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THE BOGUS CONVENTION.  
Several Democratic Editors.  
Harrisburg, April 13.  
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he was fully equal to the responsible duties of that onerous place. He is an honest, faithful and firm Democrat, and no man in the State more thoroughly and cordially deserves Packer and Knox than does he. Last session he was the only Democratic Senator who opposed the President's Kansas policy, making a speech against the Kansas Resolutions introduced by Mr. Buckle, but he was honest and sincere in this course, and never abandoned the Democratic organization. His election to the Speakership is a triumphant refutation of the accusation that the Democratic party do not protect any man for his opinions on this question.

A large number of bills have passed the Senate during the past few days, but none of special public importance. The supplement to the liquor law, which gives to the same discretionary power contained in the act of 1854, has been agreed to by the Senate.

The U. S. Army Full, and Recruiting Stopped. In pursuance of orders from the War Department, the recruiting service throughout the United States was discontinued on the 30th ult. The ranks of the army are now not only full for the first time in twenty years, but there are considerable surpluses of recruits from which to fill future vacancies. The annual propriety of the recruiting business may be attributed partly to the depressing effect of the financial revolution, but mainly to the increase of the soldiers' pay about four years ago, up to the recently remunerative standard of \$11 per month for foot, and \$12 for cavalry service. Besides their compensation, which is sure, and goes on whether the soldier is sick or well, on duty or off, he is abundantly fed, comfortably clad, and provided with clothing, and is entitled to commutation money for all clothes which he does not choose to take from those (several suits a year) provided for him. It is no wonder that such inducements should tempt hardy, adventurous men, without families to care for, to leave a snug little capital for business when their term is out; but the greater number spend their money as fast as they get it, or squander their discharges, and are driven to re-enlist. There are, probably many who are like the monkey—so intolerable to an active man—a soldier's life in time of peace, and who are happier leaving away their existence in a barracks, than they would be in some bustling, better-paying business. In some countries the army is the last resort of poverty; but here it actually enters into competition with the industrial pursuits of life, and there are many kinds of business which, in the long run, will not reward a man as well.

To Grow TOMATO PLANTS EARLY.—About the first of April, take a few large turnips and cut out their hearts, to form a cup. Fill the cavities with earth, and plant two or three seeds in each. When the seeds have well sprouted, pull up all but the healthiest plant in each cup, and let those that remain stand where they will, and have the benefit of the sun; the plants will grow very thrifty—the decaying turnips furnishing its food. When the weather becomes sufficiently warm, set the turnips in well-prepared soil, not less than three feet apart, make paths between them, and fill the ground, and keep the soil well hilled up around them, and you will have a crop that will astonish the natives. The advantage consists in getting the plants started early, without setting them back by transplanting.

Has the LATE COLD WEATHER INJURED THE FRUIT?—This is a question we have been asked repeatedly in the past two days. We reply, that so far as we have examined, the peach and the sour cherry are both as yet uninjured; but some trees of the sweet cherries have many of the germs of fruit blackened and destroyed. The apricot buds in many places are also partially but not wholly destroyed, while apples and pears are all as yet perfect. We have also inquired of those fruit-growers in this vicinity, all of whose observations are the same as we have written above, so that at this time the prospect of a good fruit season is favorable.—St. Louis Democrat.

A BILL OF EXCEPTIONS IN THE CASE OF MRS. HARTUNG.—Mrs. Hartung's counsel have prepared a Bill of Exceptions, in order that the case may be taken to the general term of the Supreme Court, on a motion for a new trial. A copy of the bill was served on the District Attorney yesterday afternoon. If the District Attorney desires to amend it, he will serve his amendments on the counsel for Mrs. H., when the bill and amendments will be given to a Judge of the Supreme Court, and an application made for a writ of Error, which, if allowed, will stay the execution, and allow the motion to be made for a new trial.—Albany Statesman.

JEFFERSON ON CUBA.—Of late years the Opposition have had a penchant for quoting Jefferson. To such persons, we commend Jefferson on Cuba, as pertinent to the most important question now before the American people. The words of Monticello said: "I candidly confess I have ever looked on Cuba as the most interesting addition which could ever be made to our system of States. The control which, with the Florida point, this island would give us over the Gulf of Mexico, and the countries and isthmuses bordering on it, as well as those whose waters flow into it, would fill up the measure of our political being."

The Boston Traveller usually has an eye to the windward, and now evidently sees the defect of sectionalism in 1850. It admits that the Democrats and "sensible men," and adds: "It is one of the felicities of the Democratic party that it generally gets beaten at the right time, and becomes wise under the rod. It has a vast vitality, and it is so hard to kill that its destruction is one of those things that are never thought to be possible."

Between 8 and 9 o'clock last Saturday evening, an Irishman backed his team of two horses and a wagon partly loaded with grain off the steep bank just above the foundry. The man had his thigh bone broken, and both of his horses were drowned. The horses, with wagon still attached, were found near Reese's Eddy, nearly two miles below town, on Sunday morning. The Irishman had been drinking.—Warren Ledger.

Mr. H. declared that his wife had five full, that she was beautiful, dutiful, youthful, plentiful, and an animal. But his wife pleasantly replied that she had but one full—her husband.

A box containing several hundred dollars worth of Old Spanish coin and a dagger of fine workmanship, and set with diamonds, was dug up, a few days since, says the Elk River Review in that town.

Allegheny County Democrat.  
Thursday, April 21, 1859.  
S. M. PRITTELL & CO'S  
ADVERTISING AGENCY  
110 N. 3rd Street, New York, and 10 State St. Boston.  
S. M. PRITTELL & CO. are the Agents for the circulating Newspapers in the United States and the Colonies. They are authorized to contract for us at the lowest rates.

Democratic State Nominations.  
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.  
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,  
OF PHILADELPHIA.  
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.  
JOHN ROWE,  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

SHALL THE LAWS BE EXECUTED?  
The recent fugitive slave case in Philadelphia—the circumstances of the arrest and discharge of the fugitive, to which we have before briefly alluded—is deserving of more than a passing notice. A careful perusal of the proceedings before the U. S. Commissioner, will convince any man of common sense that the claims of the negro made out as clear a case of identity as is possible to be made by the direct, positive and uncontradictory testimony of five respectable white men, whose veracity is unquestionable. To gain say this positive evidence, the testimony of two or three illiterate negroes was taken, the principle point in which was contradicted by the fugitive himself. The whole course of the trial on the part of the negro's counsel was that of bullying and browbeating, backed up as they were by a mob composed of negroes, abolitionists, and (we are ashamed to say it) weak-minded women. The counsel took every occasion to harangue the audience, and the Commissioner was unable to protect either himself or the claimant's party and counsel from their insults. It was under these circumstances that the negro was discharged, and the plain inference is that the officer dared not do his duty. The identity was complete, the law was plain, but the Commissioner, through fear of personal violence or something else, dared not execute it; for no one after reading the evidence will believe for a moment that the decision was a conscientious one. We do not propose to discuss the merits or demerits, the justness or unjustness of the Fugitive Slave Law; suffice it to say that it is a law of the land, based upon the Constitution, and declared to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is as binding upon the people as the very law which hangs the assassin and protects the citizen. If this law can be outraged and violated with impunity, why not others? We venture the assertion, that had the fugitive in this case been an indentured white apprentice, escaped from an odious master, he could have been taken under this very law, and snaked in irons from Philadelphia to Boston, to a seritude as bad if not worse than Virginia slavery, and no one would have interposed a why or wherefore. Why this difference? It would seem that this eternal howl for the poor negro, set up by crazy fanatics, and reiterated by ambitious political demagogues, as a step-stone to office, is fast placing the social condition of the negro above that of the white man.

This disregard for law, is not, as formerly, confined to a few fanatics. Public men, who aspire to the title of statesmen, are now found in Congress, in our State Legislatures and on the stump, boldly declaring that the people can do no wrong, or that no law, however essential it may be to the prosperity and well being of the whole country, can be "forced down the throat" of the certain few to whom it may be objectionable in some particular, and whose fancy must be tickled in some way to obtain their votes, "against their will." Senator Douglas can enjoy the glory of introducing this theory of setting up the clamor of a mob against the voice of the people through law, among respectable men and this case in accordance with this theory.

Let it be understood by our fellow citizens of the South that the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution are not to be respected by the people at the North, and what is our boasted Union worth. Let them know that Pennsylvania, the home of conservatism, and the defender of her rights when all others assail her, the barrier against which the waves of northern fanaticism and southern nullification have surged in vain, has succumbed to the sectional monster, and where will the beginning end? A few more such cases as the recent one at Philadelphia and the question will be of easy solution.

THE BOGUS CONVENTION.  
We have given considerable space to the Bogus Democrats, and a pretty general idea can be obtained of the action of the worthies on the 13th inst. Preeminently conspicuous was Forney, whose last crowning act is a corrupt collusion with the Opposition which is to secure for him the printing of the House of Representatives of the next Congress on condition that he secure a certain number of anti-Lecompton members to elect an opposition Speaker. Then comes Hickman, already secured for that unhallowed purpose, followed by Knox, Lauman, Lohman, and a score of two of the Governor's appointees and men who have kept the Democratic party in disrepute for years by their adhesion to it and their shameful corruption on the public works of the State. Many who went there for the purpose of honestly vindicating the policy of Governor Packer were surprised and disgusted at the entire repudiation of everything Democratic, and the endorsement of Seward sectionalism. The party can truly be thankful that they have effectually rid themselves of these leeches.

Our friend Lucius, of the Citizen, has been sojourning at Harrisburg during the session of the Legislature, and of course sees all sorts of sights and hears lots of strange things. In his last correspondence, after relating the circumstances of the release of Daniel Webster, the fugitive, and mentioning the colored emigration setting in towards Canada, tells of a heart-rending case, which he desires to be understood as follows: A certain "professional Democrat"—one who is so unfortunately deluded as to believe that a man ought not to be deprived of his property without due process of law—has living in his family a lovely colored servant girl named Celia, who has reason to believe that the "blood-hounds" are on her scent. Then comes the struggle with "professional Democrat." His better feeling at last obtain the ascendancy, and with countenance distorted, coat-tails akimbo, and hat standing on one hair, he rushes into the presence of the beloved colored lady, with a tone of voice somewhat resembling the beautiful strains of a hand-organ, exclaims, "Here, Celia, is money. Fly to a land that will protect you from the persecutions of these blood-hounds, and may God be with you." This is not exactly the manner in which the circumstance is related, but is the natural idea one would get from the reading. If we believed any part of the story was true, the common sense view would be about this: The servant fearing that she might be claimed by her rightful owner, is anxious to get beyond the officers of the law, (they are not "blood hounds," but men), and expresses this desire to her employer, who pays her off and lets her go. Lucius should come away from Harrisburg, or Harriet Beecher Stowe will have her laurels knocked all to immortal smash.

It seems that Forney's recent convention was carried, by that arch demagogue and his co-workers in the efforts to disorganize and weaken the Democratic party, further than was expected or intended by any but the main plotters in the scheme. It was generally supposed that the principal object of the convention was to endorse the State policy of Governor Packer; hence his friends were mustered at the Convention. Had it been known that its members contemplated an open war on the organization of the party, and the administration, not a Democrat would have been found willing to have become identified with the movement. The efforts of those traitors to commit the convention in favor of Seward abolitionism has surprised and disgusted the honest friends of Packer, and we already hear of such disclaiming its action, and publicly declaring their intention to have no further connection with its managers. The following note from H. W. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, who was a member of the Forney Convention, will indicate the feelings of all honest Democrats:

To the Editors of the Patriot & Union.  
GENTLEMEN:—The published proceedings in your paper do me injustice. The temporary Chairman I consider honest enough to select officers, but in no instance, or in no way, have I ever acted or sanctioned opposition to the regularly nominated candidates. I regard it the duty of all Democrats to support the nominees of the March Convention.

It was willing that Governor Packer's administration should be fully endorsed. But farther than that I could not act with the destructive spirits who met to spit out their venom on the President.

The address and resolutions are of such a nature that I could not sanction. Had the President—Mr. McKimney—not ruled me out of order, at the bidding of Mr. Forney, I would have shown that their aim was the destruction of the party. Men who are drifting into the vortex of our enemies cannot teach me lessons. There was nothing left for me to do but vote against their proceedings and withdraw my name from their Convention.

Democrats, who have not been disappointed, will act with their usual integrity by sustaining the ticket of the regular Convention.

I will here remark that I am under no personal obligations to President Buchanan or Governor Packer. I have sustained them because the Democracy placed them in power—regarding petty malice from interested sources. Truly, &c.  
R. H. KERR.

State House, April 14th.

Important to Dealers.  
The following letter from the Attorney General of this State, to the Auditor General, in reply to the question whether dealers in merchandise whose sales do not amount to one thousand dollars, are obliged by law to procure license, will doubtless be interesting as well as important to some of our readers.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 11, 1859.  
HON. JACOB FRY, JR.,  
Auditor General.

Dear Sir:—My opinion is requested upon the question whether dealers in merchandise whose sales are less than one thousand dollars are required to take a license to sell such merchandise? If the question was an open one, I should be disposed to the opinion that the proviso in the 10th section of the act of the 4th of May, 1811, was still in force. But as I understand the decision of the Supreme Court, in Osborne v. Holmes, 8th Barr 332; it is there held that this proviso is repealed by the 11th section of the act of the 23d of April, 1840. Under this decision, vendors of merchandise must take a license whether their sales amount to one thousand dollars or otherwise.

Very truly yours,  
JOHN C. KNOX.

The advertisement of Messrs. Wilcox & Eaton, which will be found in our columns, gives a general idea of their new stock of Spring and Summer goods, but they inform us that every department is full and complete, and that their goods cannot fail to give satisfaction, both as to quality and price. Mr. Wilcox is a native of our county, and many of its residents are old acquaintances and school-mates who remember him favorably, and will embrace the first opportunity of visiting his place of business at Olean; where he will be found ready to meet all his old friends, as well as any number of new ones, and minister to their comfort.

OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION.—The State Central Committee of the opposition party has issued a call for a State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 8th day of June next. The call is made in the name of the "People's Party." That good old name of Republican, has been so disgraced by the opposition that they dare not risk another campaign under it.

In consequence of the proclamation issued by Gen. Twiggs, Col. Lockridge has suspended his operations in the proposed expedition to Arizona. His agent has gone to Washington to ascertain the intentions of the Government. If a favorable answer is received, operations will be resumed.

The President has received a letter from Commissioner Bowen, acquainting him with the result of the Paraguay expedition, and complimentary of the newspaper accounts.

The Sundry and Eric Company have contracted with Little Hertshey & Co., of Erie, for six platform cars for the Western division of their road.

The Sickles trial is still progressing, and will not terminate before the last of this week or the first of next.

Mr. Mann, Representative from Potter county, has been very sick, at Harrisburg. His health is improving.

The Fry Divorce Bill was killed in the House on Saturday, by the decisive vote of 71 to 8.

Antiquities in Illinois.  
William McAdams, jr., who has devoted much time to the investigation of the mounds and caverns in Illinois, communicates to the Prairie Star an account of interesting discoveries made by him, in Jersey county. Near Piasa, in that county, he examined some figures apparently made by the hand of man; on the face of a rock in a cavernous cleft under an overhanging bluff. These figures were known among the people of the neighborhood as "pictures."

Mr. McAdams, on an attentive examination of them, arrived at the conclusion that they are hieroglyphics, and record events in the history of an ancient people. They are painted on the face of a smooth rock, in a horizontal line running east and west, and are about fifty feet from the bottom of the cliff, being accessible from above by means of a narrow path that leads down to them. The original number cannot be ascertained, as portions of them have been carried down on fragments of the cliff that have fallen off. They represent men, plants and animals.

On the top of the bluff, directly over these strange pictures, is an ancient mound, thirty feet in circumference at the base, and covered over with flat stones. On opening it there was found, two feet below the surface, in a sarcophagus made of stones, a skeleton lying extended on its back, the bones of which were in an excellent state of preservation. The skull, which was perfect in all its parts, was brought away by Mr. McAdams. Drawings of the mound and the hieroglyphs were made by Mr. McAdams, who intends to lay the whole subject before the St. Louis Academy of Sciences.

The American State Council of Maryland assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday morning, and passed resolutions, re-affirming their unalterable attachment to the principles which have heretofore characterized the American party, and inviting the whole body of conservative opposition in all the States of the Union to co-operate with them in selecting delegates to a national convention for the nomination of President and Vice President. On Friday of the same week, only two days after, in the same blood-stained city, four persons in strong mid-life ended their careers on the gallows.

What caused their terrible end? In Baltimore lawlessness, brutality and violence, have already been engendered the bitterness of political arrogance and exclusiveness. Citizens could not vote for fear of violence; by violence men were placed in office, and by violence men were slain in the discharge of their duty. Anarchy and bloody deeds with which that unfortunate city has been long so rife, may be directly traced to political causes. Truly Know-Nothingism has much to answer for.

CHARLESTOWN, L. C., April 16.  
The trial of the slave Echo prisoners has been concluded, and a verdict of not guilty rendered.

MARRIED.  
At Thomas Goodwin's Inn, Farmers-Valley, Pa. on Saturday the 16th April inst., by A. H. Cory, Esq., Mr. BRASWELL BURNHAM of Jones, Elk county, to Miss ANNE L. SWANN of the former place.