them come with trophies from outward nature and the realms of eternal thought. Let them rise into their proper places—men with sooty brows and scarred palms—men who have wrought finer tissues, and men who have written out theories in their blood, and built up institutions with their bones. Let them come, and we shall go on to immortal attainment and ceaseless aspiration."

Foreign News.

The most striking feature in the news brought by the steamer, which arrived from Europe on Saturday afternoon is the announcement that the Russian Government will publish, in its turn, a batch of secret English letters on the Oriental question, and among them several from Prince Albert. It would be an edifying use of paper and types to lay before the world any private and confidential communications which the Prince Consort may have made to his friends in the North of Europe touching public matters about which his duty was to say nothing.—If it should really appear that he has been meddling in these things, as the radical journals of England long since charged, and as the Ministers have positively denied, we can easily conceive the terrors of that popular indignation which will swell up against him.—In such cases he might easily find England an uncomfortable and inconvenient residence. And if any such letters are in existence, it seems very likely that Nicholas will now bring them out. Thus far his antagonists have decidedly the advantage of him in this war of correspondence, but if he can implicate Prince Albert, he may take a bitter revenge. At any rate the cause of national honesty and of republican freedom does not suffer from these mutual exposures of the champions of monarchy.

From the seat of war in the East there is nothing new. We notice a continued inclination on the part of the Russians to remain upon the defensive, and a continued want of activity on the part of the Turks. Two steamers one British and one French, have been sent to destroy certain obstructions to navigation placed by the Russians at the mouth of the Danube. This may very likely be the beginning of hostilities on the part of the allies against Russia. The fleet under Sir Charles Napier had arrived all safe at Wingo Bay, and long ere this has assembled at Kiel, prior to moving north to the scene of its future operations. It is supposed it will first occupy the Isle of Aland before proceeding to bombard Cronsfadt. Of the German powers Prussia alone has positively declared that she will remain neutral. Russia has recognized the neutrality of Sweden, which saves that country from the necessity of immediately engaging in the war. Of the beginning of the tragedy we must now soon hear.—*New York Tribune.*

From California.

By the arrival of the steamships George Law and Star of the West with the California Mails of March 16, we have full details of news from California, Oregon, Utah, the South Pacific and the Isthmus. The intelligence from the mines is highly favorable. The late abundant rains have enabled the miners to resume their labors, and with encouraging results.—Col. Babbitt, the Secretary of Utah, arrived in the Star of the West with important dispatches to the United States Government.—On the route from the Great Salt Lake City he encountered Col. Fremont with his party in a state of great distress from exposure and destitution. The account of Lieut. Strain's safety, though somewhat contradictory as regards the fate of his party, will be read with interest.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 7, 1854.

The friends of the Gadsden's Treaty are making great efforts to save it. Telegraphic dispatches have been sent to all the absent Senators requesting them to return immediately to their post. It is still believed it will be rejected, though some think otherwise.

Col. Forney has not resigned, and does not expect to, though Edward H. Thompson, late Michigan State Senator, and Judge Young of Illinois, are spoken of in connection with the Clerkship.

This week has been prolific of good speeches in the House on Nebraska. Mr. Yates of Ill., Mr. Norton of the same State, Mr. Matteson of N. Y. Mr. Chandler of Pa. and Mr. Washburn of Ill. have successively given the monster some deadly blows. Yesterday Gerrit Smith came down upon it like a thousand of brick, and to day Washburn of Me. made his mark, and a strong mark it was.

The Gadsden Treaty may pass in a modified shape If it does the changes will be so important that its original friends scarcely recognize it.

Col. Forney contradicts the rumor of his intention to resign the Clerkship of the House.

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1854.

It is reported that England has notified our Government that her fleets will blockade all the Russian ports in the Pacific.

It is all up with the Gadsden Treaty. Mr. Rusk has proposed almost an entire new one. The speakers to day were Messrs. Rusk, Adams, Clayton, Mason, Douglas and others.—There is yet nothing decided about the fate of the treaty as yet.

Col. Forney has authorized Mr. Robins of Pennsylvania to say he will not resign.

Mr. Faulker of Virginia has written a letter to his constituents complaining of the Administration.

A large number of Mail Contractors and agents are here, awaiting the mail lettings for the Southern and Western States. The lettings are the largest ever held and much interest is attached from that fact.

The military Commission in session here for some time past, for settling certain calims growing out of Col. Fremont's expedition to California, has adjourned *sine die*, after allowing only $135,000 out of claims presented to the amount of $800,000.

Terrible Fire in Jacksonville—Florida.

A destructive conflagration occurred at Jacksonville, Florida, on Wednesday afternoon of the 5th inst. Seventy buildings were destroyed, including twenty three stores.

Among the sufferers by this fire are, P. Fraser's residence and law office; the printing offices of *The Republican* and *News*. The latter was entirely destroyed, but the former had enough type saved to issue an extra. J. Finnegan's office; L. M. Folsom's furniture store.

The total loss is estimated at $300,000, about one-half of which is insured—some in New York and New England offices.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

PROVIDENCE, April 6, 1854.

The following is the result of the Rhode Island Election: For Governor, Hoppin, Whig, has 9,112 votes; Dimond, Democrat, 6,484; scattering 231.

The Senate will probably stand 19 Whigs, 13 Democrats and Independents.

The House, 41 Whigs, 31 Democrats and Independents.

CONCORD, N. H., MAYORALTY.

CONCORD, N. H., April 6, 1854.

Gen. Joseph Low (Dem.) was re-elected Mayor of this city. The vote stood: Low, 694; Ephraim Hutching, (Whig.) 646.

Montrose Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PEN'A.

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS.

Montrose, April 13, 1854.

Democratic State Nominations.

For Governor,
WILLIAM BIGLER,
OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.

For Judge of Supreme Court,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK,
OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner,
HENRY S. MOTT,
OF PIKE COUNTY.

CENSUS.—Any suggestions which may be induced by an examination of the tables of the United States census for this county, should be forwaded at an early day, to Mr. DeBow, superintendent of the census office at Washington, with a view to the correctness of other publications from that office.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of French & Richards, wholesale Paint dealers and importers, N. W. corner of 10th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ The Bill authorizing the construction of six first-class steam frigates has passed both Houses of Congress and been signed by the President.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.—The Secretary of State in answer to an interrogatory propounded to him on a point of American citizenship gives his opinion "that every person born in the United States must be considered a citizen of the United States, notwithstanding one or both of his parents may have been aliens at the time of his birth. This is in conformity with the English common law, which law is generally acknowledged in this country. And a person born of alien parents, it is presumed would be considered a natural-born citizen of the United States, in the language of the constitution, so as to make him eligible to the presidency."

Response of the Press—The Prospect.

The cheering tone of confidence that pervades all the Democratic journals of Pennsylvania, says the Carlsile *Volunteer*, is gratifying to the friends of the Constitution throughout the Union. The harmony that prevailed in the recent Democratic State Convention, is the best evidence that the people are alive to the importance of the contest. Democracy is rousing itself, and as the struggle approaches, its tremendous power will dismay the hearts of the Republicans, and their counterfeit enthusiasm will vanish into thin air. The "signs of the times" indicate a glorious triumph for BIGLER, BLACK, MOTT and Democracy, at the October election.

But, Democrats of Pennsylvania, do not rely on your own strength too much. To be successful and gain a brilliant victory, we must be watchful, vigilant, active. The Democratic party, when properly organized, never sustained a defeat, and in all probability never will. The party ought now be awakened to a proper sense of duty; and all that is necessary to lay Federalism in the dust, is ACTIVITY and VIGILANCE. The Federalists anticipated a "split" in the Democratic ranks, but how sadly were they disappointed? We conjecture that Governor BIGLER's unanimous re-nomination occasioned fellings of sadness and despair, and that of an unspeakable character, throughout the whole Federal party. Rejoicing would have been a cardinal circumstance, and the success of the opposition candidate certain, had a division in our ranks taken place. But instead of such an occurrence, there were only one or two objecting voices. *They* must "get out of the way" and clear the road for Democracy. We are united, and by proper vigilance, can whip our opponents and scatter their forces; we will meet them like Jackson met Packenham at the battle of New Orleans. Conquer we *can* and conquer we WILL, with such an efficient General at the head as Gov. BIGLER, and Federalism, with all its wealth and trickery, cannot prevent us. We will buckle on the armor of BIGLER AND DEMOCRACY, and through the instrumentality of his good measures, we will be able to conduct the ship safely through the foaming wrath and cannonade of our enemy, to VICTORY!

☞ The *Illustrated Magazine of Art*, for April, has just come to hand; and is confessedly the first of Serial publications. Its Literature, Illustrations and entire execution are unrivalled. New features of material interest are constantly being added to this work. Terms, $3 a year.

Published by Alexander Montgomery, 17 Spruce St., N. Y.

☞ The *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*, for April, has made its apperance on our table. This Journal is now generally conceded to be one of the best and largest monthly agricultural publications in the country. Discarding all theories not successfully attested by practical experiments, it will not mislead the farmer into outlays from which he cannot reap an ample reward; and can be had at the low price of *one dollar* a year. Address, J. M. Meredith & Co., West Chester, Pa.

THE LIBEL LAW.—The Judiciary Committee of our State Legislature is now engaged in preparing a Bill for the purpose of modifying the libel laws of the State, so as to protect newspaper publishers from prosecutions when they publish facts from good motives.

☞ The *Register* makes its appearance this week, for the first time since the fire, slightly enlarged and improved in appearance.

☞ We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Andrew Leighton, who proposes to visit our village the coming week for the purpose of selling Fruit trees. This will be an excellent opportunity for those who are in want of fruit trees, and we have no doubt will be improved.

Editorial Correspondence.

Harrisburg, April 8, 1854.

DEAR DEM.—It has been a long time since I had the pleasure of communicating with your columns. I beg to repeat the lover's request,—"don't think my dear that I had forgotten you, for that can never be,

—— * * * "Till
Stars and planets cease to burn
Amid the vaulted sky * *—"

Now I am certain you will believe me in earnest,—you will believe that I should have written you every week if I could have found but one half hour of leisure to do so. I beg you to believe further, too, that you have been the best remembered of any correspondents this winter past, save *one* perchance, whom you may guess. The days have been too short, and nights not half long enough, and so I have written nobody unless necessity compelled, and then have written mighty short. The best I could do has been done, and you must not complain, but take the disposition to do for the deed. Small trouble that for all, and then we will not quarrel. To have friends, and be friends is always best you know, and we'll let it pass at that.

Well, spring has come, and birds have chose their mates—

"The hawthorn whitens; and the juicy groves
Put forth their buds, unfolding by degrees,
In full luxurance to the sighing gales."

The "hundred days" are up and still we linger here, with little hope of going soon.—All tired, half sick, we sometimes get quarelsome, and talk of pistols, swords, and *duels* dire. But none have come yet, or like to come, since so much easier it is to talk of shooting others than of being shot.

A week ago last Wednesday the Bill for the sale of the Maine Line of the State Works, from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, came up by special order in the House. The debate has been continued from that day to this, in all eleven days. The Bill has been entirely stricken out several times, and a new one substituted. It has finally reached third reading, and I think will pass finally by Tuesday next.

The discussion on this Bill has probably been the ablest that has been had in many years in the Legislature. The immense interests at stake on the part of the Commonwealth were calculated to arouse the closest scrutiny to all the provisions of the Bill, and at this stage, it may be safely said that it is well prepared. The price finally fixed at which the Line shall be sold is *eleven millions of dollars*, but I have no doubt that it will be reduced to *ten millions* in the Senate. That seems to be the price generally admitted as the safest to ensure a sale the present season, and it is better than twelve millions with a year delay. If the sale can be effected and the amount applied to the extinguishment of our State debt, with our present means and revenues the whole debt would very soon be cancelled. I do not think that Bills for the sale of the North Branch and Deleware Division will pass this session. It seems to be the better notion to keep these yet a while, inasmuch as the former is not now in a condition to be sold to advantage, while the latter produces too great revenue to be dispensed with in the present condition of affairs.

The Liquor Bill is now hanging between the two Houses, in the hands of a committee of conference. The Senate would not yield its amendments, and the House refused to concur. The Senate Committee consists of Messrs. Slifer, Quiggle, and Piatt; the House Committee of Messrs. Cook, Patterson, and Ellis. It is hard to predict the result. Both Committees are composed of able men, and they are also all strong temperance men, but divided in sentiment as to what is *best* to be done. I think the Senate Committee will yield and take the House Bill, perhaps slightly modified, but some are of opinion that neither will yield, and that the Bill will thus fall between the two Houses. The House Bill would evidently secure much the largest vote from the people, many of its features being less objectionable to popular sentiment. This consideration ought to weigh heavily inasmuch as the great object, with the friends of Reform, should be to fortify themselves as strongly as possible with public sentiment. This done and a triumph may be considered certain.

Next Wednesday the Appropriation Bill comes up in the House by special order.—When that shall be disposed of we can fix a day certain for a final adjournment. There will then remain, of important public Bills, to dispose of, only the School Bill, and the Bill for a final disposition of the Franklin Canal Company's Railroad, which involves the permanent settlement of the "Erie troubles." A large mass of private Bills has accumulated on our files during the long discussion of the Sale, but those can be quickly disposed of. The first of May will, I think, send us all home, and for one I shall be glad to see that day, feeling very sensibly, as I do, the need of a little rest—at least a short repose.

Harford University.

The closing exercises for the Winter Term of the year '54, took place at this Institution on Wednesday the 5th inst. On Tuesday preceding, the examination of the different classes commenced, closing Wednesday noon. It was conducted with ability and spirit on the part of those participating, and to the profit and satisfaction of all observers. The examination was a rigid one, and could have been sustained *only by previous diligence*, and close application. It evinced *throughout* a thorough self-dicipline on the part of the *students*, an independence and *self-reliance* that would have done credit to older and more *experienced ones*. Wednesday afternoon was occupied in the reading of papers, and essays; and in declamation. The exercises were interspersed with beautiful and appropriate songs, well executed by the glee club. Several "*old students*" being present were loudly called for, to which call Messrs. Eaton and Wagner responded in *neat and appropriate addresses*. The whole affair was *one* of the most *happy* and joyous seasons we have witnessed at "Old Harford" this "many a day." The institution is now in a flourishing and prosperous condition; and with its present board of Instructors we have every reason to *believe* that its future will be a successful and useful one. We understand that efforts are being made to increase its library, and *aparatus*, to facilitate the progress of those who *may* connect themselves with the Institution as students. Whoever is desirous of improvement may be sure that they will be cared for and instructed at Harford University by as competent teachers as Northern Pennsylvania affords; men who are fitted by *nature* and *experience* to impart instruction with ease, and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

AMICUS.

SUSQ'A VILLAGE, APRIL 9, 1854.

To the Editors of the Montrose Democrat:

Permit a genuine down Easter to address a few lines to you, and through you to your many patrons. I have just returned from the State of Maine, "The spot whar I was born on," and find a great difference in matters and things in "Gineral," between this thriving and prosperous little village, and the villages and cities in Maine, particularly as far as a great depth of snow goes to make up that difference. I left Bangor on the 5th inst., and at that time, the people of Maine were having a good time over and under four feet of snow. Never in my remembrance has there been as much in Maine as there has been the past winter. Lumbermen have been forced to leave the woods and give their logging the go-bye. On Friday the last day of March, it rained, and at night froze so hard as to form a crust sufficient to bear up, not only men but horses, and people could be seen in the country, driving on the crust over fences, only having occasion to dodge the stakes. The young people have had plenty of sleigh-rides, and the extreme cold weather has induced some of my friends to hitch up in double harness, and some of the girls complained bitterly of the cold weather, of sleeping cold, and of its being awful bad to hang out clothes. As to the first complaint I could not of course take the hint, and of the latter, I thought with them, it must be bad, especially before the crust. Only think of a charming girl hanging out clothes in a cold winter day, and snow four feet deep. How different with you here in this county. Here you have not had to exceed one week good sleighing, and now the warm rays of the sun causes the birds to peep out from their winter quarters, and all things appear spring like. One thing of importance I should mention, for if true, it should be generally known. In the villages of Newburg and Hermain, near Bangor, Maine, there is a society that style themselves Come Outers, who believe that on the 10th of next May, the world is coming to an end, and many of them have prepared themselves with white robes to ascend in, so firm are they in their belief, that they are disposing of their worldly goods, and contributing their means for the general support of the society. They meet day and night—have a paper established, which is printed in Lowell Mass., which paper they distribute free among their members. For one, I think they will find, when too late, they were at least foolish and unwise.

By giving this a seat in one corner of your paper, you will oblige—your friend and serv't—known here as Yankee, at home as

E. C. BICKFORDS.

☞ During the discussion of the Bill for the increase of vessels in our Navy Department, Mr. PHILLIPS of Alabama, offered an amendment that "two sloops of war be added thereto," whereupon Mr. GROW made the following remarks under the *five minute* rule—

Mr. GROW.—Is an amendment to that amendment now in order?

The CHAIRMAN.—Yes, sir; it is in order.

Mr. GROW.—I move to strike out the word "two" in the amendment, and insert the word "one."

Mr. Chairman, on the 3d of December 1847, this Government made a contract with the Collins steamship company, as it is called, for building four first-class steamers, to be used in time of war as ships of our Navy. We paid a large amount for the transportation of the mails, with the privilege of taking the vessels at cost, should we need them. The Government made another contract for the transportation of the mails between New York and New Orleans with Messrs. Sloo & Co., for furnishing five steamships under similar conditions. Then, in 1852, we increased the annual appropriation to the Collins line $236,500, making the amount of money now paid to that line of steamships $858,000 per year. This last appropriation was made on the condition that the Government should be at liberty to terminate the contract at any time after the 1st December, 1854, by giving six months' notice. Now, sir, I am opposed to voting any money out of the public Treasury for any increase of the Navy of the United States, until this notice to annul the contract with the Collins line of steamers has been given. Let us get rid of this contract as soon as possible. We can get rid of the last amount by giving six months' notice to terminate the arrangement, though we cannot get rid of the whole of the contract until the period for which their service was engaged terminates.

Mr. BOCOCK. What has all that to do with the bill under discussion?

Mr. GROW. I will tell you what it has to do with it. This was a plan of furnishing the country with war steamers in case of need.—It was the sole reason uged by its advocates, and only ground upon which the contract was made. It was the cheapest and best mode, as alleged by its friends, to build up a Navy to be used by the country in time of danger. And while we are appropriating annually this large sum of money by which it was intended to furnish the country with war vessels, why should we go on now and appropriate ten millions of dollars for the building of steam frigates? If these mail ships are suitable for the purposes designed in the contract, then it is unnecessary; if not, the sooner we are relieved from those appropriations the better. We should first curtail this expenditure and cut it off before making any addition to it.

Then let our Navy be reorganized, so that when additional vessels are built, we can have an efficient corps of active men to man them—not men who have been waiting orders here for the last thirty years, and have not during that time seen service, and have now reached the years illy fitted to brave the battle and the storm; let us have young and active men, imbued with all the ideas of the age, with ideas in keeping with a progressive republicanism and an advancing civilization. Now, your squadron goes forth into the Mediterranean, and having nothing to do, loiters in its bays; and under the present discipline and regimen, your officers spend their time in dining with the satraps along its shores, drinking healths to their sovereigns, and lauding almost every nation on the earth save their own. If it is necessary that this vast number waiting orders should be quartered on the Government, then let us have a retired list, so as to open the avenues of honorable distinction to manhood, before old age has chilled its ambition and palsied its energies. Let service and promotion be thrown open to efficient men, like Captain Ingraham, the only man who has gone forth in the last quarter of a century and maintained the nationality of his country, and breathed into the decaying nationalities of the Mediterranean the true spirit of American laws and institutions.

Let us dispense in some way with these "old fogy" commanders who have remained on shore until they have lost all their knowledge of useful service, and are even frightened by the smell of sea-breezes. Let their places be supplied by efficient men; and when you have secured such, then build your vessels; for, till you do that, we have enough already. But before entering upon a new system of expenditures, let us dispense with the old; for our Navy now is the most expensive in the world, of its size.

First, then, let us get rid of the expenditures under the act of 1852, for furnishing the country with a Navy, by a copartnership with private. It is not only a wastefsul expenditure of money by the Government, but a gross wrong to the citizen; and then let us get rid, as soon as possible, of all contracts like these. This Government has no business to come in, with its strong arm, to aid one class of citizens in competition with another in the same business, and especially in the carrying trade of nations, where it requires a large investment of capital, and long experience; a business to which men have devoted their lives, and in which is invested their all.

It is a kind of protection more odious than that given to the rolling mill and cotton factory, because more exclusive, and every man knows that that is odious enough. The Government has no right to extend its hand to interfere in the business relations of life. Let the citizen regulate his own business under the laws of trade, with no competition but that of superior skill and industry.

I have made these remarks, Mr. Chairman, in order to give briefly the reasons why I shall vote against the bill, and against any appropriation to build new ships until I see some way to put an end to these enormous expenditures, ostensibly for the purpose of furnishing war vessels, and until there is some reorganization of the Navy, adding to the efficiency of its *personnel*, by permitting the activity and the energies of manhood to take the place of decrepid age.

The State Nominations.

Above will be found the ticket selected by the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg on the 8th inst., and we think all candid men will agree that a better or more popular ticket has never been presented to the people of Pennsylvania for their suffrages.

Gov. Bigler has fully met the expectations of the public, and has as strong a hold upon the affections of the public as any other Governor we have ever had. He is looked upon by all classes, and all parties, as a *strictly honest man*, and his *capacity* has been so fully tested as to satisfy every body that he has no superior in the Commonwealth for his high trust. Our opponents, who are not at all posted, have no hopes of defeating him. On the other hand, many of the most influential Whigs will give him a cordial support—a fact which we heard from their own lips during our late trip to the East. On making inquiry of a gentleman in Harrisburg, who has been one of the most active Whig politicians in the State, why he was not "on the Hill" attending the Whig Convention, he remarked, "Gov. Bigler is good enough for me—I intend to support him next fall—there is no Whig party now." Another in Philadelphia, said, "Well, Gov. Bigler is in for three years more—I know a great number of Whigs who will vote for him—I intend to do so—he is an honest conscientious man, and I really pity the Whig who consents to run against him." Among *Democrats*, the only question in controversy seems to be whether Gov. Bigler's majority shall be twenty-five or fifty thousand. He was renominated with a unanimity almost without a parallel, and the Democracy will rally to his support with unflinching energy.

Hon. J. S. Black, our candidate for the Supreme Bench, is equally popular, and will not only be supported by the entire Democracy, but by the most prominent lawyers in the State. All concede that his services on the Bench can not be dispensed with.

Henry S. Mott, for Canal Commissioner, is, perhaps, one of the most popular candidates we have ever had for this office, and will receive the cordial and united support of the Democratic party.

With such men for our standard bearers, our triumph on the 2d Tuesday of October next, admits of no doubt.—*Pennsylvania Patriot.*

Democratic Nominations.

The Democratic State Convention, which assembled last week at Harrisburg, re-nominated William Bigler, for Governor, Jeremiah S. Black, for Supreme Judge, and Henry S. Mott, for Canal Commissioner.

Gov. Bigler deserved this tribute for his faithful service. We believe no man has ever surpassed him in his devotion to the interests confided to his care. A Pennsylvanian in the true sense of the word, a Democrat from his boyhood and in every vicissitude, the people have nobly defeated the politicians who endeavored to supplant him in their affections. We believe all, even his political enemies, must accord to Gov. Bigler purity of intention, and a general maintenance of sound Democratic principles since he has filled the Gubernatorial Chair.

Judge Black has filled the distinguished post of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for three years, and with a success that has not only silenced political rancor, but challenged the highest admiration. His nomination was made by acclamation, and his election will be little short of it.

Henry S. Mott is one of your old fashioned sterling Democrats, and hails from the glorious old "Tenth Legion" of Democracy. We learn from an exchange that he was elected Sheriff of Pike county in 1838, by nearly two to one, but the Kitner dynasty—who were in the habit of treating "elections as though they had never been held"—commissioned his opponent, the lowest on the return! He was elected Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts in 1839, with but eighty votes against him in the entire county, and re-elected by a large majority in 1842. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Pike and Monroe counties without opposition, and re-elected in '52 almost unanimously. The post is due to Col. Mott and the district he represents—and we are glad that an opportunity is thus presented to satisfy the obligation.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

The Nominations.

By the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention, to be found in to-day's paper, it will be seen that "Bill Bigler, the Raftsman of Clearfield," is again the standard bearer of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for Governor. It is useless for us at this time to attempt to say anything in regard to his administration. His acts are known to the entire people of the State who appear well satisfied that his best efforts have been put forth to promote the interests of the Commonwealth, and time will demonstrate that the honest masses will always indorse and stand by faithful public servants.

Our neighbor, the Hon. J. S. Black, is so well known, and so well appreciated, that he needs no eulogy.

Of Henry S. Mott, of Pike county, our candidate for Canal Commissioner, we have heard persons who are acquainted with him say, that a more upright, honest man, never held an office. We have heard Col. P. U. Hook speak of him in very flattering terms long before his name was mentioned in connection with the Canal Commissioners office. His unblemished character for honesty, his orthodoxy as a Democrat, and his practical good sense, combined with his knowledge of our improvements, point him out as a fit and proper person to have a controlling influence in their management. The convention that nominated these three men was unanimous and harmonious in its action, and if the party only cherish the harmony and unanimity that were a prominent feature of the convention, with three such leaders, victory in October is certain.—*Genius of Liberty.*

Bigler, Black, and Mott.

These are the names inscribed upon the Democratic banner for the ensuing campaign, by the Democratic Convention last week.—And they are right worthy to be placed there. As the Executive of this great Commonwealth, Gov. Bigler has more than met the expectations of those who placed him in nomination three years ago—and hence it is that we find the people rallying around him with such unanimity now. That he will be re-elected by an overwhelming majority, there cannot be a reasonable doubt; indeed, we sincerely doubt whether there will be any serious opposition.

The same may also be said of Judge Black. His nomination was made by acclamation, and his election will doubtless be in the same manner.

Of Henry S. Mott, the nominee for Canal Commissioner, the people know less, and yet he is none the less worthy of their confidence. He comes before them endorsed by the Democracy of the North, where majorities are not numbered by hundreds but by thousands, and hence has a claim upon all true Democrats for a fair trial. As a member of the Legislature from Pike, for two or three years, we believe he has been invariably found faithful, honest, and true, to the interests of the State and the Democratic party. Of his election, under these circumstances, there ought not, and cannot be a doubt.—*Erie Observer.*

James Pollock's Vote.

James Pollock, the whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, whilst in Congress, in 1846, voted *against* a proposition to pay the infantry ten dollars a month, and the dragoons twenty dollars, under the bill to employ a volunteer force of fifty thousand men during the continuance of the Mexican war. We have looked at the act of James Pollock with more than usual anxiety, to learn the motive by which he could have been goverened, in first voting for war, and afterwards voting not to pay the volunteers a reasonable and just compensation for their patriotic services, upon the blood-stained plains of Mexico. Throughout our commonwealth, that perfidious act will justly an properly call down upon his name the condemnation of a generous and enlightened yeomanry. Here we might rest satisfied that no effort of political party, how powerful soever the same may be, can purge the stain of James Pollock's vote to do injustice to the families of Pennsylvania volunteers, who left home, parted with families and friends to defend the honor of our common country, upon a foreign soil. So says the Harrisburg *Union.*

☞ Fenn, of the Lancaster *Whig*, thinks that Judge Pollock ought to decline running on the Whig ticket for Governor, and that Hon. David Wilmot or "*some other good man opposed to the Nebraska Bill*" be run in his place. We would like to know, in all sincerity, what earthly bearing the Nebraska question has on our State politics. In case an abolition Governor should be elected, what would it have in preventing the passage of any bill in Congress? Gov. Johnson did not prevent the passage of the compromise measures of 1850, and that act was ten times more objectionable to the abolitionists than the Nebraska bill about which there is such an uproar. If the whig party think their chances of success would be enhanced by adopting the suggestion of the editor of the *Whig*, we have no objections to their trying it; but we doubt very much whether they will be able to get Mr. Wilmot's consent to any such arrangement, especially when such a man as Gov Bigler is the opposing candidate.—*North Branch Dem.*

Another Fire in Towanda.

We are pained to state that on Saturday night last, at about twelve o'clock, a fire was discovered in the barn belonging to S. S. Bailey; and when discovered the flames had so far advanced that all efforts to stay its progress proved unavailing. There was quite a heavy North West wind blowing at the time the fire was discovered, which kindled the devouring element, and in a very short space of time, the Barn of Dr. D. L. Scott, the large frame dwelling house of N. J. Keeler, as also the frame dwelling house of W. A. Chamberlin and C. T. Smith, situated on State-st, were all in one mass of flames; and it was only by the most indefatigable energy and unyielding preservance, that the fire was confined within the limits above described—the dwelling house of J. Culp, on the east, and the dwelling house of J. E. Geiger and Mrs. Bull, on the opposite side of the street, being for a long time in the most imminent danger.

We are not fully informed as to the losses sustained by this conflagration. Mr. Briggs had moved into the house of Mr. Chamberlin, the day previous to the fire and of course had no insurance on his furniture, a portion of which was removed in a damaged state.—His loss is quite heavy. Mr. Chamberlin, we understand, has insurance on the house, which will partly cover the loss. Mr. Smith is fully insured on furniture, with an insurance of $450 on his house. Mr. H. L. Shaw, who was boarding with Mr. Smith we understand sustained quite a loss in furniture.

Col. Bailey's loss by the destruction of his barn is about $100—no insurance; and the loss of Dr. Scott, will probably reach $150, he not being insured.

Mr. Keeler is the greatest sufferer by this fire—he having no insurance on his house, and having, also lost a valuable portion of his furniture, wearing apparrel, &c. Upon him this calamity falls with peculiar severity.

There are, as usual, various conjectures as to the origin of the fire. As for ourselves we are satisfied it was the work of an incendiary.—*Bradford Argus.*

The Great Tunnel.

The great Tunnel on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad is at last completed. Nothing now remains but the laying of the track through the aperture, to bring this mammoth undertaking into practical use. This will be done, we are informed, forthwith, so that soon the iron horse will be ploughing his way *through* the mountain.—Thus a princely expenditure, and the work and toil of years, is about to be repaid by the vast improvement which will be made in the facilities for transportation. We congratulate the Railroad Company—Mr. Noyes the Contractor—and everybody, upon this gratifying result. But a single reminiscence in connection with feelings of regret—and that is the death of Mr. Pew, so long the competent and worthy superintendent of its construction. It was his anxious desire to see what may now be seen; and to be present at the opening of the Tunnel, but alas, his hopes and expectations were not to be gratified. Such are life's changes—such the fruition of human hopes.—*Scranton Herald.*

Gen. Houston in Montrose.

At a meeting held at Montrose Hotel on Monday, April 3d, 1854, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are in favor of Gen. Sam. Houston for President of the United States, because—

1st. He has nobly avowed himself in favor of preserving the good faith of the nation in regard to the treaties with the aborigines of the country.

2d. He has shown himself to be an honorable and high minded statesman in lending his support to the clergy of the North in their unostentatious exercise of the rights of American citizens against the uncivil, unstatesmanlike and outrageous assaults of Senator Douglas and others of like character, and

3d. He stands before the country as the unbought advocate of a strict and perfect personification of the national sentiment on the compromises heretofore enacted.

HORACE SMITH, Sec'y.
LEONARD SEARLE, Pres't.

SALARIES OF JUDGES.—The Harrisburg *Item* says: The bill increasing the salaries of the Associate Judges of Commonwealth, was called up in the Senate Wendesday last and elicited a warm discussion, in which Messrs. Heister, Crabb, B. D. Hamlin, Fry, and Piatt opposed, and Messrs Evans, Darsie, and M'Clintock, advocated its passage. Mr. Fry thought the Judges were already paid too much.

The bill was amended by Mr. Buckalew as follows:—

For six weeks attendance at court, $100
For six weeks and not exceeding ten, $125
For ten, weeks, and not exceeding fifteen $150.
For fifteen weeks, 200.

The bill, then as amended, passed finaly.

OCEAN POSTAGE.—We are gratified to observe that Postmaster General Campbell with the advice and consent of the President as provided in a section of the Postage Law of March 3, 1851, has reduced the ocean postage rate to two cents, on the only regular line or route upon which the opportunity has offered since the enactment of the law. He, at the same time, gives notice that whenever he can in future obtain the ocean-wise transportation of United States mails to foreign countries at two cents per letter, the Department will charge no more than that rate for such transportation, in addition to the inland postage required to be exacted under the existing law, both to be prepaid, of course.

Rev. A. O. Warren will preach in the school house at New Milford next Sunday eve at early candle light.

MARRIED.

In Montrose April 6th, by Rev. A. O. Warren. Mr. ALBERT TITUS, to Miss RUTH AMELIA ROPER, all of Harford.

In Lenox, March 5th, by Rev. R. Ingalls, Mr. PHILANDER HINDS, of Preston, to Miss LORINDA FINCH, of Lenox.

In Gibson, April 6th, by the same, Mr. WILLIAM BARNARD, of Harford, to Miss CHARLOTTE DEWEY, of the latter place.

In Auburn, on the 9th inst., by Eld. E. A. Francis, Mr. MORRIS LABAR, and Miss SAVANNAH GAY, both of said township.

In Dimock, on the 5th inst., by Eld. J. W. Parker, Mr. WM. E. GATES, of Dimock, to Miss WEALTHY SMITH, of Brooklyn.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. WM. J. BAKER, to Miss JULIA M. eldest daughter of Geo. Gates, Esq., all of Dimock.

DIED,

In Falls, Wyoming Co. Pa., April 1st, after a lingering illness, ANNA, wife of James McKune, aged 68 years, 10 months and 7 days.

In Dimock, on the 3d inst., of Consumption, Miss LYDIA E. GERRITSON, aged 23 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Miss Gerritson was an amiable young woman, highly esteemed and beloved by her acquaintances. Unassuming and retiring in her manners, she shed, like the rose, the sweetest fragrance of her character around those the most intimate with her. Those who knew her best loved her most, and feel sorely bereaved in her death.—Her surviving relatives and friends have indeed met with a severe loss, with whom we deeply and sincerely sympathise. May the Lord sustain them in their severe affliction, and teach us all to realize that while we are in life we are in the midst of death. (Com.

COURT WEEK.

WE would gently hint to those in arrears for the "Democrat" to the old firm, that one of us will be in Montrose through April Court, which commences next Monday, in readiness to settle with any and all. We hope to see all of you.

S. B. & E. B. CHASE.

April 12, 1854.