

ADDRESS OF THE Democratic State Central Committee.

In pursuance of the published call of the Chairman, there was a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, at the Merchants' hotel in Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 7th; Robert Taylor, Esq., in the Chair. On motion, the permanent organization was effected by the appointment of Secretaries, viz: Jacob Turner, of Westmoreland, J. G. Fries, of Columbia, N. P. Fetterman, of Pittsburgh, and John Hodgson, of Chester, and the selection of the necessary Sub-Committees.

After some time spent in considering the present aspect of the campaign, and the disorganizing movement of certain disappointed and reckless politicians, for a Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 13th inst., the following address was unanimously adopted and ordered to be signed by the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, and published in the Democratic journals of the State.

ADDRESS.
FELLOW DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA:
It is known to you all that the Democracy of the State recently assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, under circumstances of the greatest importance. The Convention met with a full attendance of Delegates, representing the various counties of the State, and with dignity, to the charge and confirmation of our enemies, and the cordial satisfaction of our friends, and concluded its harmonious deliberations with the assured confidence in the wisdom and efficiency of its proceedings, of the Democratic press and constituency in every part of the Commonwealth. Every intelligent and honest Democrat of Pennsylvania has had reason to regret and deplore the stern exigencies of an issue—actually originated years ago—that produced, for a time and to a certain extent, a difference of opinions among friends, contributing among other causes, to our temporary defeat in this State, and the consequent ephemeral popular supremacy of the Democracy in Pennsylvania.

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On the question of the motives of the Convention, that a majority of the thirty-seven votes cast in favor of this resolution consisted of those formerly known as Leocompton Democrats, it is falsely and impudently assumed as a sufficient justification for their indefensible behavior, that a negative vote was forced upon the Convention against its wishes and its explicit policy of silence. It shall only be considered a simple refusal to endorse the so-called "State Policy" of Governor Packer, but shall be construed by some strange calculation unknown to common sense, into an insulting renewal of the defunct Leocompton and anti-Leocompton difficulty. But this is utterly absurd, for two plain reasons, because, first, as the vote on the resolutions concerning the emboldened sentiments of the Convention clearly shows, there was not a Delegate, whether once Leocompton or otherwise, who was not for them; and secondly, because not only the resolutions, but the whole proceedings, indicate a full fraternal accordance between all the Delegates in Convention, forgetting past differences and preferring to re-establish their old cordial relations, with a certain victory before them, rather than to become victims before senseless feuds, the wretched victim of their hereditary enemy. Nevertheless, two or three political desperadoes, tolerated by a few and respected by none, are inflamed with hopes of encouraging disorganization among us, and already gloat in imagination over the prostrate enigma of our noble old party, while counting in their dreams "the thirty pieces of silver" to be paid by those who have purchased their too willing degradation to use and then to despise them. Accordingly, these men, recently voting and working, as they persistently did, against the candidates of the Democracy, and in favor of those of our unprincipled opponents, and who basely refused to fulfill the request laid upon them by undertaken by a man, dishonest and cowardly profession of Democratic opinions, in defiance of every principle of honor and every hitherto sacred rule of party discipline, to involve in their indecent and dishonorable plans and petty fortunes, the characters of such respectable Democrats as, beguiled by their misrepresentations, they may be able to persuade to meet them at Harrisburg on the 13th of April inst., to aid them in consummating the disreputable scheme to which they have sold themselves, ostensibly to "vindicate the State policy" of Gov. W. F. Packer.

But let us inquire briefly and dispassionately what shape these disorganizing proceedings are likely to assume as a practical idea. What do the Bogen men propose to do when they meet at Harrisburg in their quasi Convention. Each person is coaxed and begged to go there, who may like to attend on the occasion either for the business or the fun of the thing. Can such self-constituted Delegates pretend to be able to show any constituencies to whom they are responsible, or by whom their acts may be popularly redacted, and by which their extraordinary assumptions can only be relieved from contempt. Might not a gathering of Know Nothing-Black Republican-Fusionists just as well meet together, and call themselves a "Democratic" Convention, under the pretext of "vindicating" the "State policy" of Governor Packer, and be entitled to equal consideration? There can be, we submit, no doubt of this. Besides, in the absence of certificates of election, usually presented by those claiming membership in a party Convention, or of some other process of ascertaining the political character and antecedents to the general convention, how shall we be able to distinguish between the really desirous of vindicating Governor Packer's "State policy," as a Democrat, and not proposing to identify himself with the Opposition, feel even tolerably safe in venturing into perilous places? May we not also be permitted to know what are the principles to be displayed in this anomalous movement. Are there more or less, do they agree or differ with those held by the National Democracy? Is the intention of the movement confined to the promotion of mere personal, factious ideas, or can it boast of any principles or policy looking to the honor and the true interests of the country? If it be denied that this meeting should be convened at Harrisburg, be intended to organize a distinct faction by which to undermine, if possible, and to weaken the Democracy, what, then, is it, that the managers think to do? Is it simply their object to adopt a string of resolutions "vindicating" Gov. Packer's "State Policy," and then to adjourn sine die? With a body of self-appointed delegates, without credentials or certificates, and every variety of political antecedents, what will such a "Democratic" endorsement be worth to the State policy of Governor Packer? If not this, or if more than this, is it their purpose to nominate a ticket separate and distinct from that put forth by the Democratic State Convention, and to run it on the principles of a popular "indictment" of Governor Packer's "State Policy"? And if such be their expectation, will any true friend of Governor Packer consent to it; or what Democrat who enjoys the confidence and respect of his associates, with whom he has labored shoulder to shoulder for so many years in so many glorious contests, is ready to abandon the banner of the Democracy, or to assume the position of an unworthy malcontent, to lend himself, indirectly, to the Opposition, on the terms of endeavoring to defeat at the polls a perfectly unexceptionable Democratic ticket, in order that the nominees of the Opposition may be elected, no matter who they may be? Or are bogus organizers after "vindicating" the "State Policy" of Governor Packer, and to use the Democracy as a mere tool, to nominate a ticket of the Democracy? This would be really a farce, and would overwhelm the poor, legless concern in the broadest and most painful ridicule.

Be assured Fellow Democrats that this "Bogen Convention" has been concocted entirely outside of the protest on which it is pretended to be based. It is an audacious effort on the part of certain schemers to use Governor Packer and his friends, for their own secret objects. No true friend would desire to place him in such a position. One of the main objects of these plotters of mischief, is to distract us and to defeat our ticket in the coming election, but the immediate step is by means of this specious invention of an independent meeting, to transfer the Democracy to their wicked professions, and to take part in it, body and soul, with themselves, to the ranks of the Opposition. And we pray you, who may be supposed to listen to their representations, to be warned in time of their destructive machinations, and to flee their approaches as you would the poison or still-letting of the assassin.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, with every preparation and with true hearts, we have to do it, but by ourselves, have been re-established. Our veteran legions, never yet beaten on an equal field, have been filled up with fresh levies—the old banners are being adored, and we hear the steady tramp of "the banners" army, and behold those "young patriots" of honor, nor the power and purity of the nation, but private, body, the oppression of classes, and the lawless agitation against Governments and Constitutions. This has been done by for small things and small

mean. We have something more serious to engage our attention and our efforts than the miserable trade carried on by base politicians, who are always in the habit of making their personal successes in acquiring offices, or personal disappointments, the test of the true value of principles or party. The Constitution—the Union—our free institutions—our prosperity—the security of property—our liberties—are all cast in the balance of a few years of political history. Should Pennsylvania, the hitherto great High Priestess of Peace and Law abiding conservatism, suffer her glorious countenance in sorrow, and surrender her trust and her person to the sectional Moloch, self-interest? Rally, then, let all good men rally under the broad and glorious flag of the Democratic Convention. Its Platform is the official proclamation of principles and measures by the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The candidates nominated by the Convention are upright, intelligent and able men, without a stain on their reputation. Is it possible that you can be prevailed upon to desert it, and bow down before the double faced Idol of Know-Nothing-Black Republican Heredotism—a thing you otherwise despise—because it may please certain vain apostates to throw a cover over its detestable features? No man who respects himself, will be guilty of such moral and mental obliquity. Stand fast with the old Democracy and participate in our approaching triumph; for as certain as our country survives, we also shall rise in the majesty of a just cause. Should you triumph with us, you will stand in the front ranks with the victors; but if no worse come of it, your part of the rejoicing and profit will be, to march in the rear of a "fusion" procession, with the bluish of shame upon your face, hated and despised by your mongrel associates. ROBERT TYLER, Chairman.

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The "Extra Pay" Swindle.

At the opening of the session of the State Legislature it was hoped that the "Extra Pay" Law, by which the Members pocketed \$700.00 per session, and "misilage," would be repealed. But a resolution to that effect was indefinitely postponed, and when the Appropriation bill came up, a like effort was defeated. Recently the following bill was offered:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the present session, the pay of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be five hundred dollars per annum, and all the laws inconsistent herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Upon motion for the consideration of the above bill, the yeas and nays were ordered, and were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Acker, Ballist, Barnely, Barlow, Boyer, [Schuykill] Burley, Custer, Dammant, Darbarow, Fleming, Giltz, Gray, Gritman, Hottentot, Jackson, Ketchum, McClure, McCurdy, Oaks, Patterson, Pierce, Pinkerton, Purdie, Ramadell, Reker, Smith, [Berks] Stonehouse, Stephens, Sturt, Waggon, Walker, Warden, Witman, Williams, [Bedford] Withrow, Wolf and Lawrence. Speaker—37.

Nays—Messrs. Abbot, Broadhead, Bryson, Campbell, CHASE, Dods, Eckman, Ellumaker, Feron, Fisher, Foster, Galley, Graham, Gray, Green, Hamersley, Harding, Irish, Kenney, Kinney, Laird, Lawrence, [Washington] Mahew, Mann, McDowell, Miller, Neil, Nitt, Palm, Pennell, Price, Proudfoot, Rouse, Sheppard, Smead, Sizer, Taylor, Thompson, Thron, Wilcox, Wiler, Williams, [Bucks] Williston, Wilson, Woodring, and Zeller—46.

It will be noticed that Messrs. Chase, Smead, Kinney, and Williston, the model Republican members from this Congressional district all voted against the consideration of the resolution, thus securing the continuance of the extra pay. On the other hand, Messrs. Gritman, Jackson, Oaks and Stephens, the Democratic members from the adjoining counties, all voted for the measure of retrenchment and economy.

When Mr. Chase from this county voted at the last session to pocket the extra \$200; we supposed he merely did it for his own temporary personal benefit, but hardly expected he would aid in fastening this swindling law upon the tax-burdened people of the State. His record above convicts us of the contrary. He has already pocketed \$1200.00 more than the former pay of a member, and still votes to keep the salary above a just figure. From this vote we presume he expects to be returned another year to rob the pockets of the people of more money than belongs to him, where justice permitted to rule at the capitol.

The assertion made by the opposition press that the President favored an extra session of Congress, but had yielded his conscientious to the dictation of the Southern members of his cabinet, is without foundation, as he was from the first opposed to an extra session, and for various good reasons. To have called an extra session at the time the question was agitated, would have deprived nearly half the States of a representation, their members not having been elected.

Since going to press we have received a memorial from numerous citizens of Harford, in response to that of the 17 amalgamationists published last week. It will appear next week.

The well known firm of T. D. Peterson and Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, are now engaged in publishing a remarkable cheap edition of the Waverly novels. The first of these, "Ivanhoe," appeared on Saturday, March 5th, 1859, the next, "Guy Rannard," on March 12th, "Kenilworth," on March 19th, and so on, every novel published regularly on each and every coming Saturday, until the whole number of volumes—twenty-six—is completed. The low prices fixed by the publishers for them is only twenty-five cents a volume, or the whole twenty-six volumes for five dollars. A complete set will be forwarded, free of postage, by mail, to any part of the United States, to any one, by the publishers, on receiving a remittance of five dollars for the twenty-five volumes; or a remittance of three dollars will pay for the first twelve volumes; or a remittance of one dollar will pay for the first four volumes. The novels will be neatly printed, and each volume will contain about 125 pages, printed on fine white paper, and neatly bound with paper cover. The revised uniform Edition edition, from which this is reprinted, comprises forty eight volumes; and this edition will contain every word of the Edition edition. We commend the determination of this enterprising Philadelphia firm, to furnish the works of an author like Walter Scott, at a price so reasonable that all persons who possess a full set, and direct the special attention of our readers to the fact, and advise them to call and subscribe, or make a remittance of five dollars at once, per first mail, to the publishers, for the entire set, who will send them complete to any one, free of postage, on receipt of that sum.

murderers to be executed.

Within the next two months the following persons will be executed for murder, unless the Governor's interpose:

Mrs. Hartung, of Albany, for the murder of her husband; and John Wilson, for the murder of Patrick McCarthy. Both have been sentenced to be hung in the Jail at Albany on the 27th of April.

Billie Corrie, Marion Cropps, Henry Gamble and John H. Cyphus, convicted of murder, were executed in Baltimore on the 8th of April.

Isaac Freland has been sentenced to be hung in Fayette county, Georgia, on the 5th of April, for the murder of Claiborne Vaughan.

Henry Jumpert, the man who murdered his mistress, and packed her body in a barrel; Michael McNance, for killing his wife; and Michael Penn, will also be executed in Chicago on Friday, the 6th day of May.

Burke, for the murder of a man named Burke, will be hung in Cincinnati, on Friday, May 6th.

Besides the above there are two in Pittsburgh under sentence of death, and one in Boston.

Four men were executed for murder in Baltimore on Friday last.

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Rowdyism in Lenox.

Mr. Editor.—In the Independent Republican of March 12th appeared an article on the Rowdyism of Lenox township. If that article gave a correct statement of the affairs of this town, I think it must be entitled to the honor.

According to the epistle of that prominent citizen of Lenox, one would be led to think that this township was composed of a motley crew, consisting of thieves, robbers, gamblers and black legs! I do not know as the writer intended to convey the idea, that all of her citizens were such awful chaps, and as he has so much to offer in regard to church-matters, it would lead one to suppose that all this rowdyism was concocted near the church.

I do not intend to notice all the statements of the writer, but shall glance at them, giving some of them what I think is their just due. In the first place "they frequently take out panels from the school house door, if it is locked; and then they will play cards equal to Mississippi black legs, in the garret."

Now, Mr. Editor, do you not think with me that such talk as this, is not becoming a gentleman? Surely, the writer must have great respect for his friends and neighbors, when he compares them to Mississippi black legs! And I should be glad to have the gentleman point out to me the house where the panels have been whittled out, and these awful rowdies in the garret playing cards equal to a Mississippi black leg! But I presume the gentleman has a spy glass, or something contrived by which he can peep in and watch the movements of these rowdies.

Again, "they cannot read as well as some, though they contrive to read a poster by taking it down, which they invariably do—always forgetting to put it up again." Then it appears that they can read some. I should have thought they would have been very expert at reading, especially being under the influence of sabbath schools and prayer meetings!

Then, again, "if they come to church at all, they come twice or thrice during one sermon; if it be in the evening, the 'devil's corner' is always full." Now I should like to know what the writer intended by this sentence! How did he mean it should be construed? Did he leave it for one to apply such a meaning to it as he saw fit? If so, then I translate it thus: that these rowdies (as he calls them) have great respect for meetings; for how can it be otherwise when they come twice or thrice during one sermon. The sermons must be also very lengthy indeed, and there must be something in them very attractive to induce them to come so often during one sermon. And as to the "devil's corner" being always full, by this one would naturally be led to conjecture, that possible there might be such a thing as that here was the place they learned their trade. But when they attend church, and that is very often, by the writer's account, it should be the preacher's duty to point out their errors, and persuade them to abandon their evil doings, and enter into that straight and narrow path which leads to happiness. This would look a great deal better in the eyes of community, than to expose their follies broadcast over the country.

Now see what he has to say on the widdling part of that great epistle, "they eat tobacco, drink rum, get awful tipsy on cider, attend every spree within ten miles—cut your harness while on your horse's back at church, steal sheep pins, upset carriages in the roads and do a great many other things which I have not time to mention." It seems by this that they must have craving appetites, and were reduced to the last point of starvation, and eat tobacco. And as to their drinking rum and getting awful tipsy on cider, I think the gentleman must be some traveling agent, or at least by some misapprehension in their midst where he can watch their doings and enjoy their society. I think I have lived in this town as long as the gentleman has; and by my knowledge there has never been an instance where a harness has been cut off a horse's back while at church, nor any sheep-pins being stolen. Nor have I known of their upsetting carriages in the roads. And as to their doing many other things which he had not time to mention, I think it is out of the question, for he told about all—enough to convince one that he must be one of the party concerned. I say let shame rest upon the one who can thus slander the citizens of his own township. For my part, I rejoice that I have the privilege of living in such a township. I should think the gentleman would be too proud of his friends and neighbors to compare them to the Mississippi black legs! Let us look at the matter, and see what foundation the gentleman's frame works stand.

There are in this township, some who profess piety and godliness, and who think that they have had a calling to enter the "Holy Vineyard;" also this town can boast of a Representative in Congress. Now should our townsmen, Hon. G. A. Grow, or the ones that supported him, be styled as rowdies? And especially should those who pretend to be teachers of Godlings, be added in the same category? I think this town deserves a better treatment, than it got in the Independent Republican. I would ask the gentleman if he is not proud of those who profess to be teachers of piety and godliness? Also if he is not proud of the honorable gentleman, our fellow townsman who sits in the Hall of Congress? I would in conclusion also remind him of an old saying that "they who live in glass houses should be very careful how they throw stones," although they might be ever so expert at it. I seem easier for some to see the mote in their neighbor's eye than to see the beam in their own. With many best wishes for the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of the citizens of this my beloved township, I now subscribe myself,

A CITIZEN.

Lenox, April 2, 1859.

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A CITIZEN.

Lenox, April 2, 1859.

Rowdyism in Lenox.

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