60,276
	257,580	$1,696,476
Fine gold bars,		$2,762,993
Total;		$4,459,469
Silver.		
Half Dollars,	552,000	$276,000
Quarter Dollars,	1,404,000	351,000
Dimes,	540,000	54,000
Half Dimes,	580,000	29,000
Total.	3,076,000	$710,000
Copper.		
Cents,	183,228	$183,228
GOLD BULLION DEPOSITED.		
From California,		$3,459,000
" other sources,		32,000
Total.		$3,491,000
SILVER BULLION DEPOSITED.		
From various sources,		$611,000
Gold received in June,		$4,545,179
" " July,		3,491,000

DAN. STURGEON, Treasurer.

A Diver Suffocated.

We understand from the celebrated diver, John Green, that a man named Wm. Mc'Donnell was suffocated while engaged in exploring the wreck of the steamer Erie, above Silver creek, on Wednesday last. This was his first attempt at diving; but, being confident of success, he was engaged by the party having the wreck in charge, and made one descent without difficulty. The second time he remained under water longer than is usual, and when telegraphed to, made no response. Those in charge of the line immediately sought to raise him, but found it had caught in something, making such a thing impossible. On Saturday evening, Green and another skilful diver, Martin Quigley, proceeded to Silver creek with their armor, and on Sunday morning went to the wreck, for the purpose of diving for the body. Arriving there, they found that the rope had become disentangled—in consequence of the buoys being cast about by the waves and wind—and they were able at once to draw up the corps of their comrade. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered, that deceased came to his death from apoplexy, caused by the pressure of the atmosphere, and in consequence of having to breathe the same air several times over. Mr. G. informs us that the head was much swollen, and blood had been forced from the mouth and ears. A similar accident, though less fatal in its results, occurred the day before—when another novice descended, and remained so long as to alarm the attendants, who immediately drew him up and found him entirely unconscious. He, however, recovered.—*Buffalo, Express.*

WHEN WILL MR. BUCHANAN SAIL?—This is a question that is so frequently asked, and gives to so many speculations in the public press, that it may be well enough to state what his intentions are. We, therefore, inform the public on the best of authority, that it is his purpose, life and health permitting, to sail from New York, on Saturday the 6th of August, that being the time when the next American steamer leaves for Europe, in which he has engaged a passage. He would have sailed on Saturday last, the 23d inst., but was disappointed in receiving certain despatches and state papers from Washington as soon as he expected. He has been ready for the last week, and had the documents came to hand by Wednesday last, it was his full determination to leave home on Thursday for New York, and he would now have been three days out at sea.

Mr. B. will leave Wheatland in a few days, and, after spending a short time in Philadelphia and New York, will sail as above stated. —*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

BARNUM BEATEN.—Barnum, who has long been considered the climax clipper of all humbugs, has at last been badly beaten. His menagerie, now going about the country, was the other day at Ruselville, Ky., and while there some of the young men at that place got up a burlesque of the show, which is thus described by the *Herald:*

'Their largest car was drawn by fourteen oxen and in the car were seated the band, who discoursed anything else but sweet and melodious. Then followed their grotesque cages, containing calves, dogs, cats, geese, &c., and an old negro man rigged up to represent a baboon; then followed Barnum and Jenny Lind in an open carriage, drawn by four rather lean horses; then came the feature of the procession, the large canvass elephant.—*Mar. Intelligencer.*

POST OFFICE STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The Post Office Department has recently had occasion to instruct a deputy postmaster upon on the subject of the use of the stamp of the Nesbitt envelope cut from the envelope and pasted on another. We have procured a copy of the official letter in question, and herewith present it to our readers, who will perceive that the Nesbitt envelope and stamp can only be used as a whole, without mutilation, as follows:—

In reply to yours of the 22d inst., informing me that a letter with a stamp cut from a stamp envelope and pasted on another envelope was dropped into your office and that you had 'forwarded it as unpaid,' is received. Your action in the premises was correct. The act authorizing stamp envelopes to be provided and used authorizes them to be used only as a whole, as a union of the stamp on, and with the original envelope; and no privilege is granted, either by the law or by any instructions of the department, to use them in our mails in other manner.

HENRY DE CAMP, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Greenport, L. I., on the 26th ult., aged 96 years. Mr. DeCamp was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey. When he was yet a mere youth, the Revolution commenced, and he joined a company raised at New Brunswick. At the close of the war he learned the trade of a carpenter, and commenced business at Troy, N. Y., at which place he settled when there were only six or seven houses there.—He built the first Presbyterian meeting house erected there, he would have been astonished could he have visited Troy, to have seen to what it has grown. For the last twenty-five years he has resided at Greenport, L. I. Out of a large family, only four children survive him, and fourteen grand, twenty-three great grand children, and one great great grandchild.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER GONE.—We record to-day the death of NATHANIEL DEARBORN, of the town of Tioga, at the advanced age of 96 years, 1 month and 28 days —a soldier of the Revolution, who participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, the second hostile meeting of the 'Sons of Liberty' with the soldiery of Great Britain; he lived the life of a Patriot and a Democrat, and on the 23d day of July, 1854, died as the Christian dieth, and went to his reward.

REWARD OF FIDELITY.—A faithful body servant of the late Vice President King, it is said is now living in Washington. He was set free by Mr. King, who also gave him $2,000 in money, and his gold watch, for the faithful manner in which he served him.

THE DEMOCRAT.

The Largest Circulation in Northern Pennsylvania—1632 Copies Weekly.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE, EDITORS.

MONTROSE, AUGUST 4, 1853.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.

John C. Knox,

Of Tioga County.

CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Thomas H. Forsyth,

Of Philadelphia County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,

Ephraim Banks,

Of Mifflin County.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,

J. Porter Brawley,

Of Crawford County.

☞ *Persons in the Eastern section of the County, wishing to pay for the "DEMOCRAT," procure Blanks, or get Job Work done, can do so by calling at our Law Office, directly opposite the "Lusk House,"* GREAT BEND, PA. (tf.)

Democratic Standing Committee.

The Democratic Standing Committee of Susquehanna County are requested to meet at the Franklin Hotel, in Montrose, on Saturday August 6, at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the transaction of business. A full attendance is solicited.

M. C. TYLER, Ch'n.

Montrose, July 28, 1853.

The News.

We have no news. Our exchanges are as barren as possible of news—with the exception of an occasional railroad accident, or a little local gossip.

A Scientific Convention convened at Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday. A large number of Scientific men were in attendance from different parts of the Union, as delegates, and the discussions were highly interesting.

The *Family Friend*, an excellent literary paper published at Columbia, S. C., comes to us this week dressed in mourning for the decease of its editor, Stuart Adair Godman, Esq. Mr. Godman, as a writer of sea-stories, was second only to the lamented Cooper.

On Monday last an immense concourse of people assembled at the old town of Plymouth to assist at the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a monument to commemorate the departure of the pilgrims from Delft Haven.—The proceedings were very interesting.

There is no important news from Washington, and nothing reliable from the State elections just held.

The yellow fever at New Orleans is represented as worse than ever before, carrying off immense numbers of the poorer and most exposed classes.

Five hundred and twenty-three persons died in New York during the week ending Saturday night last.

It is said that Col. Forney, Clerk of the H. R. is about to establish an administration organ in New York.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that a brakeman on the freight train of the Lackawanna & Western Railroad, was killed instantly yesterday morning at New Milford, by being crushed between two cars. Our informant had not learned his name.

☞ On Monday last, 1st inst., the annual elections took place in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas; this day (4th) Tenessee will follow, and on the 11th the good old fashioned State of North Carolina, which will complete the list for the month of August.

A Monument to Franklin.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, in view of the dilapidated condition of Franklin's tombstone, recommends that a plain, unpretending monument be substituted for it, and that it be built by the printers of America. This is a capital suggestion, and one, we trust, that will be carried out. The glory of Franklin is, and ever will be, indissolubly connected with the craft. It was while a printer, that he dawned on the world, the greatest philosopher of his day. Nor was he ever ashamed of his old profession. While in London, as a public representative of his country, he sought out the office where he had formerly been employed and the press which his own hands had worked. At Versailles, when ambassador from the United States, he was proud as ever of his early occupation. The printer was never lost in the minister, the philosopher, or the statesman. He still wore the simple, republican dress, with strings, instead of buckles, in the shoes, such as he had when a printer. The craft which he has so adorned, is therefore, the proper one to honor his remains.

The monument should, however, be plain and unostentatious. Anything not so would be opposed to his character. Franklin never sought display. On the contrary he invariably avoided it whenever he could. In fact, the existing monument, which is but a plain slab of stone, is understood to have been placed over his grave in consequence of his desire to avoid unnecessary show. But the venerable philosopher forgot the corroding effect of time. He did not remember that such a monument could not survive, but inestimably become ruinous, and that before a century. In fact, though little more than sixty years have passed, the tombstone has, as is well known, become dilapidated; and this not so much from neglect, as from the unavoidable corrosiveness of time. The place of the existing slab should be supplied by a monument of the most substantial kind, one built of granite for instance, in some simple style. Let the printers decree such a monument to the greatest of printers! A dollar apiece from every printing office in the land, or even a dime from every printer, would erect a monument that would endure for generations.

Printer's Convention.

We observe that our brethren of the Press, in different parts of the country, are conferring together in adopting plans to advance their interests, and the better to secure their rights. In the cities, the associations of printers and publishers gives system to the business and good wages to the workmen; but in the country we are not only subject to the impositions of the city press, but otherwise labor under many disadvantages that might, we think, be bettered. A meeting to confer together upon a uniform and remunerative scale of prices for job-work and advertising, to adopt some system of advance payments for newspaper subscriptions, and to say what class of public notices shall be inserted gratis, as well as to cultivate an acquaintance and friendly intercourse, we think would not be a bad move for the followers of "the Art preservative of all Arts," in northeastern Pennsylvania. What say you, brothers of Pike, Wayne, Monroe, Carbon, Luzerne, Wyoming, Sullivan and Bradford? Suppose we meet at the Wyoming House, in Scranton, on the 2nd Tuesday of September next?

The Pacific Railroad.

The N. Y. Herald, 2nd inst., says that "Col. Benton, has caused to be published a letter from Mr. Harris Heap, a companion of Lieutenant Beale in his central route expedition to California, corroborative of the statements made by the latter gentleman, published in yesterday's paper. The important fact is announced through the entire line which the party has explored, embracing quite half the distance between the boundaries of Missouri and California, and comprehending the most difficult portion of the line, the construction of the road at an easy grade is not only practicable, but the country is fertile and well watered, presenting the greatest inducements to husbandmen. From the frontiers of Missouri to the head of the Del Norte there is found no obstruction to a railroad equal to what is encountered between Baltimore and Washington. The remainder of the route is reported to be still more level, and the mountain pass presented the appearance of a broad, smooth valley. So far, the central route appears to be well adapted for the grand enterprise of a railroad to the Pacific. Captain Marcy asserts that the route from the Mississippi river, at Memphis, or its vicinity, via El Paso or Dona Ana, and thence down the Gila river to its intersection with the Colorado, and across to San Diego, possesses advantages over all others. Should Captain M.'s opinion be proved correct, and the expectations of Major Stevens, who is now surveying what is termed the northern route, be realized, the doubts which have rested on the mind of the country as to the possibility of making a railroad at all will be swept away, and the work will go on with marvellous celerity."

☞ A World's Temperance Convention will be held in New York, on the 6th of September next. State and County associations and temperance organizations of every name and nature, are invited to send delegates. It is designed to be a grand rally of the true friends of temperance throughout the world. The session will continue four days, and deliberations will favor the enactment of a prohibitory law by all governments and nations.

☞ GEO. F. GILMORE, Esq. has purchased the Pittsburg *Post*, and assumed its editorial charge. Mr. Gilmore was a member of the last Legislature, from that awful Whig county, Allegheny, and a splendid fellow he is too. The *Post* has long been one of the ablest papers in the country, and in the hands of friend G. it will not "grow less." He was an able Legislator, and can but make an able editor. May great success attend him.

Book Notices.

Putnam's Monthly, for August; is a very good number. This Magazine is composed entirely of original articles, and we believe that they will compare favorably with those of the foreign magazines, which are so extensively copied and reprinted in this country. The present number contains many interesting papers. Published by G. P. Putnam, 10 Park Place, New York, at $3 per annum.

Dickens' Household Words.—The reader can scarcely pick up a newspaper in this country, without finding some interesting article credited to "*Household Words.*" You will understand that it is a weekly journal, published in London, of which the copy before us is a handsome reprint, by Messrs. McElrath & Barker, 17 Spruce street, New York, in the form of a monthly Magazine, at $2 per an.

Graham's Magazine for August is on hand. It is always a pleasure to ask the attention of our friends to this periodical, which we consider fully equal, in point of merit, to any other magazine in America. Published by Geo. R. Graham, 198 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. $3 per annum.

A New Magazine.—By a slip from the office of the N. Y. *Dutchman*, we learn that Messrs. Griffin & Farnsworth, the enterprising publishors of that paper, are making arrangements to establish a monthly Magazine, early the ensuing fall. The *Dutchman* is a capital joker, and we doubt not the forthcoming magazine will be original and pithy.

STATE FAIR.—We are gratified to learn that the agent employed in collecting the subscriptions to secure the holding of the State Fair in Pittsburgh, meets with good success. The subscriptions are in some instances largely increased and promptly paid. It will be remembered that certain gentlemen of our city guaranteed to the State Society the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars to induce the officers to make Pittsburg the place of exhibition. The subscriptions that are now being collected are to make up that sum, and relieve the guarantors. The principal Hotels, we are told, intend increasing their subscriptions.—They can well afford to do so. The city will doubtless be crowded as it has seldom been before. We understand that many rooms in our Hotels have been secured by strangers intending to be here. We hope our citizens will subscribe liberally, and make up that $2,500. It is applicable to the expenses of the Fair. Then look out for a crowded and busy city during the last week of September. We expect Western Ohio will be here in great force. Let them come. Pennsylvanians will not be beaten on their own soil, we hope, in the number and quality of articles exhibited.—*Pittsburg Post.*

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Saturday, July 30, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—

During the past week we have had nothing but a constant succession of rainy and cloudy days, the sun, on several occasions seems to have struggled violently to make himself seen, but so far, the attempts have been entirely futile, as nothing could be observed, but a very slight brightning up, soon to be followed, however, by the same sombre and heavy clouds, which had obscured his glory before the struggle.

The work of improvement goes on rapidly in Gotham, at every session of the City Fathers something new is proposed or cut out for immediate action. The sight of an old house, no matter how interesting the associations may be, by which its history is surrounded, it must fall before the inexorable march of its unseen enemy. Such has been the fate of many structures, which should have been permitted to remain as monuments, to commemorate the virtues and services of some of our most distinguished patriots of the Revolution. New York, being in possession of the British, during the whole of that momentous struggle, it became the centre of their power, and here were all their campaigns planned and concocted, to subjugate the revolted colonies. The opinion has gone abroad, and I think with a great deal of injustice, that New York is a very lawless place and that there is very little security for either life or property. Now in consideration of its size and population I think that it is not worse than many cities of less importance, and we must also remember that New York is the port into which nearly the whole of the immigration from other countries arrive, and as many as 10,000 have landed on our docks in 24 hours, in view of this and other causes, I have concluded that Gotham is not so bad a place after all.

The Crystal Palace is visited daily by a large number of persons, and all appear delighted with the beauty of the building and the extent and variety of the exhibition. To those who dislike to be jammed in crowds, the present time is the most agreeable, without any fear of such a contingency.

In politics I have but little to dilate upon, the party at present being engaged in fighting and quarrelling, principally about the distribution of the spoils, which not only appears to be the condition of things in these parts, but all over the Union. This state of affairs is to be attributed to gaining the victory. I fear that we shall not again enjoy a like result.

From Washington we learn that M. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, has stopped his subscription to the *Union* in consequence of an article on Turkey, which appeared in that paper. Thos. E. Massey has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Chili. The rumored defalcation of Mr. Zantzinger is generally discredited. Secretary Marcy, Gen. Cushing and Postmaster Berrit go to Bedford Springs tomorrow rusticating. The Jury on the trial of Capt. Schanenburg not being able to agree were discharged. They are said to have been 7 for conviction and 5 for acquittal. In Philadelphia there has been considerable excitement in consequence of a disorder of an epidemic character, having broke out on board of a Bark at South st. market, and which spread to some adjoining houses, and no new cases had occurred since Sunday. There is no fear of a farther spread of the disease.

The Georgia arrived yesterday with the mails and treasure to the amount of over $1,600,000 from San Francisco. She brings no later advices than the previous arrival. The mining prospects were good, and new placers had been discovered. Business was improving and the agricultural reports were very favorable. The City of Shasta had been destroyed by fire; every Store, Hotel and Saloon had been burnt down, only 40 houses, mostly dwellings, remaining. The loss is computed $400,000. Gov. Bigler has again received the nomination but after a sharp contest. The prospects of the young State by the last accounts are remarkably good. From Oregon some very rich gold placers have been discovered, and the people are flocking in crowds to dig. They are said to yield from $15 to $100 per day.

The Asia which arrived last Thursday bro't three days later advices from Europe. The Eastern question becomes more intricate as negociations progress. The Emperor of Russia has has now taken possession of the provinces, and says he will consider himself justified in retaining them, if the allied fleets move up to the Bosphorus, and will not give them up, unless the fleets first leave the waters of the Dardenelles. This has put a new phase on affairs, for which the allied powers were unprepared. The coolness and impudence of the terms has quite disconcerted them. Fighting however appears to be no part of their intentions if it can be possibly avoided, and they appear to be willing to take up with all the kicks and cuffs the Czar may seem willing to inflict. From the latest telegraphic accounts the English, French, Prussian, and Austrian Envoys have made some medatorial offers in a note to the Emperor of Russia, which it is presumed will be agreeable to the Czar. But if he should reject those proposals, and it is said that nothing more can be done in that line, without compromising the dignity of the Western powers; it then appears to me that nothing is left but to fight. In all this business the Sultan is a sufferer; he reluctantly gave his consent to the occupation of the provinces, under the promise of their being evacuated by the Russians at the close of the negotiation. Nicholas, however, is determined to make war on Turkey, and has used every means in his power to awaken a religious crusade against the Turks, in the hearts of his people, as he has already invoked the aid of the Almighty in one of his manifestoes, to assist him in fighting for the orthodox faith.—The Turks having the same incentives to urge them on, but with this difference; they have right on their side; they have a country to save as well as a religion to protect.

☞ Hon. Robert J. Walker, the newly appointed Commissioner to China, arrived at New York on Monday evening. Mr. Walker is in fine health and spirits. He will remain with his family a few weeks at New York when he will visit Wisconsin and the West. He will return, and leave for China, about the first of October.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MESSRS. EDITORS—In last week's *Register* I notice a vile and abusive personal article, pretending to review the oration delivered by your excellent townsman, R. B. Little, Esq. at our place the fourth of July last.

It is not my purpose to review at length that review, for two reasons; first, because Mr. Little is too well known and too highly esteemed in this county to need any defence from such an attack, and second, because the article, upon its face, bears ample evidence that it was written, not as an honest review of the sentiments of that oration, but to gratify a malevolent feeling towards Mr. L. The oration evidently was only an excuse *for* the attack, for had it been otherwise, the author, unless a blackguard by profession as well as by nature, would not have found it either necessary or proper to descend to low and vulgar defamation of an honorable and high-minded man, while pretending to review sentiments uttered, and convictions and principles proclaimed.

Now we really supposed that we might be allowed to exercise independence enough, on "Independence Day," to meet together as we thought proper for the purpose of celebrating our National birth-day, and that we might be allowed to invite a person to address us, without bringing upon our "devoted heads" the vengeful ire of your Moutrose press, and without subjecting the person so invited to ridicule, vulgarity and coarse defamation. Mr. Little kindly accepted our invitation to be with us, and delivered an oration with which all were well pleased, and which men of all parties here united in asking the publication of. He assailed no one, abused no one, and we do think it very unkind that he should be abused, vilely so, at this late day on our account, for but for us he would not have been in a position to be thus assailed. With the same propriety might we, with a kind of malicious envy, have assailed your celebration in Montrose, and probably, too, we might have done so with quite as much effect. It is certainly a matter of astonishment here, that an editor should boast of his "naturally peaceable disposition," and in the same paper admit an article grossly libelling a private citizen, of the character and standing of Mr. Little, when the whole thing was so gratuitous, and evidently done to gratify some hatred on the part of the writer. It seems to me that our editors should be bound in some way to protect individuals of character and worth, from the public assaults, thro' their papers, of every graceless scamp who may happen to desire to blacken their characters with falsehood and calumny.

It may be new to you in Montrose, but it is nevertheless true, that we, citizens of Susquehanna county, do not make up our minds—are not governed in our opinions of men—by the say-so of the dictators of your Borough. We have too often been cheated by them, in their great professions of honesty and truth—too often fell into the power of your men of pompous professions, to put much confidence in their professions at the present or for the future, or to let their likes or dislikes of men influence us far in our judgment. They have introduced too many St. John's, and their like, and imposed them upon us by *their endorsments*, to make a great deal more at the same game.

The writer seems much alarmed lest Mr. Little may be found in the pale of the Democratic party, and some day perchance elevated to the dignity of the Bench of this District, or be found in the Halls of Congress. Now, for one, I have no doubt, and I think a large majority of the citizens of this county will agree with me, that Mr. Little is as well qualified, both as regards honesty of character and legal learning, to occupy our Bench as some who have occupied it in the past. This is the opinion of men uninfluenced by Montrose influences, and who have had as good opportunities to judge of Mr. Little's abilities at the Bar, as they have of others on the Bench, therefore the judgment is fair.

But Mr. Little is charged with having abandoned his old opinions for the hope of a Judgship, or Congress, in the future. This is a very grave charge to make against a man's honesty of character. Let us see—the Bench is occupied for nine years to come; and the seat in Congress two years more from this county, then four to Tioga, and four more to Bradford, making ten years before it will again come to Susquehanna. It is enough to ask thinking men, if such an idea, under these facts, is not too ridiculous for a man of sense, such as a man like Mr. Little possesses. To think of the idea must have originated with a mind looking very far in the future, for fear that some day day he might be obliged to practice law in a Court completely shorn of the influence of large "*Judicial obesity.*"

An acquaintance with Mr. Little for a number of years, enables me to say, that on all political questions that have divided the parties in this country, aside from the slavery question, he has always been a radical *Democrat.* This he has never concealed from any one, to my knowledge; and if he now has made up his mind, from the peculiar position of the Democratic party in this district on that question, that he can best serve his views, and carry out his principles by acting with that party entire, in doing so he will not have to turn from a Democrat to a Whig, and from a Whig to an Abolitionist, and then back to *National* Whiggery again, as others, perhaps of his accusers have done, without thinking that they sacrificed their consistency of character in the operation either. But perhaps the writer of that article can be excused for his alarm lest Mr. Little should get a Judgship by renouncing Abolitionism, for that process is so connected with the *means* of obtaining Judgships in the minds of some men, that they may not know of any other way to get them.

Finally, if Mr. Little chooses to act with the Democratic party of this County for the future, and to identify himself with the organization of that party, we do not think that the party will suffer thereby. They will find plenty of use for his talents, and plenty of ways whereby to honor his purity of character and eminence of learning, though in doing so they may happen to give him "more Judicial obesity or Congressional corpulence."

K.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

Blind habit vs. Intelligent action.

MESSRS. EDITORS—All may have heard the story of the Quaker, who was obliged to turn his horse out of the road, by reason of an obstruction across it. Just one year after, having occasion to ride the same road, the animal, notwithstanding the obstruction was gone, turned from the road and came again into it, precisely where he had done so the year before. The Quaker exclaimed, "verily, thee has an excellent memory, but a very poor judgment."

This illustrates the position of certain men who, for the sake of consistency, stand politically where they did ten years ago; not observing the entire change of circumstances.—What was duty yesterday may be folly to-day. There is a powerful free-soil element in the Democratic party of this county; and is it better to fold one's arms in stupid isolation, or to unite with those who are striving to encourage and foster that element, until it shall become a controlling principle? Can any man of sense hesitate? It is a choice between useful activity and utter inertness. The argument cannot be better told than in the following extract from a speech published in the National *Era*:

"Finally, until every man is as wise as his neighbor, and as good as he ought to be, you must be governed by the majority, and that necessity will divide you into parties—two parties, mind ye; or one, and a parcel of fragments. Now, the greatest of these will have the power in its hands, of course. How will you mend it, when it goes wrong? By drawing off into as many little squads as there may happen to be differences of opinion among you? This will only strengthen the party that you are trying to control. The mountain springs refresh the lakes by flowing into them, not by running off into a multitude of puddles, to stagnate in the sun? Parties must be built upon general views and broad policies. Organize as you may upon transient and trival contingencies, it is all fuss and foolery. A party with anything positive in it will outlive its own abuses and your grumbling; or if the real majority of the nation is too corrupt to purify itself, it will not be improved by changing its channel. The judgment day divides the world into two classes only, one right and one wrong. Do you think you can make a better or more accurate division? My dear fellow-citizens, don't be caught starting after every vagabond fancy that inspired idiots can scare up. Within the proper party of truth and progress will be found all the available means of reform that political agencies can ever effect. Jonah withdrew in a fit of disgust, because the Lord would not destroy Nineveh for its corruption, and sheltered his indignant head under a gourd that grew up in a single night, and of course perished in a night; whereupon he wished himself dead, and fainted outright. Better bear your small percentage of your neighbors sins and blunders till they are cured, than curse the world and quit in a passion. It is good enough for you to do your duty in, and too good to be condemned as long as it is getting better."

A Steamer's Outfit.

Rev. Wm. H. Bidwell, of New York, who went out in the steamer Arctic for a European tour, writes to his paper an interesting letter, from which we clip the following item:

"A word now about Capt. Luce and the Arctic. Capt. L. is an accomplished seaman and a veteran of the ocean, which he has crossed 130 times and never was wrecked. The steamer Arctic which he has conducted across the Atlantic 37 times, seems a part of himself, so conscious is he of all her motions and movements. His watchfulness and wakefulness seems unceasing. His officers are able men, prompt and energetic. A good ship under such command justly inspires confidence in the public mind that the ocean may be crossed in safety with certainty, by God's blessing in storm or in calm.

The Arctic is three thousand and sixty tons burthen—is 300 feet long—46 feet beam—76 feet over the paddle boxes—33 feet deep—wheels 35 feet diameter—900 horse power in her engines—carries 1200 tons of coal—consumes 90 tons per day—expenses from New York to Liverpool and back, $45,000. The captain, crew, and all hands to work the ship in all its departments number 150. In the present voyage she carries 214 passengers—took in five tons of fresh meat, fish, and fowl—18 barrels of salt beef—6 barrels of salt pork—4 barrels of salt fish—2,000 pounds of butter—6,000 eggs—600 pounds of lard—22 barrels of flour—26 barrels of bread, and vegetables in variety to match; so that passengers are not idle if they are a little sea-sick. It requires no small amount of industry and enterprise to make away with all this in ten days. We record this as an item of interest to farmers, who have a right to know what becomes of the produce of their farms. We did not before quite so well understand why marketing is so high in price in New York.—Capt. Luce informs us that ocean traveling is so much on the increase that the Collins steamers will be too small next year to accommodate all the passengers. He suggests the building of four new steamers 500 feet long—five thousand tons burthen—56 feet beam—paddle-wheels 48 feet diameter—10 feet cylinder, and 10 feet stroke; to cross the ocean in eight days, and carrying 400 passengers; and may we be one of them. It would be an enterprise of commercial grandeur: of world wide reputation, lifting the Yankee character in the marine department, head and shoulders above all creation. It can, and doubtless will be done. Mr. Collins can do it."

TERRIBLE DEATH.—Edmond Emmons, of Ridgeville, Lorian county, Ohio, was bitten by a mad dog, his own, in the month of April. Last Friday evening he was taken sick about four o'clock, when his hand became inflamed and pained him much. On Tuesday, he died in the greatest agony, leaving a wife and several children. The wound had a long time been healed, and he had lost all fears of madness from the bite. He worked in the field till 4 P. M., on Friday, when the terrible malady made its appearance. Physician and friends were sent for. His pains increased and soon his ravings commenced. It took several strong men to hold him. At last, after four days of the most intense suffering, he died suddenly by the bursting of a blood vessel, occasioned by his violent spasms. He was a young man highly respected, and leaves a young and interesting family.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

☞ An injunction has been prayed for in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to restrain the Philadelphia authorities from subscribing the stock of Hempfield Railroad company, and of the Easton and Water Gap Railroad Company. The argument was commenced before the Court on Tuesday, and will probably occupy several days, numerous and distinguished counsel being engaged on both sides. The subscriptions against which the injunction is asked amount to $1,000,000.

WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT.—The Governor and Legislature of Massachusetts have unanimously given one day's pay, amounting to nearly $500, toward the completion of the Washington Monument. A good precedent for other states.

Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, July 28.

The Democratic State Convention, called together for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania, met in this place to-day, at three o'clock, P. M., and was called to order by its President, WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq., of Philadelphia, who delivered a brief and feeling address, touching the deaths of Judge GIBSON and Vice President KING.

The Hon. JOHN C. KNOX was nominated for the Supreme Bench by acclamation. The Chair, then, on motion, appointed a Committee on Resolutions, after which the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock this evening.

At seven o'clock the Convention re-assembled. The Committee reported the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the election of Franklin Pierce the people have received an able, fearless, and faithful exponent of Democratic principles, and a chief magistrate of whom the Union may well feel proud. His administration has thus far proven eminently successful, and given sure earnest of future usefulness.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of Gov. Bigler, having the fullest confidence in his patriotism, integrity and devotion to the principles of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That this Convention cordially and unanimously approve the nomination of the Hon. John C. Knox, this day made for Judge of the Supreme Court, and pledge him our undivided support.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, the whole State Ticket, as now presented, and relying upon the same party who have ever proved true to their professions, look forward to its triumphant election on the second Tuesday of October next.

Resolved, That in the death of the Hon. John B. Gibson, formerly Chief Justice, and late a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, the community has lost an able and profound Jurist, a useful citizen, and an honest man. To his family, in his death most deeply bereaved, we offer sincerely this expression of our sympathy and distress.

Resolved, That we feel sensibly the serious and general loss our country has suffered in the death of Vice-President King. As his life was upright, useful and patriotic, without spot or blemish. His death has produced in all hearts a lasting sorrow. To his friends and relatives we desire to express our sympathies.

After which nine hearty cheers were given for John C. Knox, and the whole State ticket.

On motion, adjourned *sine die.*

HEART-RENDING INCIDENT.—We are favored with the painful circumstances of the burning of the dwelling of Mr. King, of Auburn, Geauga co., Ohio, and the consequent dreadful death of two of his children. Mr. King was absent on business at the time of the sad occurrence, his wife and eight children being alone in the house. In the early part of the evening Mrs. King thought she detected the scent of something burning, and examined every part of the house, as she supposed, thoroughly. Concluding it was a whim of hers, she retired. About 12 o'clock her suspicions were again aroused, and a second time she again searched the house. Coming to the same conclusion as before, she again went to sleep. About three in the morning she was aroused by the falling of the roof of the woodshed. She immediately raised the alarm, and the children sleeping below were soon aware that the house was on fire. As we understood from the neighbors, the boys were sleeping up stairs. Being awakened by the cry of fire, the older brothers, passing through another room and awakening two younger brothers (about ten or twelve years of age,) who they supposed would follow them, dashed below to render assistance. One of the brothers thus roused ran to the head of the stairs to descend, but being met by a sheet of flame, turned and made good his escape at the window. Running with all possible speed to the neighbors he entered the house and spread the alarm by saying he had "got out safe, having burned his hands a little." The boy went to bed, and the most of the family rushed to the scene of conflagration to give aid to the sufferers. Information was given of the arrival of the boy, and, supposing the other had followed him, the wretched family felt somewhat relieved. While the spectators were gazing into the flames to see the fearful fire make its dreadful havoc, the floor above fell into the celler, and from the burning bed rolled the limbless body of the boy—for the fire had already consumed the legs and arms. What a sight for dear friends. The body was rescued from the flames. The brother who had fled to the neighbors was then sought and found quiet in bed. On removing the clothes, his face, neck, and breast told the fearful story. The fire had probably reached his vitals. He complained only of his hands. A despatch was sent to the father, who arrived with all possible haste, and stood over his dying boy until the next day, when he expired.

☞ A Masonic Lodge in Michigan has passed resolutions calling upon the Masonic Lodges throughout the country to unite in raising a fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, in order to save it from anticipated degradation.

List of Jurors,

Drawn to serve at the August term of the Susquehanna County Courts.

GRAND JURORS.

Wm. T. Austin, Bridgewater.
Hosea Benson, Jackson.
James Cargill, Jackson.
Daniel B. Clark, Lenox.
Joel Cogswell, Jessup.
Richard B. Downer, Jessup.
John Davidson, Lathrop.
Avery Frink, Montrose.
S. H. R. Grow, Lenox.
H. L. Hadsell, Clifford.
Orison M. Hall, Franklin.
Charles R. Hoadley, Middletown.
Marvin Hall, Jessup.
S. U. Hamilton, Gibson.
Alfred T. Jeffers, Lenox.
John Kingsley, Harford.
E. S. Kent, Brooklyn.
Joseph Lowerbury, Auburn.
Loren Newton, Dimock.
Samuel Powers, Gibson.
Albert A. Root, Springville.
N. B. Stewart, Rush.
Samuel Westbrook, Brooklyn.
Elias Wilcox, Rush.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Auburn—Peter Farrell, Nelson Love, Alanson Parker.
Bridgewater—L. B. Gurnsey, A. Stevens.
Brooklyn—M. A. Newcomb, E. B. Goodrich, I. H. Chapman.
Clifford—P. W. Chamberlin, C. N. Miller.
Choconut—Edward Burke, John Addison.
Dimock—George Gates, Dyer Lathrop, Jas. Lathrop, G. T. Wilbur.
Great Lake—J. S. Town.
Gibson—W. P. Gardner, S. P. Chandler.
Harford—Peter Williams, David Quick, G. P. Percy, Daniel Oakley.
Harmony—Elliot Benson, J. N. Reynolds.
Lenox—Hiram White.
Liberty—P. W. Beebe, G. W. Crandall, W. B. Fish.
Lathrop—Jesse Sylvins.
Middletown—Elmor Bristow, Miles Baldwin.
New Milford—J. B. Warner, Oliver Tenant, Silas Hamilton.
Springville—Myron Dean.