



Columbia County Democratic Convention.

We publish below, at the suggestion of a large number of influential Democratic voters, the RULES AND CODE OF LAWS as adopted by a full Democratic County Convention, Sept. 6th, 1851, for the future government of the "DELEGATE ELECTIONS AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS."

What is the use of writing when we have before us the Chairman's own language already written. We'll just quote a portion from a copy of his paper issued in 1855.—He says:

"In the Columbia Democrat, of June 9th, and the issue of the 16th, we took occasion to ask if this county was to be represented in the Democratic State Convention, to assemble in Harrisburg on the 4th of July. It is a standing rule of the Democratic party in Columbia County that no appointment of a Delegate to a State Convention shall be made by the Standing Committee, and we therefore presume, as no Convention has been called, that Columbia County is to have no voice in that Convention. Being ourselves strict constructionists, we do not see how the Standing Committee dare appoint a Delegate, in contravention of the rule and all justice; especially, as the time of the meeting of the Convention and the rule above mentioned, are, and have been well known. How long is this worse than British tyranny to continue? Have the people no rights, no voice?"

Now this is our sentiments exactly. "We would like to know whether the 'people have no rights' or 'no voice.'" Probably the Chairman can explain to the Democracy. We will quote a little further from his paper as it answers every purpose:

"They not only opposing the Standing Committee neglect their duty (by not calling a Convention and allowing the people a voice in the matter of choosing Delegates) but they violate a position and well established rule of the party, adopted for the very purpose of preventing such men as now seek to muzzle the party, from consummating their tyrannical intentions. But even the following rule was too weak [meaning rule VIII, which will be found below] to restrain the unprincipled and designing men who boast that they, 'God save the mark,' are the Democratic party."

The words in the above, which are arranged in brackets, we have fixed in that manner, that the quotation may be better understood. We will not quote any more from the Democrat at present but leave this suffice.

Rule IX specifies that the Standing Committee shall be five in number, and makes no provision for any more or less on the Committee. Rule XII, declares that a vote of two-thirds at a regular annual Convention. Nothing can be plainer than the above, and yet these rules have been violated. No vote has been taken to have any of them altered or rescinded, and yet in looking over the present Standing Committee we find it to consist of six in number, when the rule calls for five. The following are the seated and absent Committee:—Levi L. Tate, from Derr, Albert Hunter, John Nuss, Daniel McHenry and P. G. Campbell.

Well, we see through it all now. The Col had his thoughts upon Representative Delegate to the Harrisburg State convention, and hoping to be a candidate for the delegates, he thought it no more than proper and right that the Committee should consist of six members and himself be chairman, therefore he would have control of said Committee, and being a candidate for the Delegate to the State Convention the Standing Committee would consist of its proper number, and if he managed to get the whole five to sign his "paper" to serve as his credentials in the District Conference he would come in of course as the unanimous choice of said Committee, and the Coresutes of said Conference very probably would be none the wiser of it. "The principle for which we contend will stand forever, no matter who may be chairman of the Standing Committee; and the outrage is equally an outrage no matter who be the counsel for."

The following are the rules and laws which govern our political county affairs:— The undersigned appointed at the last county convention to prepare some rules for the regulation of nominations hereafter, and report the same to this convention do report the following 12 Rules for your consideration.

They conform to most respects to the usages of the party as heretofore existing and we have endeavored to make them concise and intelligible. A slight change in the time of holding the annual convention, as contemplated in the first rule, is rendered necessary by the fact that the Court House will hereafter be occupied by the courts on the first Monday of September and for some time afterwards. C. R. BUCKLEW, GEORGE MACK, GEORGE MACK, Sept. 6, 1851.

RULES.

1. The annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the last Monday of August, at one P. M., and the Delegate Election shall be held on the Saturday previous, at the places of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

II. The Delegate Election shall be by ballot and each general election district shall be entitled to two delegates. III. The Delegate Elections shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the convention with their certificate of the result of their election.

IV. All cases of disputed seats in conventions shall be disposed of openly by vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

V. All delegates must reside in the district they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may designate another, if he fail to do so, his colleague in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the District in attendance.

VI. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

VII. Special conventions may be called, when necessary, by the Standing committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

VIII. All county nominations, and all appointments of coresutes and of delegates to State conventions, shall be made in county convention.

IX. The Standing committee shall be five in number, one of whom shall reside at the county seat, and shall be chosen annually in convention. In case of vacancy the committee may fill up their number.

X. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XI. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be temporarily stricken from the list of candidates until after the sixth vote. When the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination is affected.

XII. None of these rules shall be altered, or rescinded unless by a vote of two-thirds at a regular annual Convention.

The above report was on motion adopted unanimously, and the convention then adjourned.

The Washington Tragedy.

This terrible tragedy has created a most intense excitement, not only in Washington and New York, where the parties were more extensively known, but at every point where the news has reached. Our exchange papers come to us daily, teeming with varied accounts of the tragical affair, and the causes that led to it. From numerous sources we have collected many interesting particulars, which can be found elsewhere, into to-day's paper. They are mostly correspondences taken from the New York Tribune and Herald. The trial of Mr. SICKLES, which is ere long to take place, for the deliberate murder he has committed, will furnish a fair representation of the lives which many families lead in Washington. At the capital of the nation more than anywhere else, are the relations of domestic life invaded, and the ennobling modesty and refined reserve of woman endangered by promiscuous and unguarded social intercourse. Such lessons should answer every community to a sense of these dangers.

This is indeed a sad tragedy, but it is a step in the right direction; and while the evil is as stupendous as it is—taking Washington as the radiating point—the hand of the avenger of domestic woe, of ruined homes, of disgraced, defiled and prostituted wives, mothers, and daughters, should seize the two-edged sword of death and drawing it from the scabbard, go forth and spare not till the last foul seducer had paid the forfeit for his wrongs, or until the existing morbidity in the public mind on these things had been corrected by this uprising. Are we permitted to-day to draw aside the veil and look behind it and see the corruptions of its kind which abound. It is freely rumored that a brother of the deceased declares his purpose to kill Sickles on sight.

THE STATE JOURNAL is the title of a new paper just started in Philadelphia, by Rev. B. G. ORR, to be devoted to the interests of Pennsylvania generally. It is printed in octavo form, and contains a large amount of reading, well edited. The first number contains a portrait of JOHN BUCHANAN, Esq., one of the greatest and best Englishmen of the present day. At the present time he is engaged in a fierce contest with many of the British aristocracy on the disputed question, whether Democracy in the United States is a failure or not. A daily paper will be published in connection with The State Journal as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected.

Terms of The State Journal, \$2 00.

THE POTTSVILLE RECORD AND EMPORIUM is enlarged and improved. It is now the largest, best and neatest paper published in Schuylkill county. It is a paper that should meet with good success. The editor has been to considerable expense in making it what it now is. He suffered a heavy loss in being burnt out on the 14th of last August, when he was compelled to purchase all new material, and start his paper anew. He certainly deserves a good patronage, which we hope he is receiving.

THE LADIES' HOME MAGAZINE is upon our table, laden with reading of a very choice and instructive character. This is, with out the least doubt, a very useful periodical for the family circle, and should circulate extensively in those circles. This highly esteemed work is published in Philadelphia, by T. S. ARTHUR and VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND, 222 Walnut Street, at \$2 per annum inflexibly in advance.

SCRANTON REPUBLICAN.—We have received a number of the Scranton Republican which makes a very creditable appearance, edited by F. A. MACARTNEY, Esq., formerly one of the editors of the Columbia County Republican, of this place. Mr. Macartney is an able and lucid writer, and an ardent worker in the Republican cause, therefore success to him in all his politics.

WE HAVE before us a neat little work entitled "Boys and Girls' own Magazine." It contains a good and large amount of reading for the size of it, with thirty-two pages; devoted to the interest of the young class principally. It is an interesting little Magazine. William L. Jones, 152 Sixth Avenue, New York, is the publisher. It is issued monthly—price 6 cts per copy. Success to the Boys and Girls' Magazine.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We learn through a friend that a Mrs. Smith, (a character pretty well known,) at Bailyburg, Perry county, poisoned her husband on Thursday last, and that she, herself, has since died.—Tyron Star, 1st inst.

Another Star.

Another republic has been added to the confederacy; another star to the galaxy which studs the blue field of freedom's banner.

Oregon, the youngest sister of the empire, sits proudly in the national council—the equal of her oldest and proudest sisters.

A noble and beautiful land is Oregon.—The waters of the Pacific lave her feet, and her head towers high amid the loftiest peaks of the great range of mountains which rise in the centre of our continent.

Her hills are covered with the noblest for perpetual verdure.

Her rivers are mighty. Her lakes crystal. Her soil strewn with gold. Her harvests, abundant. Her resources, none can calculate. Her prospective wealth, destined to overshadow that of older communities.—Her climate, salubrious. Her sky, serene.

Glorious is Oregon, the youngest of the sisterhood of States. That her future career will be brilliant no one who knows aught of her history and resources can doubt.

With everything that can contribute to or adorn civilization is she abundantly blessed. Her water-power is sufficient to drive the machinery in factories of the world. Her mineral resources are inexhaustible—including the precious as well as the useful metals. Her climate, as we have said, is salubrious; possessed of that happy mean in which the rigors of winter and the extreme heats of summer are unknown. Rarely does the storm rage along her extended coasts, and in her interior all is calm and peaceful as the haunt of zephyrus.—"Whooing winds from the balmy south." She has commenced the race for empire nobly. Her constitution is most liberal, and her laws enlightened. When, as undoubtedly will be the case in a decade or two, her fertile valleys shall be filled with an industrious, frugal population, cultivating the arts of peace; when her eastern borders are no longer subject to the ravages of savage marauders; when her rivers are the resort of commerce, and her harbors are whitened with the sails of many nations, Oregon will take a proud position as the thirty-third State of the Union—the mistress of the Northern Pacific.

IN THE Senate, last week, Mr. Douglas announced that he still adheres to, and will hereafter stand upon, his doctrine relative to the non-interference of Congress, and the Constitutional rights of the South in the Territories, upon the subject of slavery.—The Republicans say he denied the right of the Territorial legislature to interfere, except by "indirect discouraging legislation." The Democrats assert, he declared that Territorial Legislatures may exclude slavery from United States territories, and that Congress can neither protect slave-holders against such territorial legislation, nor further the interests of slavery in the Territories. Both parties are agreed that the announcement which they so differently interpret has separated him from the political organization now known as the Democratic party. And the extreme ultraists of the South contend that "when this dogma on which Mr. Douglas designs basing his opposition Mr. Douglas prevails in the Government its existence may be measured by hours—not years."

IF WE are not mistaken it was asserted by the Republicans in 1856, at least by the "Tribune," that if Buchanan was elected, that none but slave States would be admitted into the Union, or words to that effect.—Since Buchanan's inauguration no slave States have been admitted, but two free States have entered the confederacy, and both in opposition to the Republican vote in Congress. The only States that may yet be admitted into the Union during his administration will have to be free States—Kansas, Nebraska, Pike's Peak, Washington, &c. Free soil is pushing out its boundaries further every day. Cuba is the only territory that can be made available for a slave State for some years to come, and while Spain refuses to sell, and we have not the money to buy, it is not probable that Ireland will enter the confederacy in a hurry. In fact Mr. Sidel, on last Saturday, displayed more sense in withdrawing his \$30,000,000 bill, than he had shown in presenting it at this particular juncture.—Sabbury Gazette.

WE LEARN from an exchange that a man by the name of Crab, in Brady township Clearfield County, while out hunting, not long since, came in contact with a bear-trap made of logs, and having never before seen one of the kind, he was extremely anxious to see and learn the manner in which it was arranged. Accordingly, he sat his gun down on the outside and crawled in to satisfy his curiosity, when he touched the trigger and the trap closed, completely shutting him inside. Being unable to extricate him self, he was kept shut up for two days without anything to eat, until the person who made the trap came to examine it, and found in place of catching a brain he had caught a plump Dutchman. So much for that man's curiosity.

WE HAVE received from DUANE RELINSON, Book Publisher, 33 South third street, Philadelphia, The Life, Speeches and Memorials, of DANIEL WEBSTER; containing his most celebrated orations; a selection from the Eclogues delivered on the occasion of his death; and the Life and Times by SAMUEL SMUCKER, A. M., author of "Court and Reign of Catherine II.," besides other very popular works. This book of Webster is interesting, and well gotten up, with neat binding; and contains five hundred and forty-eight pages.—It will no doubt meet with ready sale, for it is a book that every intelligent family will have. Price, in cloth, \$1 75; handsomely embossed, leather, \$2 00.

THE Lewistown Gazette states that ten men and eight women, were baptised on Sunday last by immersion in the Juniata, at the three locks about seven miles below Lewistown.

The Past Session of Congress.

At this time it is difficult to say with entire certainty what are the particular provisions of the Appropriation bills that have passed the Thirty-Fifth Congress. To some of our readers are attached sections which are for objects not at all germane to carry into effect the treaty with the Dacotah and Tonawanda Indians has incorporated with an appropriation for complying with existing contracts for carrying the mail via Panama and Tehantepec, to California. This fact makes it possible that other appropriations of a useful and needed character may yet be saved. The Miscellaneous Appropriation bill contains the section extending the Treasury-note law for two years, and appropriates \$452,000 for the Coast Survey, besides appropriations for the Light House establishment, survey of the public lands, and an appropriation for taking the next census, etc. The Post Office Appropriation and Post Route bills, also the Ocean Mail Steamer bill, failed to become laws owing to the disagreement of the two Houses.

The Credit System.

At a recent meeting of the Glasgow Chamber of commerce, a report on commercial crisis was presented by the Committee on Banking Laws, which abounds with sound, practical, sensible views, plainly and forcibly stated. They are as applicable to this country as in that in which they were expressed, and are especially commendable to the attention of the people of this State, at this time when they are engaged in an effort to reform the banking system, and thus put a check upon the great fountain of excessive credit. The similarity of the principles stated with those which are now engaging the attention of the friends of a reform in the currency both in Pennsylvania and New York, shows that men are beginning to look at this question from the stand point of commercial experience, and hence are verging to the same conclusions.

The report says "the best security against commercial convulsions is to limit credit.—The sooner we come to a cash business, the nearer we will be to trade. The comparative security of French commerce during the late crises, was no doubt greatly owing to the modified nature of its credits; and, on the other hand, the disasters which overwhelmed the commerce of America, were as completely the result of an exaggerated credit system. Everywhere the stability of commerce is in an inverse ratio to the development of credit. But the abuse of mercantile credit could not exist to any great extent, were it not fostered by the abuse of banking credit.—In our commercial system the credit given by one trader to another, depends mainly on the credit given by bankers to traders. Traders could not give excessive credits unless bankers supplied them with the means.—Independent banking is the root of all unwise trading. The great fault of modern banking is the insufficient reserves. Bankers, like traders, are bound to provide for their solvency; they must reserve ample means to meet obligations, and in their case any departure from this rule is the more inexcusable that the proper amount of reserve for them to hold may be ascertained with almost mathematical precision. But the desire of profit or the urgency of their customers induces bankers, in too many instances, to invest their deposits more closely than prudence warrants; safety is sacrificed for an addition per centage of profit; the reserve is allowed to fall dangerously low, and when a time of pressure comes the Bank has nothing to fall back upon.—This insufficiency of banking reserves is the immediate cause of our panics. When pressure occurs our great money lenders are the first to take alarm; with enormous liabilities and inadequate reserves of immediately available resources, they feel that their solvency is endangered, and their violent efforts to regain a position of safety, are the chief cause of disturbance in the money market. Instead of lending to others, they become themselves the most importunate borrowers. Those who should sustain credit are the chief authors of disorder; they who should inspire confidence are themselves panic stricken. It is not the needy depositor or ignorant noteholder of the provinces who cause our panics; it is the millionaire money-lender of our great centres of commerce. One great cause of insufficient reserves is undoubtedly the high rate of interest allowed upon deposits.—Such rates can only be paid, and a profit realized, by a close investment of deposits. Our trading credit rests mainly on accommodation from the Banks. The provincial Banks deposit a great part of their reserves with London bankers on call. The London bankers again invest their deposits closely, and trust mainly to advances from the Bank of England in case of need, while the Bank of England itself allows its reserve in times of pressure to fall to a trifling fraction of its deposits. Thus the vast superstructure of British commerce rests ultimately on a mere trifle of reserved capital. Our whole credit system is an inverted pyramid.—Penn'an.

THE IRON INTEREST OF TENNESSEE.—We learn that the stock of pig iron for sale on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers does not exceed three thousand tons, chiefly held by four parties, who are holding for better prices; that four furnaces that were in blast last year will not run this; and that the make this year above the amount required for home consumption will not exceed nine thousand tons. There are not now twenty-five furnaces standing idle many of them good property and well situated, making a capital of near one million of dollars entirely unproductive. The losses incurred in this branch of business in the past five years will amount to seven hundred thousand dollars.—Clarksville Chronicle.

P. T. BURNHAM'S Lecture on the Art of Money-making has proved an extraordinary hit in England. All the vast and writers go to hear him, and the vast St James Hall, London, is crammed every time he repeats the lecture. He has declined an offer of \$8000 from a prominent London publishing house for the exclusive right to publish the lecture in Great Britain.

Mr. Buchanan and Congress.

Nothing shows more clearly the providential necessity which effected the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, and thus preserved the Union, than the indisposition of our lawgivers in Congress, both Republicans as well as Democrats, to understand and act up to the National and patriotic requirements of the country.

It is quite apparent that a great number of the National Representatives, if we judge them by their actions, would never have reached the Capitol if the mighty spring flood of the people's will, which rushed Mr. BUCHANAN above his competitors, had not at the same time carried on its waves all smaller things.

Congress has now adjourned. It did not go out of existence after having improved its time, and thus become prepared for a happy end. Quite the contrary. It has been surprised and suddenly cut down by the hand of time, while its members thought they had still plenty of time to change their course—time enough to do their duty—time enough to serve their masters, the people, who sent them to Washington.

The constitutional representatives of the will of the people having failed to properly express the same on the most important public questions, the Executive branch of the Government is in a great measure paralyzed, for when there is no will there is no way, and thus the Nation stands ashamed before the world of its chosen Souldiers, and should the epitaph of the XXXVth Congress be written to-day, it would not be flattering. And that epitaph would be just. Because it has not only been unable to aspire to the noble resolves of a policy worthy of a great Nation of Sovereigns in its domestic and foreign policy, but had even been so thoughtless as to derange all social and commercial intercourse by leaving the most important Department of the Government, the Post Department, without means for its support.

Happily we have in Mr. BUCHANAN a helmsman of that tried ability and true republican greatness of character which will promptly and stick by the ship in this emergency, and take the grave responsibility which the Constitution wisely lays even upon the most patriotic actions for the public good—if the same be beyond the limits of power belonging to the special branch of Government. We doubt not the President will exert, without hesitation, all the constitutional power, and if needs be that power which he asked for in vain from a factious and derelict Congress, to place the nation at home and abroad in the position due to her and far above the level of a Congress of weak and intriguing men thought to leave her.—Pennsylvanian.

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—A few days ago, a most lamentable accident occurred at Lebanon, Ky. The Louisville Courier says:—By passengers from Lebanon, we learn of a most distressing affair which occurred near that place yesterday. Miss Susan Shuck, daughter of John Shuck was to have been married to Mr. John Thomas at twelve o'clock. But a few minutes prior to the time the ceremony was to be performed, her dress accidentally caught on fire, and the wedding dress, consisting of thin material, was instantly consumed. Mr. Shuck and other members of the family, who also tried to relieve the young lady from her perilous situation, were burned, but not seriously. The bride was badly burned from her waist up, and the hair burned from her head. After her wounds were dressed, and while she lay upon her couch, suffering the intensest agony her marriage ceremony was performed.

MAN KILLED IN A COURT ROOM.—LOUISVILLE, March 2.—An old political feud existed between Thomas S. Low, of Havesville, and Cicero Maxwell, of Hartford, Ky.; Prosecuting Attorney of that district. Low, had threatened to cowhide Maxwell on meeting. To-day Maxwell, while addressing the Court at Havesville, was interrupted by Law, denouncing him grossly by in sulting language. Maxwell and others fired several shots, wounding Low in the thigh and arm, cutting off his thumb and fiddling his shirt. A general fire of pistols ensued from the friends of Maxwell. John Aldridge, a friend of Low, was killed. A Mr. Miller was shot through the thigh. Low was committed to jail for protection from the mob.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Post Office Appropriation bill contained an item of three millions of dollars for the payment of deficiencies for the present year, and which were absolutely required to meet accumulated obligations. With this sum, the Department could have got along comfortably till the 1st of July.

No means can be available till the 1st of April, when the proceeds for the quarter will be paid in. After the 31st of June, none of the incoming revenue can be expended, as the present law will have ceased to operate.

The land as well as the ocean service, and consequently the whole machinery of the Department, is thus disastrously affected.

SUICIDE OF A DISAPPOINTED OFFICE SEEKER.—A young man named Orlando G. Parsons, formerly a clerk in the New York Post Office, committed suicide at his boarding house in Baltimore on Tuesday, by shooting himself through the head. He had been disappointed in his effort to secure a clerkship in the State Department at Washington, as a letter from Secretary Cass, which was found in his pocket, showed. Out of means, and in a fit of despair, he committed the rash act. Letters from Hon. Charles J. Faulkner and Hon. J. Clancy Jones, recommending him for appointment, were also found in his possession.

The East Baltimore Conference is still in session at Williamsport, and it is said to be unusually well attended. Some 165 ministers responded to their names at the calling of the roll. The presiding officer is Bishop Scott.

The Postmaster General.

Washington, March 7.—A rumor prevailed this morning that Postmaster General Brown had expired. This was incorrect; at 2 o'clock he was apparently easier, and breathed more freely than at any time during the previous twelve hours.

10 o'clock, P. M.—The Postmaster General still lingers, there being no prospect whatever of his recovery.

Washington Criminal Court.

Washington, March 7.—The Criminal Court for the District assembled this morning.—The death of the late District Attorney, P. B. Keys, was announced in fitting terms by Robert Ould Esq. the newly appointed successor of Mr. Keys, and was responded to by Judge Crawford. The Court then adjourned over in respect to the memory of the deceased.

The Court room was crowded in expectation that some action being had in relation to the trial of Mr. Sickles, but the Grand Jury was not assembled.

The trial of Sickles will not commence so early in the session as many anticipated. His counsel were not present to day. The jail docket, embracing the smaller offences, is usually first taken up, and may occupy a week or longer.

The Hon Edward D. Hannegan died on the 25th ult., at St. Louis. He was a United States Senator from Indiana from 1843 to 1849, and was then sent by President Polk as Minister to Prussia, where his unfortunate habits inflicted great discredit on the country. Mr. H. was of Irish origin, an eloquent, impulsive, warm-hearted man, whose single failing, though a sad one, was counterbalanced by many generous qualities. A brother-in-law fell a victim to his fury in a drunken quarrel some four or five years ago, and his life as a whole, might serve better to "point a moral" than to "adorn a tale." His age must have been from 55 to 60.

WIFE POISONING.—On Saturday last a man named Clark B. Crooks, at Newark, Ohio, had a quarrel with his wife about going to Pike's Peak—Crooks wished her to go along with him, and she refused. Procuring some strychnine, he forced open her mouth, and choked her, until she had swallowed enough to throw her into convulsions. He then called in some neighbor women, stating that his wife was subject to convulsions, and he would go for the doctor, but instead of going he got on the cars and went to Columbus, where he was arrested. His wife recovered sufficiently to give a short account of the transaction.

BAD SELECTION OF A HYMN.—Ministers are not always careful in adapting hymns to occasions. A correspondent of the Presbyterian says that at the funeral of a late pastor of a church in New England, the officiating minister gave out to be sung as the concluding hymn, "Not all the blood of beasts;" and as the remains of the deceased pastor were carried down the aisle the afflicted congregation reached the expressive lines:—"Believing, we rejoice To see the curse removed."

HORACE GREELEY, in speaking of the extraordinary success of the New York Ledger, gives the following advice to business men:—"Business men in our day have three cardinal elements: 1. The article offered must be well worth the money; 2. It must be adapted to the needs and the tastes of the million; 3. It must be so advertised that they are made fully aware of its existence; and 4. It must be sold for cash down, and nothing short. Based on these foundations business may succeed even in these dull, hard times."

At the President's last levee Mrs. James Gordon Bennett occupied the same room with Mr. Buchanan, and by his direction, the crowd were presented to her as well as to Miss Lane. At one time, says the Post's correspondent, it was difficult to tell whether the reception was Mrs. Bennett's or Mr. Buchanan's. The two occupied a sofa to gether in the reception room for about three-quarters of an hour, the President himself introducing his friends to Mrs. Bennett. The latter was attired after the latest French style, and was decked with jewels in abundance, and held in her hand a choice bouquet, "put up in a unique manner."

THE PROPRIETORS of the Iron Mountain in Missouri have succeeded in smelting the ore from the mountain with the raw bituminous coal that is mined in the vicinity of St. Louis. The experiment is pronounced to be eminently successful. The question will now be whether ore shall be transported to the coal and the furnaces erected in the vicinity of St. Louis, or the coal carried to the iron, and the furnaces be built and the labor employed at the mountains?

VETO OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BILL.—The President on Saturday returned to Congress, with his veto, the bill which had been passed, granting about 6,000,000 acres of land to the States, according to representation, for the purpose of establishing and sustaining agricultural colleges, &c. In a message of some length, he states his objections to the bill, which are mostly of a constitutional character.

William Smith O'Brien, one of the most consistent and honorable of the Irish rebels of 1848, arrived at New York in the steamship Prince Albert, February 25th.—He proposes to make the tour of the United States, not for a personal display, but to become acquainted with the country and the character of its institutions and people. Should an extra session of Congress take place, it will probably be called for June, and special elections would have to be held in all the Southern States, but those which have already held them—Florida, Arkansas, Missouri and South Carolina, and Virginia, which elects in May. The President's message would have to go to Oregon by the 5th of March, or that State would be unrepresented.

The Democratic Party.

It is a notable fact, says the Juniata Register, that those who have opposed the policy and principles of the Democratic party, have ever predicted its speedy decay and downfall. Prophet after prophet had arisen, and seer after seer has fallen, in the same glorious work of foretelling the destruction of that party, which has survived the resolutions and flourished amid the downfall of all other factions that have stood in its path. Changes it must have undergone, since its measures have been modified to suit the changed exigencies of the country, and to adopt itself to the wants of new States and Territories and to the extending area of the country. But it yet stands the same in the great principles which it advocates and maintains, that it did in the days of Jefferson, and during the career of Jackson. Its polar star is the "constitution—the end it aims at, the glory and permanent welfare of the whole country. All the words that are said about its disintegration and its downfall, are but the vituperations of its enemies, open or secret. These vituperations are of the same hue and character that they have ever been, and were there no such hopes for the enemies of Democracy to feed on, the spirit that animates all their political schemes would expire and they would have nothing to excite and stimulate them to action. It is but a slender reed whereon to lean, and it would be a cruel task to deprive them of the one passion of their lives—the desire for the destruction of their dreadful foe. Let them enjoy, in peace, the one little consolation that animates and keeps them alive. Let them live by it, feed on it, warm from it; and receive their whole strength from the poor comfort which they nourish and cherish so sedulously, for like all the prophets that have gone before them, they are doomed to a bitter disappointment.

Another Sickles Tragedy.—The Rochester Union and Advertiser, of Friday, has the following: At Batavia this morning, David Corry, an Irishman, shot John Foster, an Englishman. His wife had been keeping house for Foster some time, and Corry requested her to come home. She refused. They quarrelled last night. Foster and two other men beat Corry badly. Foster was shot above the abdomen, the ball passing through his body, and lodging in a fence post. Foster died in a few hours afterwards. Foster was passing on the opposite side of the street from Corry's house, and on his way to work. He was about 30 years of age, and a laborer. Corry was immediately arrested and committed to jail. There is considerable excitement in Batavia in regard to it.

A LADY in New York lately appeared at a fancy ball as "Poverty and Riches." The costume was divided through the center, from head to foot, and face and hands made to match with the costume. One half of the person of this lady was dressed in the richest silks and laces, the other representing the most extreme poverty, with socking down about the worn shoe, and lace which gave apparent evidence of a cruel husband.

DOCTOR DIXON says the use of oil would decrease the victims of consumption nine-tenths. Doctor Hooker also says, without fat meat, sooner or later, the body is almost certain to show the effects of deficient calorification. Young persons who will eat plentifully of fat meat will never die of consumption.

THE SEAM PRINCESS, from Vicksburg to New Orleans, on Sunday morning Feb. 27th ult., burst her boiler and then took fire and burned to the water at Conrad's Point near Baton Rouge, La. Of the four hundred passengers on board at the time, only two hundred are known to be survivors. Of the number a large proportion were ladies. The boat and cargo a total loss.

A new female order, called "Little Sisters of the Poor," spreads in France with uncommon rapidity. Their object is to establish homes for poor old men and women, and to nurse them. Though founded only a few years ago, (the founders, formerly a female servant, still lives,) they have at present some fifty houses.

THE borough Council of Pottsville made an appropriation of twenty dollars recently, to pay the expenses of a borer to go to Harrisburg and assist in passing a bill in which the town was interested. This, we believe, says the Reading Gazette, is the first instance on record of a town corporation openly sanctioning the boring system.

TORONTO, C. W., March 4.—Fleming, formerly a telegraph operator, and O'Leary, were executed to day. Both of the parties made a confession. Fleming attributed the crime for which he was convicted to the keeping of bad company and the habit of drink. Every exertion was made to obtain reprieve in his case.

MESSES. HON. R. KELLER, Senate; JACKSON and OAKES, H. R., have our sincere thanks for complimentary favors. Their labors at Harrisburg are fast drawing to a close. They have been good and faithful members; such that the district may well feel proud of; and in all their doings they have had an eye single upon the interests of their constituents.

A COUNTRY girl, coming from the field, was told by her cousin that she "looked as fresh as a daisy kissed with dew." "Well," said she, "it wasn't anybody but that same but it was Harry Jones that kissed me. I told him every one in the village would find it out."

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives of this State to adjourn on the 16th inst. This, however, will be of no avail without the concurrence of the Senate, which is not at all probable.

A Baptist church has been organized at Beach Haven, Luzerne county, composed of members converted under the labors of Rev. J. R. Shanafelt, of Berwick. San Francisco, Cal., has every Sunday night English, French, and German theatres in full blast.