

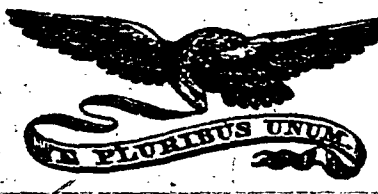
The British lost six officers and about thirty men killed and wounded. It was a fine triumph for the American arms, and spread throughout all the land a sound of rejoicing and victory.

Washington, after the prisoners and spoils were secured, and the wounded men attended to, put his army in motion, and recrossed the Delaware. But before he retired, the commander-in-chief, with all that tenderness which mingled with bravery, constituted his character, called upon Col. Balle and offered the sympathies of a friend and brother soldier. The brave Colonel died soon after, and in his last moments expressed for Gen. Washington the highest sentiments of respect.

"The victory of Trenton sent a thrill throughout the whole confederacy." Public confidence was restored, and the drooping cause of freedom once more saw a gleam of hope. A single anecdote will illustrate the manner in which public confidence was revived.—Immediately after the battle of Trenton, Washington wrote a note to Robert Morris, that great political financier, stating that he must have at once fifty thousand dollars in hand money. Mr. Morris instantly left his counting-room and started forth to devise means to raise the required funds. Passing down the street, he encountered a wealthy Quaker gentleman, and to him Morris made known his wants. "Robert," said the man of peace, "what security canst thou give?" "My note and my honor," was the ready answer. "Thou shalt have the money," said the Quaker, and in a few hours the cash was on its way to the American camp. A few days afterwards, Washington fell upon the British at Princeton.

* What a pity that the patriotic Morris was a "bloody furriner!"

Montrose Democrat.



J. B. McCOLLUM, A. J. GERRITSON, Editors.

Montrose, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

The Democratic State Convention for 1857.

The Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Governor, Canal Commissioner, and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be held in October next, will be held at HARRISBURG, on MONDAY, the second day of March, 1857, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

J. W. FORNEY, Chairman of State Central Committee.

The Annual Statement of receipts and expenditures of the county will be found on fourth page. Let every fair payer give it a careful inspection.

The recent thaw has caused much damage along the Susquehanna and other rivers, several bridges having been swept away. We are unable to give particulars on account of non-arrival of mails for some days past.

The Pennsylvania Legislature and "Free-Soilism."

Not long since a resolution was offered in the Pennsylvania Legislature instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. This proceeding is as absurd as it is unnecessary. By the organic act of the Territory Congress is pledged to permit the people there, to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. If in the exercise of their just sovereignty, the actual residents of Kansas establish the relation of master and slave, or in other words fix by law the social and political condition of the negro, Congress has no power to disregard their will. The people of the whole country, speaking through their ballot-box on the 4th of November, 1856, pronounced in favor of popular sovereignty; and their verdict is entitled to respect. Should the resolution to which we referred receive the approval of both branches of the Legislature, Pennsylvania would be placed in a wrong position—a position which her independent voters never designed she should occupy. Our Senators and Representatives in Congress were selected with reference to this very question. They are bound to support the principle which in their election was triumphant. Of what use then is it, for the Legislature to send them instructions, on the subject of slavery, when the people have already instructed them on that subject? Again, the resolution originated with the black republican members and by them will be supported. They elected Simon Cameron, U. S. Senator, but a few days since. He applauded the principle of popular sovereignty and supported the Kansas Nebraska bill. They knew his sentiments and by electing him endorsed them. How inappropriate and inconsistent then, it is for these men to bring forward a resolution instructing him to repudiate the doctrine he advocated so earnestly a little more than two years ago! The voters of Pennsylvania declared in favor of self-government for the Territories—in the selection of their Senators and Representatives they either spoke against or in favor of Congressional interference. That issue was also made in the contest for Chief Magistrate and Pennsylvania by a large popular majority pronounced in favor of the principle embodied in the Kansas bill. By what authority do the black republicans of her legislature assume to set aside the verdict of her electors? For what purpose do they drag before that body, a question with which legislators for the State of Pennsylvania, have nothing to do? Do they think to alarm their constituents with the old cry about the "encroachments of the slave power?"

The fears of sensible men can no longer be excited by the mere declarations of demagogues. Do they expect that a readiness to meddle with that which does not concern them; a willingness to feel the fires of abolitionism and to disregard the popular will, are the qualities respected by their constituents? If so, their expectations are doomed to disappointment; for the public is preparing to take a proper and intelligent view of such things. Regard the resolution in any light you please, and it is unnecessary and absurd.

At the charter election in Binghamton on the 4th inst. the Democrats were triumphant. The contest says the Binghamton Democrat was animated, the parties taking ground distinctly on "the great issues that divide the country." A democratic President and four Democratic Trustees were chosen, to one black Republican, and one Fillmore American.

Senatorial Conference.

The Senatorial Conference for the XVII district composed of the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, met at Rushville, February 6th, to elect a Delegate to represent the district in the Democratic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on the 2d day of March next.

Ira H. Stephens was called to the chair, and A. J. Gerritson chosen Secretary. The following named persons presented their credentials and took seats as Conferees: Bradford, Ira H. Stephens, C. S. Russell; Susquehanna, C. D. Lathrop, A. J. Gerritson; (no conferees appeared from Wyoming).

On motion, proceeded to elect a Delegate. Wm. Elwell, Esq., of Bradford, and N. Newton, Esq., of Susquehanna, were nominated. A ballot was taken resulting—Elwell 2, Newton 2—a second ballot was taken with a like result.

On motion, the nominations were reopened, and Gen. John Blanding of Susquehanna county was nominated, and Mr. Elwell's name having been withdrawn, the third ballot resulted—Blanding 3, Newton 1: whereupon Gen. John Blanding was declared unanimously nominated, with power to substitute in case of inability to attend.

On motion, it was resolved that these proceedings be published in the Democratic papers of the district. Adjourned.

Ira H. STEPHENS, Chairman. A. J. GERRITSON, Secretary.

New York Correspondence.

New York, Feb. 9, 1857.

Meas. Editors: I cannot, probably, better interest your readers, than by giving a short connected sketch of the late terrible murder in Bond street. This event has caused an excitement the like of which I have never seen during my whole term of residence in New York; it has absorbed and swallowed up everything else in the shape of news; foreign steamers go and come unnoticed by the public; great fires occur; men are run over, garoted, trampled on or killed in other various ways; but still the great public mind is unmoved, the public heart can feel for nothing, the public brain can think of nothing, and the public tongue can speak of nothing but this most horrible occurrence. I will endeavor to pen a condensed account of the facts that all who read this letter may get an idea of the main features of the case.

The murdered man, Dr. Harvey Burdell, was a dentist of no considerable professional reputation, but was universally known as a person of unenviable temper, a dishonest business man, a libertine, and an individual of the worst possible reputation generally. His habits of life led him a great deal into the society of bad females, and he induced a woman of notorious character to come and live in his house, No. 31 Bond street, as his housekeeper. This she did, taking with her into the house her family, consisting of two grown daughters whose reputations have not been good, and two young boys. This woman is a widow whose name is Cunningham, and she lived in Dr. Burdell's house in illicit intercourse with him, while one of her daughters occupied another room of the house with a young man named Snodgrass, with whom she also lived as his wife, although they had never been married. Dr. Burdell was worth money to the amount of about \$100,000, and the woman Cunningham made repeated attempts to get him to marry her, that in the case of his death she might inherit a widow's share of the property. This the doctor had always refused to do, and in consequence there had been many bitter disputes between them, which had ended in an emphysema which was soon increased to deadly fate. They still continued to live in the same house, although they never spoke but to quarrel, and the establishment was entirely managed by the woman, she being of so vicious a nature that the Doctor has been heard to say that he was afraid of his life. Sometime previous to their open hostilities, Mrs. Cunningham had introduced into the house as a boarder, a Mr. J. Eckel. This man occupied a room adjoining Mrs. C's., with a door communicating between them, and after her quarrel with the Doctor, there seems to be no doubt that she admitted Eckel to her room every night, and that he remained there till morning. This state of facts was known to Burdell, so that there also existed the most bitter feeling between him and Eckel. This was the state of affairs in the house when the murder was committed, and it will at once be seen that the inmates were of the most disreputable character.

Whereas, the Democracy of Schuylkill County, have been overwhelmed with sorrow and indignation, at the confirmed reports which have reached them from the Capitol of Pennsylvania, of the betrayal of their principles, and surrender of their party rights, acquired through much exertion and many personal sacrifices, by William B. Lebo, and George Wagonseller, members of the House of Representatives elected from this county; and whereas, these feelings have been increased by the reflection, that to this convention a remote (though innocent) cause may be traced, the injuries which have resulted, and are likely to result to the country, and the democratic party, by the nomination and election of these traitors, that it is ourselves who have warranted into life, the vipers who have stung us to the heart; and whereas, though we fear it is too late to avert all of the evils that may result to the Democratic cause, by reason of this betrayal, nevertheless, we deem it due to ourselves, to declare to the party everywhere our condemnation of the course pursued by those who claim to represent us in the State Legislature, and our sentiments of disapprobation upon the outrageous transactions, of which Harrisburg has lately been the scene.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Daily Pennsylvanian.

J. M. WETHERILL, President. PATRICK FLOOD, Secretary.

President Buchanan. Since the election, the Black Republican papers have discovered that Mr. Buchanan is not only a very able, but a very good man. Their talk in regard to him now presents a wonderful contrast to what they said of him few weeks ago. Here is a portrait of him by a correspondent of the N. Y. Times, who recently visited him:

"The first remark of a stranger concerning Mr. Buchanan, would naturally be, 'what a fine old English gentleman!' I had been introduced to him many years ago at Gadsby's Hotel, Washington, but the interview then was of short duration. This time I had a protracted session of him for several hours. One of the first remarks he made, elicited by the presentation of a new York caricature, was that the portraits which had been made of him, during the canvass were mostly all caricatures, that 'those who had not seen most imagnine him, from his effigies, to be grun as an ogre, whereas he had scarcely ever known an unbecoming moment in his life.' In fact, in spite of the weight of responsibility he evidently feels, his countenance is a mirror of happy thoughts and a benignant disposition: He looks a hale, temperate man of sixty, of massive intellect, hard, undaunted energy, but with courtesy as the predominant

trait of his moral and intellectual character. I judged him to be one of those naturally impetuous, daring characters, who, by placid experience of the fully of yielding to impulse, had gradually acquired the habit of waiting for 'sober second thoughts' to check and govern his every action.

Resolved, That it is due to the honor of the House of Representatives, that the charges of bribery and corruption made against the traitors who voted with the Know-Nothing Black Republicans for Simon Cameron for United States Senator, (which charges we firmly believe to be true,) should be legally established, that these wretches may be expelled from that body, which by their presence is made pestilential with all moral corruption.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the action of these men has placed the Democratic party of this county in a position of undeserved odium throughout the State; that we feel ourselves innocent of all political crime to our brethren in other counties, and we beg of them, by the memory of our former labors, and the good we have (in past times) done for the cause, to visit the sins that have been committed upon the guilty parties; and that we, who have been loyal to our party and its principles, may receive sympathy rather than condemnation for what is to us, as well as to them, a deep and almost irreparable injury, over which we as they have had no control.

Resolved, That Henry D. Foster, G. N. Smith, B. Cresswell, C. R. Calhoun, Samuel A. Hill, John Faulstich, Seth A. Backus, and R. B. Nicholson, in departing from the party precedents, and voting against the caucus nominee, are censurable, and though none of the guilt of the betrayal by the three traitors may rest upon them, yet by their course, they have weakened the solidity of the Democratic Party, and rendered the approach of corruption more easy.

Resolved, That the Hon. C. M. Straub, the Senator from this district, in voting for the Democratic caucus nominee for United States Senator, discharged his duty to his constituents, and that we instruct him as our Senator, to sign the protest offered by Wm. Brown in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That we deprecate all personal violence to these miserable beings who have covered themselves with everlasting infamy, and we recommend to the Democratic citizens of the county, the continuation of that peaceful conduct, which during the late exciting campaign, rendered them the admiration even of those whose policy it was, to make and represent them as the contrary.

Resolved, That Michael Beard, C. Gruber, Paul Barr, Ignatius Gardiner, Wm. Belier, Peter Seibeling, be a committee to prepare and circulate petitions to the House of Representatives, for the immediate appointment of a committee to examine into the charges of bribery and corruption, preferred against Wm. B. Lebo, and George Wagonseller, and that they be also empowered, to urge every honorable measure to urge upon Congress, as soon as possible, investigations, on a date as possible, that they be held in a public hall, in New York city, and freed from all other attachments to them in the eyes of all honest men, by those who now claim to be our Representatives.

Delegate County Convention.

In compliance with a call of the Democratic Standing Committee of Schuylkill County, the Democratic Delegates elected on Saturday, the 9th day of August, 1856, met in the borough of Pottsville, on the 24th inst. About half past eleven, A. M., the Convention was called to order by J. M. Wetherill, President. The roll being called, the following members answered to their names:

[We omit the names for want of room—there were upwards of sixty in attendance.—Ed. Dem.]

The President read the call, and made a few remarks in relation to the object of the meeting; on motion of S. K. M. Kepner, the chair appointed the following committee on resolutions: S. K. M. Kepner, Michael Beard, Peter Seibeling, David Fried, Enoch Boyer, Peter Aurand, Paul Barr, F. W. Snyder, Thomas Gibson, Samuel Miller, Daniel O'Regan, James O'Hara, Ignatius Gardiner, Patrick Christopher.

During the absence of the committee, the convention on motion, took a recess of half an hour. On being called to order the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Daily Pennsylvanian.

J. M. WETHERILL, President. PATRICK FLOOD, Secretary.

President Buchanan.

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Col. John W. Forney.

The defeat of this gentleman for United States Senator will only endear him the more to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. His services to the party, his integrity of character, and his high sense of honor, have secured him the admiration of all true Democrats, and the respect of the honest men of all parties. Col. Forney is emphatically a self-made man—the architect of his own fortune. He possesses indomitable energy, and is one of the ablest writers in the United States, as the opponents of the Democratic party in this State, who have felt his keen blades, can testify. His defeat, we repeat, will only cause the Democracy of his native State to cling closer to him, and they will rejoice to commendate him with his worth and talents. The Black Republicans, if they expect to crush Col. Forney, by means of bribery and corruption, have committed without their host-ages, a more serious error than could be committed by any man in a position commensurate with his worth and talents. The Black Republicans, if they expect to crush Col. Forney, by means of bribery and corruption, have committed without their hostages, a more serious error than could be committed by any man in a position commensurate with his worth and talents.

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News by Lightning!

In noticing the triumphs of Prof. Morse, in guiding the earth with telegraph wires, the Philadelphia Ledger thus prognosticates:— "There is now every reason to believe that in less than two years, and probably less than one, the Ledger will, each morning, be able to furnish its readers at 6 A. M., an account of the London and Paris markets, up to its close the day before. In London, it is said, the telegraph wires are being strung, and the telegraph operators will be able to furnish their wires with news, and to send all the telegrams of each day from the world's news, for the nutriment of commerce. For anything we can now see, we may confidently claim information from our distant New York in a very few hours."

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Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Every head of a family should keep a supply of these great specifics on hand. No household can easily dispense with them. External injuries, which would result in the loss of a limb, or the crippling of a joint, if treated in the ordinary manner, may be cured with dispatch, and without pain or hazard, by the use of the Ointment. Erysipelas, skin rheumatism, boils, sores, and all external ailments, are removed with equal facility and certainty by the application of this great ointment; and, in the most difficult cases, the cure is effected in a very few days. It is also a most valuable remedy in all the diseases of the stomach, liver, and intestines, so often fatal in this country, and infers invariably to the sanative operation of the Pills.

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An Afflictive Dispensation.

Among the most painful privations and disappointments which we have known, is the case of our friend Chas. Warr, Esq., of Towanda, Pennsylvania.

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Quarrel Between the Kansas Aid Committees.

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Susq. County Agricultural Society.

The Society was called to order on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27th, 1857, by H. Drinker, President, having adjourned over from previous week on account of storm.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Daily Pennsylvanian.

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KINDNESS IN CONVERSATION.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Daily Pennsylvanian.

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