

Democratic State Nominations.

CANAL COMMISSIONER, GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.

AUDITOR GENERAL, JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery county.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter county.

The Foreign and Catholic Party, is now understood to be the Fillmore and Donnellson Party, provided our neighbor Williamson tells the truth.

The following act was passed by the Legislature a few days before the adjournment.—To Mr. Getz, editor of the Reading Gazette, and a member of the House of Representatives, is the press mainly indebted for the passage of the law.

When a man's character is unjustly assailed he may not vindicate it in a court of justice.

WILLIAMSON'S MANIFESTO!—Gen. Williamson's manifesto in last week's Journal contains some very startling assertions!

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The scramble for the Senatorial nomination by the leaders of "all opposed to the national administration," continues, and is increasing in interest.

On the other hand, the few "Know-Nothing-Republicans," under the command of General Williamson, have sounded a parley since the General's late contest with the "Insurgents"

It is a great cry over a very little wool, as it is all for the honor of an inglorious defeat, and to avert this they should accept our advice which we give freely, for

Let us then glance over this Senatorial district and see "how stands that hope?" to which the voice of freemen will reply in tones of thunder at the coming elections.

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The Presidential Nomination.

While the Republican has ever been foremost to defend the cherished Chiefs of the Democratic party from damaging assaults, it has not chained itself to the car of any Presidential aspirant, but has left its columns open to the friends of either, to an advocacy which should not be disgraced by attacks upon others.

We have entire confidence that the delegates already elected from this State will reflect at Cincinnati that general sentiment of our people which may arise from the current of events, precedent to the assemblage of the representatives of the Democracy.

For ourselves, we shall adhere rigidly to the old rule. It was good enough for the guidance of many of the best and truest men who ever adorned the history of this nation of the Democratic party.

It is clear that either Douglas, Pierce or Buchanan, as men and statesmen, possess all the qualifications needful to unite the Democracy and command the elective vote of the country.

Large numbers of the women and children fled to the jungle for safety, and were brought forth the next day, more dead than alive.

The Jamestown (N. Y.) "Journal" gives the particulars of a novel riot which occurred at East Randolph, in Cattaraugus county, on Friday evening, 11th ult.

Before they arrived at the place of attack, the landlord, having got wind of the movement, had secreted his liquors and barricaded the doors, and his wife had provided a supply of hot water to give the assailants a warm bath.

The women then returned to his house, demolished his jugs and casks of liquor, and his windows, and were about to make a similar onslaught upon two other liquor establishments, when the enemy saved themselves by a capitulation.

There is a woman in the Lunatic asylum at New York who thinks the Roman Catholics are trying to build a Cathedral in her stomach, and who goes to bed every night with a club to keep off the Papias.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Democratic State Convention of North Carolina met on the 19th ult. to appoint Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

The Democracy of Maryland.

The Democratic State Convention of Maryland, to select Presidential Electors, met in Baltimore on Wednesday, and after disposing of the main business before it, appointing a State Central Committee, &c., was eloquently addressed by the Hon. David R. Porter, Ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, Ex-Governor of Maryland, and others.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the administration of Franklin Pierce, both in its foreign and domestic policy, and that for his faithful maintenance of law, his strict adherence to the true principles of the constitution, his manly devotion to the just and equal rights of all sections of the Union, and his stern, uncompromising and defiant hostility to Black Republicanism, Abolitionists, and Know-Nothings, combined or separated, he is entitled to the gratitude of the great party that elevated him to power, and justly merits the approbation of all his patriotic countrymen.

Resolved, That in the pending Presidential election the people of Maryland are to appear as a united and independent political society having for their object the supreme control of our government, and the proscription of our fellow-men because of their religion and birth place; second, the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill and the adjustment measures of 1850; and third, indirectly the treasonable object of black republicanism and abolitionism; and these being presented to our people to hold it to be the highest duty of every patriotic citizen of our beloved State, of whatever party to unite with the Democratic Republican party in the support of the nominees of the Cincinnati Convention whose mission it now clearly is to strike down Know-Nothingism, Black Republicanism and Abolitionism, and firmly establish the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, thus vindicating the great right of the people to regulate their own domestic institutions, subordinate only to the Constitution of the United States, and rescuing our country from the perils in which it is involved by fanaticism and political venality.

Resolved, That it is a matter of sincere congratulation to the friends of civil and religious liberty that the "second thought" of the people is now delivering the country from the grasp of irresponsible, secret cabined political societies, and our fellow men from the persecution and proscription of a fell fanaticism, an arrogant pride and an aristocratic classism, and that from the auspicious indications around us every where, we soon again can hail the supremacy of law, the security of property, the confidence of order, the safety and stability of the Union, and the just rights of all protected, civil, political and religious.

ALL ABOUT ONE DIME.—Money is truly said to be the root of all evil. The recent terrible riot at Panama, began about a dime. It originated in this wise:

The rioters drank large quantities of the liquors found, and this added to their fury. The greatest personal outrages were performed after the hotels had been entered. The police were ordered to fire upon the rioters, but seemed to direct their shot at the Americans, and it is believed most of the Americans killed were the victims of the police—probably all who were shot.

Virginia. The Democratic Convention to select delegates to represent the Seventh Congressional District of Virginia in the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati, met at Warren on Wednesday. There were about 120 delegates present, representing the eight counties of the district.

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Hon. G. M. Dallas's Speech.

The following is a correct report of the speech made by Hon. G. M. Dallas at the banquet given to him by the Lord Mayor of London:

"My Lord Mayor, ladies, and gentlemen: The very kind and complimentary language with which your lordship has prefaced the last toast and the cordial manner in which it has been received by the distinguished assembly are entitled, and I hope will receive, my return of gratitude. In truth, I am almost bankrupt in the language of thanks; for, ever since landed in the dominions of your illustrious Queen, as the representative of the American government and people, I have met with nothing but a series of the most flattering demonstrations of welcome and hospitality. [Cheers.] I perfectly well know that these manifestations are not addressed to an individual so utterly unworthy as myself, and that they are the profuse and generous tribute to a nation whose messenger I am. But on its behalf, with a sensibility that I know it would unanimously feel, I beg this distinguished company to accept the assurance of my profound acknowledgments.

"There are some subjects on which it would be ill-timed, and more enterprising than wise, for me to touch on this occasion and in this presence. Indeed, my arrival is so recent that I scarcely can pretend to know the subjects which would be most acceptable to you. I dare say, however, I shall incur but little hazard if I venture, according to a provincialism natural to a western tongue, to 'guess' that the spirit and purpose of a new-comer may have excited at least some little curiosity. [A laugh.] Well, my lord, let me say that I am not authorized to feel, and do not feel, any desire other than that of giving to the restoration of the most harmonious sentiments and friendly relations. [Cheers.] Animated by this spirit, and aiming at such a purpose, if I fail—and I may fail—it will be because of some inexorable, overruling State policy, or some fore-gone conclusion not to be undone by uniform, steady, persevering, frank, and honorable conciliation. [Renewed cheers.] My lord, permit me, in conclusion—to tender to your lordship and the guests assembled here my congratulations on the great event consummated since my arrival among you—the restoration of peace to Europe. [Cheers.] War, although undoubtedly accompanied by its moral benefits or alleviations, is at best an evil; and the vast powers of this empire, although for a time, and however gallantly, enlisted and ably directed, will find more genial and more fruitful employment in those channels—agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing—and those pursuits which have hitherto so signally illustrated the exertions of her people. [Loud cheers.] My lord, I again thank you.

The Hebrew Passover. On yesterday week, or rather on Saturday evening week, began the most solemn festival known to the Jews—the Passover. It commenced at sun-set on the 14th day of the month Nisan, according to the Jewish chronology, and will last until sunset this evening. The first two days and the last two days are observed with peculiar rigor, and with many significant religious rites. This ceremony is held in commemoration of the slaying of the first born of Egypt by the angel of the Lord, and the escape of the Israelites from the tyranny of the Pharaohs. The Hebrews were commanded, it will be remembered, to take a bunch of hyssop and dip it in the blood of a lamb, and stain the lintel and two side posts of their houses, so that the angel of death, in his mission of vengeance, might spare God's chosen people; and from this came the designation Passover.—The following morning the Israelites left Egypt, after having borrowed all the jewelry and ornaments of silver and gold of their neighbors, without giving an equivalent therefor, according to the command of Moses.

The following is the passage from Exodus xii.—36: "And the children of Israel did according to the word of Moses; and they borrowed of the Egyptians jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment. And the Lord gave the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians so that they lent unto them such things as they required, and they spoiled the Egyptians."

In their haste to escape, they had not time to bake the bread properly, as the story goes on to relate— "And they baked unleavened cakes of the dough which they brought forth out of Egypt; for it was not leavened, because they were thrust out of Egypt and could not tarry, neither had they prepared for themselves any victuals."

From this event the eating of unleavened bread has originated, and during this sacred season, no fermented liquor or raised bread is used. The dough is baked into a hard cake called matzo, that looks and tastes like sea biscuit, but which is much thinner. The following, from Exodus 12—5 to 8, gives a clear idea of the meat offering at this season— "Your lamb shall be without blemish, a male of the first year; ye shall take it out from the sheep, or from the goats. And ye shall keep it until the fourteenth day of the same month; and the whole assembly of the congregation of Israel shall kill it in the evening. And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts, and on the upper door post of the houses wherein they shall eat it. And they shall eat the flesh at that night, roast with fire, and unleavened bread; and with bitter herbs they shall eat it."

To this day the Hebrew observes those rites, and clings with wonderful tenacity to the meat offerings and drink offerings associated with the return of this anniversary.—They are a peculiar people, and no laws, however oppressive, have been able to change their character, habits or religious rites, ota. To day, being the last of the Passover, will witness the most impressive ceremonies in the several synagogues. N. Y. Herald, April 28.

The South-Side (Va.) Democrat says that Henry Clay, in a letter addressed March 23, 1850, to Gardner Jones, president of a southern university, writes as follows of Catholics: "I have never believed that that (creed) of the Catholics was anti-American and hostile to civil liberty; on the contrary, I have, with great pleasure and with sincere conviction, on several public occasions, borne testimony to my perfect persuasion that Catholics were as much devoted to civil liberty, and as much animated by patriotism, as those who belong to the Protestant creed."

More than fifty papers, including several of the most influential in this State, have raised to their mast head the names of Fillmore and Donnellson.—Centre Democrat, (K. N. paper.) Well that is prodigious support! especially when it is remembered that there are nearly 400 papers published in this State. If one out of every six supports the K. N. ticket, we confess Fillmore and Donnellson stand a chance of getting several thousand votes.

Awful Massacre and Plunder of Americans at Panama.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune. Sir: One of the most frightful butcheries and robberies of Americans took place at Panama on the night of the 15th of April.—On the afternoon of that day the passengers per steamer Illinois arrived at the Railroad Depot at Panama on their way to the steamer J. L. Stephens, but owing to the low tide they were detained on shore. A portion of the passengers by the Cortes from San Francisco were also stopping at the several hotels in the vicinity of the depot. There could not have been less than 1,000 or 1,200 Americans congregated about the railroad terminus.—About sunset a difficulty occurred between one of the Illinois passengers and one of the negroes, which was freely joined by friends on both sides, and a general row now commenced. Pistols, bowie-knives, swords, muskets, clubs and rocks were freely used, and with deadly effect. The Americans were generally unarmed, having only a few small revolvers, and, consequently, after a short struggle, had to yield the ground. The natives were reinforced by large numbers.—They now made an attack upon the different hotels and drove all the inmates out, many of whom sought safety, as they supposed, in the depot building.

About this time the Police (God save the term!) was called in requisition, but instead of attempting to restore order, it is positively known that a portion of them joined the negroes and made the assault upon the depot. The police and negroes fired upon the crowd, and drove every man, woman and child from the building, whom, and in the flight, ran in every direction—some to the boats, and others to the thick brush and woods, where they remained during the night, and with the expectation of being murdered when daylight appeared. A large number were fortunate enough to get on board of the small steamer, and were conveyed to the J. L. Stephens.—After the natives had accomplished their work of death, and dispersed all from the ground, they commenced plundering the baggage and destroying everything to be found in the hotels. The passengers, in their sudden flight, left and lost everything. After plundering all to be found in the hotels, the black mob attacked the depot building, which contained a large amount of luggage and treasure, all of which the rascals obtained. They then commenced to tear up the railroad track, and to pull down the telegraph poles, and destroyed both railroad and telegraph offices. They were aware that the Express goods would be brought over from Aspinwall that night, and had laid their plans to seize them. They tore up the track in the vicinity of the depot, in order that the Express might run off; but through the exertions of Mr. Williams, (a conductor on the road,) the Express train was stopped by his signals before reaching the fatal point, and the lives of those on board and the goods were saved, and the train put back to Aspinwall, where it remained at the time the Philadelphia sailed.

I have no means of knowing the number killed and wounded. There were five Americans found dead immediately around the depot in the morning, most of whom were passengers from the Cortez, but this number is probably not half that were murdered. Of the number of natives killed but little could be ascertained; but few, comparatively, I think, were slain.

During the night some scattering Americans were picked up from time to time by the police, and escorted to the gates of the city, but with the requisition of from \$5 to 20 each for so doing, and in several instances they were robbed of all money, watches, and other effects found upon their persons, and their lives threatened in case of resistance.

Soon after the commencement of hostilities the Governor of Panama and the American Consul were on the ground, but their exertions to quiet the riot proved ineffectual. It is reported by some of our passengers that the Governor in the first instance tried to restore order, but afterward encouraged the murder and plunder. My slight acquaintance with Gov. Deas forbids me from giving any credence to the latter report.

The Spanish portion of the inhabitants of Panama were much frightened. Every house and place of business was instantly closed and barred, and but few ventured out upon the balcony during the night. The hotels in the city were closed and guarded until morning.

Of the amount of money and other effects lost by the passengers, I can give but an imperfect idea. It is supposed by many not less than \$100,000. True it is that a large sum is lost, and much more probably than ever will be ascertained.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The hearts of our whole community were suddenly and deeply saddened on Wednesday evening last by the painful intelligence that one of our oldest citizens, Mr. John F. Lowry, had on that evening been crushed to death by the overturning of a locomotive tender upon him, on the new Range Railroad. Being one of the superintendents on the road he was riding on the tender at the time, and by some displacement of a rail or switch it was thrown off the track. His remains were brought to town on the same night, and on Friday they were interred in the old Presbyterian burying ground, whither they were followed by a large concourse of afflicted friends and sympathizing acquaintances.—Holidaysburg Register.

THE SEA SERPENT ON THE NEW JERSEY COAST.—Captain Biese, of the schooner Eliza Ann Steele, at Norfolk, Va., reports having seen the sea serpent off Great Egg Harbor, N. J., a few days ago. The captain says he was about forty feet in length, his head very rough and knotted, the body about the size of a hoghead, very smooth and black, and the tail flat, like that of an eel. The Norfolk Herald says: "The captain is an old whaler, and says he never saw the like before." We believe him.

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