

ONE CONCERT ONLY!
THE 'BAKER FAMILY'
AT ACADEMY HALL,
In Montrose,
MONDAY EVE, APRIL 30.
GO AND HEAR THEM
IF YOU LOVE GOOD MUSIC.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE BILLS.

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT
PUBLISHED THURSDAYS, BY
A. J. GERRITSON, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR,
AT \$150 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE OF PUBLIC AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE P. O.
MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PA.

Thursday, April 26, 1860.
DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.
FOR GOVERNOR:
HENRY D. FOSTER,
OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.
Election for State and County Officers, Oct. 9.

The Charleston Convention.
The National Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President assembled at Charleston, South Carolina, on Monday last, the 23d inst. A head of sensation newspaper correspondents are on the ground to manufacture all sorts of dirty yarns, and the public must expect a quantity of nonsensical speculations and false dispatches to be forwarded to the city papers, for the purpose of creating a sensation, and arousing public prejudice. Men of sense will disregard these electioneering tricks, and await the business report of the convention.

One Republican story says that \$2,000,000 were taken to Charleston to affect the result. If so, they must have furnished it; else how did they first know it?
Convention chief F. B. Flournoy of Arkansas, temporary Chairman, and Wm. F. Ritchie, of Va., Sec. We have no fair news. All ideas of who will be nominated are vague—no one having a third of the number of delegates (202) necessary to succeed.
Full report next week.

The Republican gets offended because we claim the Democrats will carry Pennsylvania next Fall. We make that claim because we sincerely believe such will certainly be the case, and our neighbor who like it or not, we will not blame him for feeling a little cross at finding his party hopelessly decaying; yet we advise him to keep cool as the hot weather comes on. The united Democracy is gathering up its irresistible strength, and preparing to win a good old fashioned victory in October and November, and the Old Bosses and their minions will be left to rot. We are not to take a trip in search of the remains of the mustang near the head waters of the river.

The communication from "White Man's Advocate," is not inserted in our columns, for the reason that one of its premises, as stated, we consider untenable, and it might place the author in a false position before the public, in future.
A new Post office has been established in Middletown township, this county, called Middletown Centre, and Mary A. Ross has been appointed Post Mistress.

Black Republican Mob Law.
The Boston Post truly says that Republicanism is now understood and practiced by those who control the dominant party in Massachusetts is but another word for rebellion. Republicanism is disorganization. It strikes at the basis of rules and compromises upon which all rights rest. Disobedience to the Federal Government is, with these men, obedience to the laws of the Republic. Occurrences in the North, every hour attest what we say. An instance is now before us. In the Traveller a correspondent writing from Washington, gives information about Sanborn, Redpath, and young Brown, and, among other things, says:
"I have just finished reading your account of the case of the Sanborns, and I find that I can say a little to it, as I have just met one of the actors in the case."
When Mr. Sanborn was cited by habeas corpus to appear before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, it was determined, by his friends, whatever may have been his own ideas, that he should not be taken again by the officers, "no matter what the decision might be." To guard against this, they determined a weekly arrangement of Court, and the officers, and it would have taken considerable force to have broken through their ranks, so well had they made their arrangements.
"Mr. Redpath attended the trial, and was opposed by the Marshal, and it was expected that an attempt would be made to arrest him. Hence, some half dozen carriages were in readiness, with fresh horses and competent drivers, each of which would have taken a separate route, and though but two of them could contain the persons sought, all would have appeared; and it would have puzzled a Philadelphia lawyer, let alone a Boston tradesman, to have told which was the man he wanted."
This statement bears, on its face, evidence that the writer knew accurately the facts which he wrote. He relates that "a factor in the scene" told him. Be the fact that there was not on foot, and actually present in the Court House, an armed organization of thirty determined men to resist the law, to resist the extradition of the weak-kneed Sanborn, even if the Supreme Court of Massachusetts pronounced that he should be delivered to the select Committee of the Senate. How absurd, how vile it is for Republicans to say that resistance was made in Sanborn's case because of imperfect details of power to Mr. Carlton by the Senate!

Do men of character care nothing for all this? If there is no danger for anybody, then let us all sleep on and take our rest. But the danger is never then convenient when TRUMPET ARMED MEN stand in our court house to tread upon justice and slaughter her ministers with pistols and bowie knives.

The Vote of Pennsylvania.
As it is generally considered that Pennsylvania is the "battleground" of a Presidential contest, a reference to the vote of the State in past years will be interesting, just now, when we are entering upon an important campaign. In 1856 the Democratic vote was 230,000; and the vote of the opposition, aided by that monster blunder, "bleeding Kansas," was as follows: For Fremont 140,000; Fillmore, Union 50,000, and Fillmore straight 26,000. This left radical Republicanism in a minority compared with the Democratic vote of 84,000; and in a minority of the whole vote of the State of 186,000.

In 1857 they put David Wilmot forward as their best man, and exponent of Republicanism. There result was—Packer, 158,000; Wilmot, 148,000; Hazlehurst, 28,000; leaving Republicanism behind the Democrats 42,000, and behind all others 70,000. Wilmot polled the full Republican vote.

In 1858 Republicanism, tired of defeat, left their platform and joined the conservatives in a "People's party" movement, and with great exertion aided by Forneyism, &c., polled 198,000 votes, being 32,000 less than a majority of the full vote of the State. The Democrats, relying too much upon security in their strength, and embarrassed by dissension and treachery, and the canvass being but an unimportant one, only polled 171,000 votes. On this occasion 90,000 voters did not go to election. The great mass of these never had voted against the Democracy.

In 1859 the canvass was a quiet one, and but little interest manifested. The mongrel "people's party" polled 181,000 votes, which was 60,000 less than a majority on a full vote. The Democrats polled but half their full vote, for reasons which now no longer exist. At this election 115,000 electors sat at home. But few of these voted the opposition ticket.

It is thus apparent that when the Democrats are united they always carry the State; and the result is the same when there is a full vote. The opposition never carry the State except when the vote is light; and the "Republicans" never carry it, when fighting alone, on their sectional platform.

For 1860, the National Democrats are united and harmonious, and a full vote is certain to be polled. Of the 100,000 voters who have lately failed to attend election, the greater portion will far, for national men, and will support the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and Henry D. Foster. This insures us an immense majority on the popular vote of Pennsylvania.

The Republicans enter the field under different auspices from what they did in 1856. They then appealed to the sympathies of the people in behalf of poor Kansas, and thousands voted for Fremont under the delusive idea that they would thereby do something to allay the strife in Kansas, and secure the territories of the Union to free settlers. But now every rational man who is willing to his tone to reason is fully aware that the Kansas broils were, in part, fomented by the same party for the purpose of electing Fremont. That false cry has now ceased to arouse attention—it can no longer be used by the Republicans for effect, nor have they any issue to take its place. Kansas stock has no buyers in the market, and when that became worthless it left the Republican party utterly bankrupt; for that was their only available stock. For evidence that they despair of a successful campaign upon the old issue, we refer to the fact that the New York Tribune urges the abandonment of Wm. H. Seward, and the running of some old foggy like Bates, who in 1856 did all he could to defeat Fremont, and who has never been identified with their idea or party, and who has, as yet, endorsed their doctrine. The lesser lights among the Republicans follow the Tribune's lead, and advocate the abandonment of their old platform. Even such men as Wilmot, the most rabid of Seward niggerites, desert the standard of the "proviso," and try to hide their degeneracy under some new veil. If this is not an exhibition of weakness, we would like to know what is.

In 1856, it was an open question whether Fremontism tended to absolute abolitionism. The people were slow to believe that a respectable (in number) party could be found that would finally embrace the bloody, treasonable doctrines of Giddings, Phillips, & Co. But that question is now solved. Abolitionism and Republicanism have no separate political organizations. Republicanism not only endorses Seward's declaration that "slavery must be abolished, and you and I must do it," but has fully endorsed Helper's decree that "no man can become a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist," and that "not to be an abolitionist is to be a willful and diabolical instrument of the devil," and that "we are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards, and so help us God we will do it." Acting upon these ideas, an attempt was made at Harper's Ferry to carry out the Republican idea as avowed by Seward and Helper, and we find that the Abolition, or so-called "Republican" party, when put to the test on the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," fail to say, unequivocally, that Old John Brown did wrong; while their whole influence is used to defend his crime from popular disapproval; they having furnished arms and money to do what they have repeatedly advocated. Added to these, are many other evidences that Republicanism is abolitionized—disguise it as they may. The vote in Congress, by the Republicans, in favor of abolishing slavery everywhere, shows what they mean, let them deny it as much as they please.

The Concord Fanatics "Sold."
Fanaticism has apparently reached that point in Massachusetts at which reason becomes dethroned, and those under its influence become the slaves of passion and mad impulse. That persons in such a state of mind are just as likely to commit acts of folly as of crime, in other words to make fools of themselves,—we have recently had an example. It is to be found in an incident which occurred at Concord, Massachusetts, a few days since, the particulars of which we condense:

After the mob had taken Sanborn from the U. S. Sergeant-at-Arms, by force, a committee was selected to see that in future no law of the U. S. was enforced in Concord. One day a stranger left the Boston train at Concord, whose appearance at once attracted the attention of the spy at the depot. He was quizzed, but did not sufficiently heed the impertinence of the Committeeman, and was followed and watched, and, on his walking to the Post-Office and asking to have the residences of several prominent citizens pointed out to him, Sanborn's being one of the number, a mob was collected which followed, insulting and abusing him; they apparently taking him for the U. S. Sergeant-at-Arms. A suspicious prostrator was noticed in his breast pocket, which was declared to be "a pistol" and which had the salutary effect of inducing the mob to keep "hands off." The stranger finally went to Sanborn's residence, paying little attention to the vicious mob, and coolly proceeded, amid their vile abuse, to make, as was supposed, sundry memoranda in a mysterious note book, and after carefully viewing the house, and pacing off the distance in front of it, he turned to leave, without offering to enter. As he was leaving he was fired upon from the house, but escaped unhurt. He next ascended an eminence, near by, and, composing himself, struck terror into the mob, by drawing from his breast pocket a dangerous-looking pair of opera glasses! The scared crew of fanatics now began to see the ridiculous position they had taken, and left—wiser, perhaps, but equally wicked; and when a special artist for a New York Illustrated Newspaper again visits the town on his professional business, the dishonored crew may have sense enough to refrain from quizzing, insulting, abusing, and attempting to murder him.

The Republicans Perplexed.
The Republicans are confused at the result of the Reading Convention. They confidently anticipated that the Convention could not harmonize the elements of the Democratic party, and that the same causes which contributed to the success of the ticket in the elections of 1858 and 1859 would again assist them to a victory in 1860. They believed the Democracy to be hopelessly divided and distracted beyond the possibility of reconciliation. The more sanguine expected an explosion at Reading, while cooler heads anticipated that a platform as would inevitably produce disaffection or coldness among a large division of the Democratic party. The scenes which transpired at Reading were tantamount to their thoughts. They had so long regarded the divisions in the Democratic party as past healing, that the news of the unshrinking, hearty and enthusiastic nomination of Henry D. Foster for Governor, and the equal hearty and unanimous adoption of a platform, fell upon the Republicans like a cold shower-bath. Republican stock immediately declined fifty per cent. The cheerful smile was displaced by an expression of the most profound melancholy. The leaders heard the news of the nomination, of the cordial union of the Democratic party, of the wild enthusiasm with which the campaign was opened by the thousands of Democrats from every section of the State assembled at Reading, as the death-knell of all their sanguine expectations.

The confusion carried into the Republican ranks by the proceedings at Reading is observable in their organs. They are at a loss to account for the Union and enthusiasm of the Democracy.

We can relieve the perplexity of the confounded Republicans. The representatives of the Democratic party went to Reading determined to bury past dissensions, and to whip the Republican party next fall. They felt the necessity of union, and of patriotic self-interest action. They were determined to select the best candidate, forgetting individual preferences in their desire for the general good. The nomination of Henry D. Foster was effected by no clique, arrangement, bargaining or midnight caucus, but it was an act of spontaneous enthusiasm amounting almost to inspiration. The same feeling which governed the Convention stirred the hearts of the people when the nomination of Foster was announced. Everywhere Democrats congratulated each other, and warmly ratified the choice of the Convention. In a moment old differences were forgotten. Democrats pledged Democrat that henceforward they would unitedly labor for the success of the party by the elevation of its noble candidate to the Chief Magistracy of Pennsylvania. And this pledge will be redeemed. The Republicans may as well make up their minds to witness many more astounding and enthusiastic Democratic re-unions before October arrives, as fully inexplicable as the proceedings at Reading, which have so confounded and perplexed them.—Patriot & Union.

Go to the Exhibition at the Academy next Wednesday. See notice elsewhere.

At the organization of our National Government slaves were held in all the States except, perhaps, Rhode Island. In none of the old States was slavery abolished by the Legislature. It was always done by a constitutional provision. If the Territories are to regulate the slavery question the same as the States, how must they do it? Is a Territorial Legislature superior in power to a State Legislature? Every school boy ought to know that when it is proposed that Territories shall control slavery the same as the States, it means that they may prohibit it by their constitutions, not by legislatures.

New Publications.
PARKER & WATSON'S NATIONAL READER AND SPELLER.

This Series of Readers has many distinguishing features, and, though before the public but a short time, has the recommendations of some of the first educators in the country. The Primer and First Reader commence with words of but one letter and gradually advance to more difficult ones—making the advancement of the pupil gradual and instructive. The Second and Third Readers are made up of comprehensive exercises on the elementary sounds and their combinations, and are so prepared as to impart a thorough and practical knowledge of punctuation as applied to reading. In the more advanced works is a simple, complete, and eminently practical Treatise on Education which enables the student to thoroughly master each point as presented, as well as to acquire a distinct comprehension of the parts as a whole. The selections for Reading and Declamation, throughout the entire Series, contain what are regarded as the choicest gems of English literature. And in the Fourth and Fifth Readers we find a collection of rich and varied articles, well calculated to inform the understanding, improve the taste, cultivate the heart, and at the same time furnish every variety of style and subject to exemplify the principles of Rhetorical delivery, and form a finished reader and elocutionist. In this Series there seems to have been much care and labor devoted to the orthopedical department. The pronunciation of all words liable to be mispronounced is indicated when they occur. Throughout the Series notes have been given explaining classical and historical allusions so that they may be readily comprehended by the reader.

One of the most important features of this Series is the Biographical sketches of authors, from whose works extracts have been selected, and of persons whose names occur in the Reading exercises. These sketches present a clear and distinct outline of the life, and produce a clear and distinct impression of the character of the person, and furnish an amount of useful and available information rarely surpassed by memoirs of greater extent and pretension. And a list of the names of the authors, in the Fifth Reader renders it a convenient text-book for students in English and Ancient Literature. Either the Fourth or Fifth number of the Series may be profitably used in school or family.

THE NATIONAL ELEMENTARY SPELLER, which is the concluding work of the above mentioned Series, seems to be well calculated for public schools, and is so arranged so to teach orthography and etymology simultaneously—an object much to be desired.

McNALLY'S COMPLETE SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY, is a large and comprehensive work in quarto form, illustrated with fine maps and engravings and designed for advanced classes in public schools, academies and seminaries. The definitions are brief and comprehensive, and the descriptive matter following the maps is well arranged. This work has met with success in every State in the Union, and has the recommendation of many of the best teachers in our principal cities.

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The above works are published by A. S. Barnes & Barr, New York.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
This old and popular Republican journal, under the control and management of W. W. HANCOCK, Esq., has appeared in a new dress, and in quarto form, presenting a sheet not inferior in style and beauty, to the very foremost journal in the country. Its proprietor has organized an entirely new corps of editors and correspondents, and we have no doubt the *Inquirer* will take its position among the leading journals of the day. The price of the daily paper has been reduced to six dollars a year—the same as the New York dailies—and that of the tri-weekly to \$4.

Important National Works.
Published by D. Appleton & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway, New York. The following works are sent to subscribers in any part of the country (upon receipt of retail price) by mail or express, pre-paid:

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA—A popular Dictionary of General Knowledge, edited by Gen. Ripley and Charles A. Dana, aided by a numerous staff of able writers in all branches of Science, Art, and Literature. This work is being published in about fifteen large octavo volumes, each containing 750 two-column pages. The retail volume is now ready; each containing 25,000 original articles. An additional volume will be published once in about three months. Price in cloth, \$3; sheep, \$3.50; half morocco, \$4; half Russia, \$4.50.

The New American Cyclopaedia is popular without being superficial, learned but not pedantic, comprehensive but sufficiently detailed, free from personal pique and party prejudices, fresh yet accurate. It is a complete statement of all that is known upon every important topic within the scope of human intelligence. Every important article in it has been specially written for its pages by men who are authorities upon the topics of which they speak. They are required to bring the subject up to the present moment; to state just how it stands now. All the statistical information in the latest reports; the geographical accounts keep pace with the latest explorations; historical matter include the freshest just news; the biographical notices not only speak of the dead, but also of the living. It is a library of itself.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE DEBATES OF CONGRESS: Being a Political History of the United States, from the organization of the first Federal Congress in 1789 to 1856. Edited and compiled by Hon. Thomas H. Benton from the Official Records of Congress. The work will be completed in 15 royal octavo volumes of 750 pages each. It of the freshest just news; the biographical notices not only speak of the dead, but also of the living. It is a library of itself.

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A REVIEW AND REPUTATION OF HELPER'S PAPERING CHIEF. By G. J. BERKE, Editor of the Banner of Liberty, Middletown, N. Y. Will be sent by mail at 25 cents per copy, postage pre-paid, to any part of the United States; or five copies for \$1, thirty copies for \$5, one hundred copies for \$15, five hundred copies for \$60, or one thousand copies for \$100.

This work has been widely praised as a thorough and crushing refutation of Helper's infamous book.
Address G. J. BERKE, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
Covode Catching a Tartar.
The Covode Smelling Committee of the United States House of Representatives got track of a private letter from President Buchanan to Robert J. Walker, written while the latter was Governor of Kansas, and thereupon summoned the Governor before them, and requested him to give them a copy of it. Walker at first demurred; but after keeping them on the tiptoe of expectation for a sufficient length of time, the horrible document was at length produced, and here it is. Instead of being what they doubtless hoped it was—something that would stir the well-earned fame of the old patriot, and thus show that their own suspicions were not altogether unfounded, it reveals a conscientious integrity on the part of the President, which stands in the highest honor to any man living. It shows his best and truest desire, repeatedly expressed, and urged upon Gov. Walker that the Constitution which had been adopted by the Lecompton Convention, should be submitted "to the bona fide settlers of Kansas" for their rejection or approval. That it was not thus submitted to them, but only the alternate of accepting it with or without the slavery clause, was not his fault. But to the letter:

DEAR SIR:—I duly received your letter of the 28th ult., on Friday last. I read it, and it contained views not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not respond. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received the account of the National Democratic Convention, held at Lecompton on the 3d inst. The point on which your and our success depends, is the submission of the constitution to the people; and by the people I mean, and I have no doubt you mean, the actual bona fide residents who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months as the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the Convention; and if the Convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable. On the question of submitting the constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas, I have no objection. In sustaining such a principle we cannot fail. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the principle of popular sovereignty and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed, the stronger it will become. Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously; and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous and important and responsible mission. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away, to be speedily forgotten. In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution of the latter, I would advise you to make the great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible. With the question of climate every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this, the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas-Nebraska law. It is strange that people at a distance, who have not practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to advise those who do know the spot. It is beyond all question the true policy to build up a great Democratic party there to sustain the Constitution and the laws, composed of pro-slavery and Free-State Democrats; and if the majority should be against slavery, to obtain such constitutional provisions as will secure the right of slaveholders in Missouri and other States, maintain all the laws, and guard the just rights of the South. You are right in your conjectures to the effect that Judge Willard's appointment. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out your policy.

Col. Cuming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will leave his place vacant after the brief period required for settling up his business, and I shall certainly be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stevens.

Gen. Harney has been selected to command the expedition to Utah, and we must content ourselves to leave him with you at least, until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah.

The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray that Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term; but God's will be done in any event.

With every sentiment of esteem, I remain always sincerely your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

From the Constitution.
The President's letter to Gov. Walker. We are heartily rejoiced that the Covode investigation has obtained possession of the private letter addressed by the President to Governor Walker on the 12th of July, 1857. Various rumors concerning the contents of this letter have been long in circulation, which will all be instantly dispelled by the perusal of the letter itself.

The object of the Covode inquiry is to involve the President in an inconsistency in first having strongly recommended the Convention to submit the Lecompton Constitution, after its formation, to the people of Kansas, and in afterwards recommending the adoption of this Constitution to Congress, although it had not thus been submitted.

The Convention did act in pursuance of the advice of the President, so far as to submit the most important and absorbing questions of slavery to the people. About the remaining provisions of the Constitution there was no any contest. These the Convention declined to submit to the people. The President at no period withheld the expression of his earnest desire that the Constitution should be submitted to the people. After the Convention had refused to do this, an entirely new question arose, should the President disregard and nullify the Constitution framed by the Convention, and determine not to submit it to Congress because they had acted contrary to his advice? This he could not do with his deep convictions of duty. It is one thing for the President to

advise the members of a Convention or a legislative body to act in a particular manner; but it is another and quite different thing for him to annul their lawful action because they did not think proper to follow his advice. In his message to Congress of the 6th of December, 1856, he employs the following language:

"It is true, that, as an individual, I had expressed an opinion, both before and during the session of the Convention, in favor of submitting the remaining clauses of the Constitution, as well as that concerning slavery, to the people. But, acting in an official character, neither myself nor any human authority had the power to judge the proceedings of the Convention, and to declare the Constitution which it had framed to be a nullity. To have done this would have been a violation of the Kansas Nebraska act, which left the people of the Territory perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. It would equally have violated the great principle of popular sovereignty, at the foundation of our institutions, to deprive the people of the power, if they thought proper to exercise it, of confiding to delegates elected by themselves the trust of framing a Constitution, without requiring them to subject their constituents to the trouble, expense, and delay of a second election. It would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of the Republic, of the admission of Territories as States into the Union, without a previous vote of the people approving their Constitution."

Republican Protest Against Investigation—John Covode Alarming his Friends.
We have been promised, says the Harrisburg Patriot & Union, some very startling disclosures of Democratic corruption from Mr. Covode's investigating Committee. Heretofore the Republicans have exhibited great glee at the rich place of frauds which the Committee promised to open up to the indignant gaze of the public. Judge, then, of our astonishment when just at the time that the committee reached the case of Pennsylvania, and summoned before it Augustus Schell of New York, to produce a list of the contributors in New York to the fund raised in 1858 to assist the Democracy in carrying Pennsylvania, the Tribune changes its tone, and protests against the further pursuit of the inquiry into this branch of the subject. For once the Tribune takes a sound view of the case, and we cannot refrain from re-publishing its article. It says:

"**RIGHT AGAINST PRIVILEGE.**—The House Committee of investigation, whereof Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, is Chairman, insists, we learn that Mr. Augustus Schell of New York, shall produce and deliver a list in his possession of contributors in this city to the fund raised here to carry Pennsylvania for Buchanan at the October election of 1856. The Committee it is understood, propose to invoke the power of the House to compel Mr. Schell to produce the paper demanded. If they do this, we trust the House will pause and consider well before taking the step required. Mr. Schell, though now collector at this port, was a private citizen in 1856; those who contributed the money he raised for the Pennsylvania canvass were likewise private citizens. It is not even in evidence that the money was used improperly; there is of course no shadow of proof that it was contributed by public officers, or that it came, however indirectly, out of the Federal Treasury. By what right, then, under what color of reason do the committee undertake to constrain Mr. Schell to give up this private paper and blazon to the world the names of private citizens under circumstances calculated to expose them to odium? If they have been guilty of conspiracy or corruption, why not indict and try them? If the object is to fish out evidence on which to base a prosecution, we object that the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole proceeding fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen."

"We speak thus freely, because the subject is of the gravest importance, while our relation to the parties in conflict enables us to do so without exposure to misapprehension. Mr. Schell and his contributors are our political adversaries; the Committee who are pressing them to the wall are our political friends. But right is right, and this procedure seems to us quite another thing. It is an attempt to make the committee an abuse of power—a dangerous stretch of a doubtful prerogative."

"The fact may as well be stated, that this whole business of developing political scandal by legislative investigations has already been about run into the ground. Intelligent, fair-minded men are growing sick of it. In so far as public functionaries and other recipients of public money are required to give an account of their doings, with the Treasury, we uphold the claim to the fullest extent. Even this may be abused; but it is a salutary, conservative power and we rejoice in seeing it fearlessly, searchingly exercised. But dragging private citizens, or those who were private citizens when the acts as to which investigation was commenced, before an investigating Committee, to be catechized in secret, under circumstances which secure the most inquisitorial and impertinent searching and prying into their private concerns, will not answer. It must either be strictly limited, or utterly stopped."

"But why this sudden return to reason? Why is the Tribune opposed to pursuing the investigation? Does it shudder to begin to pinch already? The fact is just this; the Tribune clan are alarmed lest the investigation may be extended to the Republican side of the House, and result in disclosing to the world how much money was contributed in New York for the purpose of carrying Pennsylvania for Fremont—how much disbursed under the direction of Tom Ford, lately elected Printer of the House, to buy up venal Fillmore presses and politicians. Here is the rascal Mr. John Covode has got into deep water, and is likely to plunge his friends into very hot water. The possible consequences of this business begin to make their hearts palpitate with apprehension, and the Committee is implored not to pursue this private matter any further."

"Although fear that the machinery of this investigating Committee may return to plague its inventors is at the bottom of the Tribune's protest, we agree with it that this is an attempt to make party capital by an abuse of power; and this is true not only with reference to the inquiry under consideration, but also in reference to the whole scope of the proposed investigation. This President demagogued in his many protest that it was a gross abuse of power to arraign him before a tribunal unknown to the Constitution, and to make his accusers his judges."

"Now, if the Committee insist upon ascertaining how much money was subscribed in New York to be used in the Pennsylvania election, common fairness requires that both sides should be examined. Then we would get at the whole truth. If the Committee most pry into the private affairs of citizens, let it deal justly by the friends as well. Let it do more than merely ascertain who subscribed the money—let it insist upon knowing who disbursed it, and who received it. If it is

competent to pursue one part of the investigation, it is within the power of the Committee to base an impeachment on the whole of it."

"We call particular attention to the remarkable admission of the Tribune in this sentence: 'If the object is to fish out evidence on which to base a prosecution, we object that the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole proceeding fraught with danger to the rights of every citizen.' Now, apply this doctrine to the case of the President, and why may we not, in nearly the same language, if the objects to fish out evidence on which to base an impeachment of the President, the mode is illegal, unconstitutional, and the whole proceeding fraught with danger to the rights of the Executive? The rights of the President of the United States, under the Constitution, are certainly not inferior to the rights of private citizens."

Dr. Churchill's Cure for Consumption.
It is not often we see our editorial columns for the purpose of noticing the medicines we advertise. But we have seen so many evidences of the utility of the "Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda," which we advertise for J. Winchester, that we feel that we are simply performing a duty to the public by calling attention to it, and in doing so, we avail ourselves of the following, from the Rochester Express, which we heartily endorse.—Hudson River Chronicle.

There have been so many deceptions practised upon the languishing sufferers by this terrible disease, that it is not wonderful if when this meets the eye of any such, they should turn away in disgust. But, notwithstanding its awful fatality, it may yet be remedied. When we come to search deeper into cause and effect, we find that Consumption, as well as many other diseases, is produced by the want of some of the vital elements of the organization, and that to cure these diseases is only to ascertain what is lacking in the system, and to provide a remedy in a form to be assimilated. By the circulating fluids. In Consumption, and kindred diseases, the system has been made up of a deficiency and undue waste of the oxidizable phosphorus normally existing in the economy. The "Hypophosphites," proposed by Dr. Churchill, is a strictly scientific remedy, being a "preparation of phosphorus, both oxidized and assimilable," which restores the deficient element to the nervous system, and creates new and healthy blood. In fact, the Hypophosphites cure Consumption, by removing the cause which produces it.

Of the success of Dr. Churchill's remedy, we have ample testimony in this city. We are personally acquainted with several individuals who have been raised from a miserable, desponding, languishing condition by this remedy, and restored to health and usefulness. The remedy was but lately discovered, yet is becoming widely known. It is manufactured in this country, by J. Winchester, of New York, whose probability of character is a sufficient guarantee that it is not a mere catch-penny humbug. See advertisement in another column.

The following bill has become a law in Pennsylvania:
Be it enacted, etc. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be required that every application to the Legislature for any act of incorporation, shall be preceded by a public notice or advertisement of the same, in two newspapers in the city or county for which the legislation is demanded, or in which the parties applying for it reside, if two newspapers are published in said city or county; and if there be not two newspapers published therein, then in one newspaper, if one is published therein; which said public notice and advertisements shall set forth the names of all parties, commissioners or corporations to the bill or proposed legislation, and the same shall be published or advertised in said papers before the bill or proposed law shall be presented to either branch of the Legislature.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Drops and swellings in the limbs are entirely removed by the application of this Ointment. It must be briskly rubbed in, and in those and all other cases of external disease or injury, it is advisable to foment the part affected with warm water before using the preparation. As a cure for sore breasts, its effects are wonderful. In ten minutes after lubricating the inflamed or ulcerated nipple, the pain and throbbing cease. Every species of sore, boil, tumor or eruption, which is likely to its soothing, healing, and disintegrating influence, in fact, its sensitive effect on superficial malady is only equalled by that of Holloway's Pills on all internal disorders.

The last number of the *Britis Gazette* contains the following:—"Mr. William Becher of Harrisburg, has in his possession at this time complete volumes of the Standard and one different weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly and daily newspapers, and seventy broken volumes of the same."
The assignees of the Boston bookellers, Phillips, Simpson & Co.'s estate, have returned an account of their doings, which show that their receipts have been \$169,000 and their disbursements \$61,000, leaving a balance of \$108,000 for dividend, sufficient to pay sixty per cent.

The Supreme Court of Mississippi has affirmed the validity of the law which imposes a penalty for retailers to sell liquor to a drunken man, and declaring that the owner of the establishment is responsible for the act of his barkeeper on this behalf.
A young woman of high standing in Canada was lately found in a state of beastly intoxication in the streets of Syracuse.
The State of Arkansas is the only State in the Union without a telegraph, and she has not a foot of telegraph her border.
The Columbus Journal says that the abbeccario of the Sons of Malta of Ohio has been stricken in New Orleans, and nearly \$8,000 of the lost money recovered.
There is a gas excitement at Mendocino, Ill., rivaling the gas excitement in Pennsylvania. People dig down fifteen or twenty feet for water, and instead of that fluid find a combustible gas, apparently inexhaustible in quantity.
The maple sugar crop of Vermont is estimated to amount to the value of \$1,000,000. The run of sap this year has been remarkable.
A Gale at Terre Haute, Ind., last Monday, destroyed some half dozen houses; also the engine house of the Evansville and Crawfordsville Railroad, crushing the watchman to death. The loss of property is estimated at \$30,000.
"Bombay Hook Island" was sold at Sheriff's sale at Smyrna, Del., last week, for \$22,000. It contained about 6,000 acres; and about 2,000 is valuable upland, the balance mostly marsh land.
Henry Pritch, under sentence of death for the murder of Ed. Wainor, is to be executed on the 22d of June next.
Mr. J. D. Douglass author of the "Kills Simplified," thinks that the perfection to which firearms are so rapidly attaining, contributes materially to the peace of the world.
A coal vein was recently discovered in Amador county, California. The stratum is not a foot thick, and equal in hardness and quality to a Pease coal in Pennsylvania. Several tons have been tested and found to be good.