

and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability of the Union, and ought to be strenuously and unflinchingly opposed by any friend of our institutions.

That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the funds of the Government, and the rights of the people.

That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, sanctioned in the Constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming a citizen and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit, which swept the alien and sedition laws from our Statute books.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects specified in the Constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy and repugnant to the Constitution.

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified Veto power, by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the Bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That in the recent development of this grand political truth, of the sovereignty of the people in their capacity and power for self-government, which is prostrating thrones and erecting republics on the ruins of despotism in the old world, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved, with increased responsibility, upon the Democratic party of this country, as the party of the people, to sustain and advance among us Constitutional liberty, equality, and fraternity, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the Constitution which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

[End of the Baltimore Resolutions.]

Resolved, That as Pennsylvanians, our whole country is alike dear to us; we have no sectional feelings, we know no North, no South, no East nor West. And this great State, occupying her central position can countenance no disaffection to that Union, now expanding from Ocean to Ocean.

Resolved, That attempts to create prejudice against any section of the Union, or the institutions they have established for themselves, is, in our opinion, Anti-American and fraught with the most dangerous tendencies, and, impressed with these sentiments, we shall cordially rejoice at, and approve of, such compromise of existing controversies as will secure the constitutional rights of every portion of the Union, and put to rest the spirit of discord now so fearfully destroying the fraternal regard of the country; and with this view we approve of the admission of California as a State, with her present constitution and boundaries; and we believe it to be the duty of Congress, at the same time, to provide governments without delay for the new territories of Utah and New Mexico, on the principles of non-intervention, thus disposing forever, in a just and equitable manner, of the embarrassing subject of domestic servitude.

Resolved, That we will yield to none in our devotion to, and warm, zealous and cordial support of, the Union, and we will defend, preserve, and protect it at every risk, at every hazard, and at every sacrifice; and we believe that as Americans, proud of our great country, we cannot too warmly commend to the consideration of our countrymen, the farewell injunctions of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY, expressed in the following prophetic language: "To cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it, accustoming ourselves to think and speak of it as of the Palladium of our political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can, in any event, be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to entangle the sacred ties that now link together the various parts."

Resolved, That the National Administration, notorious for its want of energy and ability, for its prodigality in squandering the public moneys—the payment of illegal claims to its own officers and Cabinet; regarding its own office as a sinecure; and by its want of fidelity before elections proper and unbecomingly between the South and North.

Resolved, That our candidates this year put in nomination, viz: WM. T. MORISON, for Canal Commissioner; Col. J. PORTER BRAWLEY, for Surveyor General, and EPHRAIM BANKS, for Auditor General, are found standard bearers that the Democracy can follow with confidence in them the great qualities for office is to be found, "honor and capability," and worthy of the warm and hearty support of the democracy of the State.

Resolved, That we will use all honorable means in our power for the success of our candidates, and we can confidently say, to our respective constituencies, that never were auspicious more favorable for success to our cause than the present, and we confidently expect by vigilance, to realize for them, an old-fashioned, Pennsylvania majority, of at least twenty thousand.

Resolved, That we tender the thanks of this convention to the commissioners of Lycoming county, for the use of the Court House, and to the committee of arrangements, and others, for the care and attention to the comforts and wants of the convention while in session.

Mr. Thompson offered the following: Resolved, That this convention take occasion to express to the citizens of Williamsport their most cordial thanks for the kind reception they have extended to them, and assure them that they will bear away with them, and long cherish, the most pleasing recollections of them, and their beautiful borough.

These resolutions having been, on motion of Mr. Brewer, read the second time, the vote was asked to be taken on them separately.

The first six resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The seventh resolution, in relation to slavery in the territories, was considered.

When a motion was made by Mr. Penniman to amend by striking out the words "or others," it disagreed to.

And the resolution was adopted.

The remaining resolutions were unanimously agreed to, except the last one, in relation to Senatorial representations in State Conventions, which was lost.

Mr. Barnett offered the following resolutions, which was twice read and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the present revenues of the general government are just and fair in their operation upon all the great interests of the country, and we would regard any deviation from the principles upon which they are based as unwise and impolitic; any alteration that time and circumstances may require in their details, we are willing to submit to the patriotism and wisdom of the Democratic party of the Union.

Mr. Johnston offered the following resolution, which was twice read and adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the officers of the convention are entitled to the thanks of this body, for the able and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duty.

Mr. Lauman offered the following resolution, which was read twice and disagreed to, viz:

Resolved, That this convention recommend to the State Central Committee to give notice to the delegates to the National Convention, for May, 1852, will be appointed at our next State Convention.

Mr. Anderson, from the committee to inform Mr. Morison of his nomination as a candidate for Canal Commissioner, reported, that the committee had performed that duty, and that Mr. Morison had accepted the nomination, with a full appreciation of the honor conferred by the confidence reposed in him by the members of this convention.

Similar reports were made by the committees to wait on Mr. Banks and Mr. Brawley.

On motion of Mr. Sallade, the recommendation attached to the report of the committee on resolutions, naming the city of Reading as the place for holding the Democratic State Convention, on the first Wednesday of June, 1851, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Battenberger, the convention adjourned sine die.

purposes; indicate unerringly that our great and good commonwealth should return to its Democratic policy, the only true principle of the Constitution—the freedom of the people.

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(Signed by the officers.)

Scarlet and Purple the Colors of the Catholic Church.—Notwithstanding all that St. John the Divine has said, in the xvii chapter of the Book of Revelations, about the mystical woman arrayed in scarlet and purple, these colors appear to be the legal ones in the Catholic Church at Rome.

The other day I noticed the procession of the Host issue from the main door of the Milan Cathedral, on its way to administer its consolations to the dying. The bell-ringers first, carrying in his hand a bell, like such as are used on the coast of the Adriatic, and which he used to summon passengers to the boat.

He was clothed in scarlet and purple, and every knee bowed before him, while he proceeded in a stately and majestic manner, towards the altar.

He was followed by a long train of priests, and monks, and nuns, and laymen, all dressed in the same colors, and carrying in their hands, a small bell, like such as are used on the coast of the Adriatic, and which he used to summon passengers to the boat.

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of the carriage, another to support his carriage, and another to carry his scarlet parasol. When the church was decorated they are almost invariably lying with scarlet and purple.—*Letters from Italy*, 1850.

How Sham Hays' Bull Won the Race. Some years ago, the managers of a race course near Brownsville, on the Monongahela, published a notice of a race one mile heat, on a particular day for a purse of one hundred dollars, "free for anything with your legs and hair on." A man in the neighborhood, named Hays, had a bull that he was in the habit of riding to mill on his bag of corn, and he determined to enter him for a race. He said nothing about it to any one, but he rode him around the track a number of times on several moonlight nights, until the bull had the hang of the ground pretty well, and would keep the right course. He rode with spurs, which the bull considered particularly disagreeable; so much so, that he always bellowed when they were applied to his sides.

On the morning of the race, Hays came upon the ground on horseback, on his bull. Instead of a saddle, he had a dried ox-hide, the head of which, with the horns still on, he had placed on the bull's rump. He carried a short finhorn in his hand. He rode to the judge's stand and offered to enter his bull for the race; but the owners of the horses that were entered objected. Hays appealed to the terms of the notice, insisting that his bull had "four legs and hair on," and that therefore he had a right to enter him. After a good deal of "cussing" and discussion, the judges declared themselves compelled to decide that the bull had a right to run, and was entered accordingly.

When the time for starting had arrived, the bull and the horses took their places. The horse-racers were out of humor at being bothered with the bull, and at the burlesque which they supposed was intended, but thought that would be over as soon as the horses started. When the signal was given they did start. Hays gave a blast with his horn, and sank his spurs into the bull's sides, who bounded off with a bawl on a trifling speed, the dried ox-hide flapping up and down, and rattling at every jump, making a combination of noises that never had been heard on a race course before. The horses all flew the track, every one seemed to be seized with a determination to take the shortest course to get out of the Redstone country, and not one of them could be brought back in time to save their distance. The purse was given to Hays, under a good deal of hard swearing on the part of the owners of the horses.

A general row ensued, but the fun of the thing put the crowd on the side of the bull. The horsemen contended that they were swindled out of the purse, and that if it had not been for Hays' horn and the ox-hide, which he ought not to have been permitted to bring on the ground, the thing would not have turned out as it did.

Upon this, Hays told them that his bull could beat any of their horses any how, and if they would put up a hundred dollars against the purse which he had won, he would take off the ox-hide and leave his tin horn and run a fair race with them. His offer was accepted and the money staked. They again took their post, and the signal was given—Hays gave the bull another touch with his spur, and the bull gave another tremendous bellow. The horses remembered the horrible sound, and tho't all the rest was coming as before. Away they went again, in spite of all the exertion of the riders, while Hays galloped his bull around the track and won the money. From that time they nicknamed him Sham Hays. He afterwards removed to Ohio, but his nickname stuck to him as long as he lived.—*Spirit of the Times*.

EXPLORING THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA. A correspondent of the *Times* gives some interesting details respecting Mr. Richardson, the enterprising African traveler. Mr. Richardson, he says, left Tripoli on the morning of Good Friday, for the interior of Africa. "The transport of the boat for navigating the lakes has been a source of great anxiety and immense difficulty. It has to be conveyed a four months' journey over the burning sands of Africa, before it reaches Lake Tshad. The Admiral of Malta has constructed a beautiful craft, broad in the beam, and as light as a cork in the water. Mr. Richardson and his traveling German companions proceeded first to Mouzouk by the route of Midgal, not yet traveled by Europeans; afterward from Mouzouk to Ghat, and thence through the country of the Souanics, to Acher and Ughachy,—where, on the frontiers of Soudan, they will await the termination of the rainy season in the tropics, during which all human labor is suspended. This season of fever terminated, Mr. Richardson, and Drs. Baker and Overweg will proceed to Kano and Tukulon, the principal cities of Soudan and the Follentals' empire. They will then turn eastward to Bornou, when they will explore the waters of Lake Tshad, and if anything happen to the boat en route they will construct a new one, being well provided with tools and other boat-building apparatus. The shores of the Tshad being explored, Drs. Baker and Overweg will separate from Mr. Richardson—the two former proceeding further east toward the Gulf of the Moon and the eastern coast of Africa, and the last returning to Tripoli."

Jeans. A new association under the title of the "Northern Bible Society," of New York, took place recently in the city of New York, and was named after the American Bible Society.

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Brutality of the Russian Soldiers.—A Horrible Incident. Translated from a German paper for the *Polish Gazette*. An occurrence, the details of which develop an unprecedented amount of depravity and wickedness, took place lately at Breibach, a small village on the Polish Russian frontier, where at that time a Russian military band had its quarters. It was in the evening of the 23d of March, that the troops stationed there received marching orders for the next day. A scene of bustle and confusion ensued, but towards eleven o'clock everything was prepared, and the band of soldiers thronged the otherwise lonely thoroughfares, and merry laughter, mixed with coarse jokes, resounded in every quarter. Situated at the further end of the village was a garden, generally the resort of the officers, and wealthy of the villagers, but now open to the soldiery, who, owing to the good conduct which they had shown whilst quartered at Breibach, were now asked to take a farewell drink at the expense of the local authorities. Beer and corn-brandy poured out in immense quantities, and of a quality suitable only to Russian throats; the result was, that in a few hours most of the company left in a state of beastly intoxication, whilst others, totally overcome by the fumes of the liquors, fell insensible on the floor, where they were allowed to remain, until the sound of the drum would forcibly recall them to their duty.

A party of seven or eight soldiers, who had been amongst the first comers, seemed by no means disposed to quit the field, although they were pretty well seasoned with the burning fluid. The landlord, Mr. Witzko, reminded them of the lateness of the hour, but he made no impression on them, except that his appearance called forth fresh calls for drink and eatables. It seems that whilst he was absent to procure the called-for articles, one of the soldiers saw a female come from upstairs, probably for the purpose of assisting the landlord, and the soldier dragged her into the room where his companions sat, forcing her to sit down with him. This female turned out to be Mr. Witzko's daughter, and when the father returned to the company, he sharply rebuked her for coming down and taking part in the revelry, which, owing to the excited state of the soldiers, assumed a threatening aspect. The poor girl could only assure her father that she was there entirely against her will, an assertion that she was sustained in by two or three of the company, who took her part very warmly, and ordered the father to leave the room. He of course resisted, and a quarrel ensued, which resulted in Mr. Witzko's being soundly beaten and thrown into a cellar, used for strong beer and liquors, the door of which was fastened upon him. Rebecca, the daughter, tried to make her escape during the confusion, but was secured by one of the soldiers, who immediately commenced to take liberties with her, which, although resented by her, she had to submit to. It so happened, that in this state of excitement she named the fact that her mother and another sister of hers were also in the house, whereupon most of the soldiers went up stairs to bring them also down, that they might take part in the festivity. Although this was the avowed purpose for which they went in search of the unfortunate females, the result was a very different one. They had not been gone many minutes, when shrieks were heard in the room above. Wild and piercing they resounded through the still night, but they were left unheeded, no human ear save those of the revelry and the unhappy father heard them. The cries were renewed with increased vehemence, but again they were unheard, and answered only by the low imprecations of the intoxicated soldiers. Half an hour might have elapsed, ere any of the party returned, and when they came, they brought the bodies of the two females, the mother and daughter, the same whose agonizing shrieks had struck Rebecca's heart with terror. The poor women were senseless, and the condition of their person showed that the most brutal outrage had been committed upon them. A similar violence was about to be used towards Rebecca, when she succeeded in breaking away from her captors, and after clearing the front door, she ran along the high road and hid herself, to be safe from pursuit. It is impossible to say what next took place at the tavern; suffice it, that whether accidentally or by design, the house was fired, and in a very few moments the wild flames broke forth from every part. Assistance was soon at hand, but the house being a frame one, every attempt to save it was unsuccessful. Nobody knew what had become of the family, as Rebecca, from her retreat at the distance of a mile, did not venture to come forth; lest she should once more fall into the hands of the villains; towards morning, however, the bodies of her sister and mother were found in a field adjoining the house. They were tightly bound, and from the violence exercised upon them, had been unable to attract the notice of any one until then. The fact of their being found there, tended to show that they had, after their removal, been fired by design; in the course of the day the dead bodies of seven Russian soldiers were recovered from amongst the ruins, and on the following morning an entrance to the cellar was effected to release Mr. Witzko, who, however, they also found a corpse. The killed soldiers proved to be those who, in a state of gross intoxication, had laid down to sleep on the premises. The guilty parties were all arrested, and are awaiting the sentence of the court martial.

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THE BEST OF THE FAMILY JOURNALS. NOW IS THE TIME! The Saturday Gazette AND PARLOR JOURNAL.

The subscribers, on beginning the 12th volume of their newspaper, cannot but express their satisfaction with the patronage they have received for the past year, since the enlargement. The Gazette now contains thirty-six columns of reading matter, which is from four to eight more than the weeklies generally; and being printed in new and handsome condensed letter, contains more matter than any two dollar journal in the United States. It is not so much on the quantity of the contents, as on the quality that the subscribers pride themselves. A hasty re-iteration of points in which this journal excels its contemporaries will, therefore, not be out of place here.

BEST CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS. From its commencement, the Gazette has been made up principally of original contributions in prose and verse, and not, as most of the weeklies are, of selections clipped from the country papers, and each other. The subscribers of the Gazette always have fresh readings, therefore; and this from the very best pens the country affords. Some of our most eminent writers contribute to no other newspaper: among them we may name, the author of the "Badott Papers," Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, T. Mackellar, and the author of "Lights and Shadows of a Country Parson's Life." A partial list of our original contributors is subjoined.

Miss Eliza Leslie; Author of "Badott Papers;" Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth; Miss M. J. McIntosh, Author of "Conquest and self-Conquest;" Mrs. E. Oakes Smith; Mrs. Angèle-Ellie; Fanny Forester, now Mrs. Judson; Edith May; T. A. Mackellar; T. S. Arthur; H. W. Herbert; Emma Deval; Author of "Lights and Shadows of a Country Parson's Life;" Mrs. Margaret Piggott; Mrs. E. C. McKinney.

In addition, a watch is kept on all the best articles of the English Magazines, and such as are desirable secured for us through an agent, in advance. In this way we obtained "Agnes Grey," by the author of "Jane Eyre," "Wildfield Hall," &c. and in this way we have anticipated stories by James, Thacker, and others of the best English writers. In no case do we publish old English stories as original.

A LADIES' NEWSPAPER. In another respect the Gazette differs from other weekly newspapers. Its fourth part is edited by Mrs. Joseph C. Neal; the result of which is to combine, with a high toned family and literary journal, a ladies' paper of the best character. Everything of importance to the sex—the latest books, the latest styles of dress, the changes of fashion and customs of society, new receipts, new characters, etc., are weekly chronicled. In addition to this, this department will contain original stories from the most accomplished female writers, with hints on female education and manners. In fine, every thing that shall render the paper, both in its literary character and excellences of paper and printing peculiarly.

A Saturday Parlor Companion. This department we have no doubt will fill the vacuum long complained of, and ladies in the country have the advantage of a weekly chit-chat on matters of fashionable life with their own sex in cities.

Elegant and Appropriate Engravings, representing Battle Scenes, Incidents and Significant Personages in Revolutionary History, Sea Scenes and Battles, together with original Maps and views of important Places and Events, are another feature.

LITERARY CRITICISM. Our position as a weekly Gazette will enable us, to give understandingly, such rapid but candid and judicious notices of the literature of the day, as cannot fail to keep the reader fully enlightened on this important subject, at once furnishing food for thought and conversation, and indicating