Let us use bow it is cyphering; the last Presidential contest, the votes of the American people were divided as fol-

1.838.232 1,341,514 874,707

ilimore, remont and Fillmore together over Buchapan, Of course, it is plain, that a substantial, practical maion of the electors who supported Fremont and Fillmore, respectively insures a triamph in 1860, even though there should be some acaling off on either side, as there probable would ber We can afford to lose one hundrad theusand of the Opposition vote in 1856, and still carry, the next President by a hund-

some majority."

Life Tribune seems never to have thought of the combination of the votes of Buchanan and Fillmore, making 2,712,939, more than twice that of Fremont and it is creditable to the Democratic party and its presses, that no such calculation ever enters into the minds of their political opponents, much less their own. The Tribuse, also omits the consideration of the ode of electing a President, under the Constitution; which is not by such a mere aggregate of votes, but by Colleges of State Electors. But it is not with its not unusual method of ignoring the main facts and setting aside Constitution that we are disposed to quarrel with the Tribune's arithmetic. It is with the theory of the rule rather than the process.

Take two minorities, unite them against the Democratic party, and if the latter is not a plurality, it is sure to be beat;" that is the seasoning of the Tribine, and for twenty years it has attempted to realize its. fulfilment in

The Anti-Masons and National Republicans outnumbered, in their day, the Democrats.acquire power? It was attempted; but the principles of the Nationals were High Tariff and a general system of internal improvements, and their chief, Henry Clay, was a Mason of the highest rank. The Anti-Masons were many of them originally Democrats, and hated Nationalism and its chief. So when the notit ical leaders attempted to transfer one body to the other, they found they lost largely from both, columns—that there was a residuum which fell to the Democrats, whose numbers were thus increased to a majority. The same process was tried with the People's party, the Workingman's party, and all the factions which grew into temporary existence. It was repeated when Mr. Clay's friends, in 1844, attempted to unite the National vote with the Abolition in the North, and to have no objections to the annexation of Texas, in the South. The failure was even more signal. The Nativists did not all come in-and the old whig Catholic populations of Louisiana and Maryland were alienated—the Whigs of foreign birth were driven off, and ten thousand Abolitionists in this State, withdrew to a separate

The Anti-Rent and Conservative Whig combination succeeded; but only so, because both apart almost as soon as united. The Temperance combination with the Whig party was also a success that amounted to a catastrophe. Al- found to accompany him. cohol is a great solvent, and the Legislature which passed the Maine Law, and the party | says: which placed prohibition in the platform, were both under the influence of this remarkable A. M. Before ten o'clock, Lieut. Gillis and fluid. When, next year, it became necessary to unite the Radical Democrats and the Ger suspense by the Alcoholic Solution was neces sarily precipitated.

Perhaps the most striking case, in iliustramore Electoral ticket in Pennsylvania in 1856. So one was formed on half-and-half principles, with the proviso that the section of the oppo-(which was determined by the vote ou a particular name on the ballots) was to dictate the choice of the Electoral College.

But again the infallible process failed, as it ever will unless some accident comes in aid of the figures. The Republican party proper now consists of odds and ends, of Clay Whigs, Anti-Masons, Abolitionists, Nativists, Temper-ance demagogues, Red Republicans from this the Tribune and all hands are industriously They talk protection and defeat tatifis. They preach Abolition and drop their Liberty Bills between the two Houses. They project Prohibitory laws and strangle them at their birth. They carry constitutional amendments through the Legislature, and smother them in public bureaux, or attempt to get rid d'Affaires in Nicaragua, is spoken of to fill the of responsibility for them by decrying them vacancy, also Dr. Mackay, at present an offibefore the people. They pass Registry laws, cial in the State Department.

The Navy Department received a heavy mail, brought by the Star of the West, from mail, brought by the Star of the West, from the Navy Department. driven off by its being passed.

When it comes to uniting the German Republicans of the North West, with the proor twenty-one years probation, and many of ever, fallen off immensely. The movements the Republican leaders (Cameron of Pa., for of Minister Lamar were not chronicled. Republicans do not like even this amount of force to afford necessary protection to persons projection, and the Tribune, still intent on its and property, not only in Mexico, but in Centrollem, turns mediator, and proposes like Dr. tral America and Chili. problem, turns mediator, and proposes ..... Franklin's little Freshman, to insert the red-

Acce which chemistry presents, where cording to lineal grade of General, sandy with bulk, and yet the pro-

Public Laws of 1859.

The risbur correspondent of the Phila elphia Inquirer gives the following list of all the public acts passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor, during the session of 1859. They comprise a very small propor tion of the business of the session, which was principally confined to bills of a private nature. But the people may be thankful that the ture. But the people may be thankful that the list is no longer. Experience demonstrates are list is no longer. Experience demonstrates that changes in our system of public laws are that changes in our system of public laws are arrely for the better, and frequent changes almost a longer and the contract for us at our arrely for the better, and frequent changes almost a longer and the contract for us at our lates. rarely for the better, and frequent changes al-

ways pernicious: January 25, 1859. An act to abolish the of fices of Canal Commissioner and State Engin-

February 11. An act relating to the Boards of Revision of the several counties of the com monwealth. March 17. An act relative to trustees of the

Farmers! High School of Pennsylvania. March 22. An act to authorize Prothonota ies and Clerks of Courts to administer oaths and affirmations, &c.

March 31. An act to extend the General Manufacturing Law to the manufacture of leather. March 31. A further supplement to an ac

egulating Banks. April 5. An act relative to interest upon ver

April 6. An act further to prevent the dis turbance of public meetings.

April 6. An act relative to the Recorders o Decils. April 6. Supplement to an act relative eal estate, approved 27th April, 1855.

April 6. Supplement to the act relative to

Executors and Administrators, approved-February 24th, 1834. April 6. To authorize execution process in certain cases, &c. April 8. Relative to the \$300 Exemption

April 11. Supplemental act relating to bor

April 12. Act relating to costs in certain

April 12. Relative to settlements of Pro thonotaries, Registers of Wills, Recorders o Deeds, and Clerks of Courts, with the State Preasurer.

April 13. Relative to unadjusted claim against the public works... April 13. Relative to Executors, Adminis rators and Guardians. April 11. Regulating the standard weight o

April 14. Relative to void marriages. April 14. Supplement to the License Lav

April 14. Supplement to the General Malitis April 15. Relative to Estate tail.

April 15. Supplemental act authorizing

ourts to change the name of persons. Gallant Act of a Pittsburgher.

Lieut, Gillis, of the United States Navy, wh formerly resided in this city, is reported, by ecent advices from Buenos Ayres, to have per formed a most heroic act in conjunction with soveral American sailors in the port of Montiviedo. A schooner set sail from that port on the 27th of February, but was compelled by a violent storm to anchor outside. The storm increased, and she foundered next morning i full sight of hundreds of people who could do nothing to save the crew. Three of the latter were seen clinging to the rigging, with the waves continually washing over them. Two others leaned into the sea, one was drowned, the other thrown ashore. These circumstances were reported by some sailors to Lieut parties to it were deceived, and the elements fell Gillis, on board the store-ship Supply, to which he is attached. He immediately volunteered to go to the rescue, if ten volunteers could be once made up. The Monteviedo Republican

"The Filomena foundered at half-past eight his gallant companions had taken from the wreck the three sailors who clung to the rigmans with Republicans, the elements held in ging, among them Domingo Filisberto, the captain of the schooner. At half-past eleven they all disembarked at the Victoria mole, in the presence of a crowd of over three thousand per ple, who received them with open arms, and The Tribune then proved that the votes of all a thorough-going triumph. Lieut. Gillis, who the Americans added to those of all the Re. was dripping with water, and much exhausted friends, who took care that he should want for no comfort after his heroic act. The rescued sailors, half dead with fatigue and hunger, were carried in the arms of the American sailors to the hospital, where they were carefully treat ed. The Republican concludes a long accoun

with the exclamation-Hurrah! an hundre cheers for the North American sailors!" We suspect that this gallant action of Lieut. Gillis and his companions has done more to warm the hearts of the Oriental people towards us than the famous interview that Commission To unite these is the present problem; and at a Bowlin had with the "cold and distant" President Percira, the assassin of Quinteros .-Pitt. Press.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1859. The Assistant Secretary of State, John Ap pleton, has resigned his position in the depart ment, and is about to return to his native State Mr. E. G. Squier, who was formerly Charge

good feeling prevailed on the Isthmus, and there was no apprehension of any further trouble. At Nearagua everything was quiet, and Sin scriptive Nativists of the Eastern States, the William Gore Ousley and Mons. Belly were process, requires great delicacy. In the beginning, the latter demanded either exclusion latter's popularity with the people had, how

instance,) pledged themselves to try and sc-cure such extension. They have gradually di-minished their claims, and in Massachuset:s abroad. Additional armed vessels are preparhave towered it to two years. The German ing for various points which require additions

The war Department has issued a general or hot poker, one-half or one-quarter of the pro- der to the effect that officers of the Medical posed distance, and even will let it cool a little and Pay Departments, may, by virtue of their before insertion. The Red Republicans of commissions, command all enlisted men, like brevet commissions, may, with the special When these modern arithmeticians come sanction of the War Department, be allowed sto fest their simple sum in addition, they aids-de-camp of grades corresponding to their and that the expected answer again brevets; but without such sanctien the number The combination is like some and rate of pay of aids will be regulated ac

Butterfield, Fargo & Co., overland mail con-tractors, are here looking after their interests. ar primenter will find that the rad their contract, and with that view have con illexhale, the naturalized vote sulted the Attorney General as to the power to

## M'lican County Democrat

Thursday, May 26, 1859.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY, 119 Nassan Streety New York, and 10 State St. Boston

> Democratic State Nominations. FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL JOHN ROWE,

OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Philadelphia Argus has recently been enlarged. The Argus is an able and reliable as:a ne wspaper.

The DEMOCRAT was not issued last week. Mr. Blakeslee, of whom we get our paper rar out, and we were unable to get a supply else where in time for publication last week.

In publishing the marriage of Mr. O. D. Gallup to Miss Elvira Burdick, in our last, we We cheerfully make the acknowledgment, hoeit vellare.

THE War .- Our latest dates from Europe contain no account of a collision having taken place between the hostile armies. Large bodies of trooss, however, have been marched to Sardinia, and we may confidently expect to hear of a sanguinary battle having been fought. The Emperor Napoleon had left Paris, to join the army, having entrusted the government of France to the Empress Eugenie.

NEW PROVISION STORE .- D. B. Mather has opened a Provision Depot in Freeman's Store above the Astor House, and wants us to tel the public that he keeps on hand and is constantly receiving large quantities of Flour, Meal and Feed and also a large stock of Groceries He informs us that his arrangements are such that he can sell goods at nearly, if not quite the same figure they would cost other dealers. Read his advertisement.

Our merchants are bound to be fully up to the demands of trade. A much larger quantity of goods is being brought in than ever hereto fore, and we have unmistakable indications of easier times coming. W. S. Brownell is on hand with a new stock of Summer goods; B. F. Wright is receiving a new supply of Groceries; J. C. Holmes is in constant receipt of the same; H. Hamlin & Co., J. C. Hamlin & Co., and A. N. Taylor, have each a new stock, and we hear of others who will soon be up to time.

OLEAN INTERESTS. IN M'KEAN COUNTY,-We invite attention to C. V. B. Barse's advertiseing the country south of her with Groceries, Dry Goods, Machinery and all sorts of Mechanthe public; and has not only been a pioneer but has grown in prosperity with the growth to afford the public an opportunity for purchasing at low prices, we think they would hardly stay away from a stand where they have always been well treated and fairly dealt by.

Mr. Barse has just completed the fitting up of his capacious Store House, at the old stand, so as to afford the best display in modern style of his extensive assortment of Hardware, &c. which he respectfully invites all in want of articles in his line to call and examine for them selves.

The Board of Managers of the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Co. had a meeting at their office in Philadelphia on the 19th instant, the President, W. G. Morehead Esq., in the chair. The particular question before the board was the location of the route of the middle division of the road, and the placing it under contract .seeing his favorite measure agitated, and none the Home and Pacific squadrons. General The division begins on the east at the mouth of the Sinnemahoning creek, and terminates at a point near Wairen, the entire distance being about eighty miles. The route adopted was that via West Creek, St. Mary's, Ridgway, Clarion River and Two Mile Run, and the work was awarded to Messrs. Milton, Cortright & Co., who are men of large experience in railroad work, and ample means and energy to push on the construction of the road. Thus the whole line of the Sunbury and Erie railroad is under contract. The Eastern division has long been open to Williamsport, and it will be opened for business as far as Lock Haven by the latter part of next month. From thence to the mouth of the Sinnemahoning the Eastern division is already graded, and the lay-Europe, will object to this red-hot probation, other commissioned officers. Officers on duty Eastern division is already graded, and the lay-which his American brother proposes for him; as Brigadiers and Majors General by virtue of ing of the track will proceed with all proper to matter how tenderly graduated.

brevet commissions, may, with the special speed. The western division of sixty-five speed. The western division of sixty-five miles, from Erie to Warren, is progressing rapidly, and it is expected that it will be open for business by the first of Octobor of this year. The middle division will then be the only part left unfinished. It has been let, by unanimous treil exhale; the naturalized vote builted the Attorney General as to the power to do so. Most of the Cabinet are averse to such a step, believing that retrenchment in some other direction would be better.

The Opinione states that all the officers present tood aghast at his untoward omen.

The Opinione states that all the officers present tood aghast at his untoward omen.

May 16, 1859.

May 16, 1859. nees by November, 1860. tood aghast at his untoward omen. not in the halls of the Montezumas.

POLITICAL PREACHING.

Not long since the New York Tribune came out with an article advocating the intermixing of religion with politics, and from that time all the nigger-worshipping presses of the country have mingled their voices in one harmonious strain of fraternal affection, and of hypocritical fear lest the church may loose its pow er for good, and for the denunciation of evils which abound in the land through fear of party malignity. To those who know the religious character of the great head of the paper mentioned and of the leaders in the crusade against. the institution of slavery in the United States, this will of course be amusing.

The advocates of this glosious plan profess to have been seized of the idea that a great battle has been commenced between free and slave determined to maintain my national and trathe one or the other, and the poor fellows are tion that they are not violated against me. church to come to their rescue and overpower changed to an evening paper, and considerably this monster evil. Who are these men at the North who denounce the institutions of the Democratic Journal, and besides, is invaluable South, and are engaged in waging this "irrepressible conflict?" It may be well to classify them and notice the duty of the church in their connection. First, we have the Abolitionist. proper-a raving, ranting fanatic, who denounces the Bible for not substantiating his docrines. Secondly, we have the Abolitionist of milder nature, whose views of the abstract rights of man are somewhat mixed with the more abstract rights of women which latteneglected to acknowledge the receipt of a predominates. Then comes your abolition freebountiful supply of bride's cake, as also the lover, while in close connection spiritualism "dollar," which was given us at the time - and infidelity are distinctly visible. After these comes the Black Republican, whose abothe party will accept our best wishes for lition ears already protrude from under the assumed mantle of State Rights, and in some ocalities, as in our own, the whole body is ocasionally exhibited in all its distorted proportions, and with all its disunion tendencies. It is generally conceded that it is wise to commence a work of reform where the evil exists. It may be well for ministers of the Gospel at the North to preach against slavery, and incite a feeling of hatred between sections, arm man against his fellow, sunder ties of mutual interest, teach resistance to the laws of the land, and thus strip their profession of all that reverence and respect which should surround it. while those who urge them on are strewing broadcast in their midst the rank tares of relig ious, moral and social disorder, until by their own misused and misdirected efforts to effect a reofrm abroad, their thrice corrupt associates have intruded their iniquities even around their own altars, and they sink covered with shame

into the cess-pool of their own degradation. We can imagine no work of greater moment at the present time, to which the church north should turn its attention, than the reformation of those who are calling her to assist them in their evil designs. Let the fanatic be taught reason, the free-lover the sacredness of the marriage yow, the infidel be converted, the deluded spiritualist reclaimed, and the Black Republican taught obedience to law. This would indeed be a noble work. Then in the spirit which such a reform would induce, and through the means provided by law, could the institution of slavery be approached with any thing like success. Then will slavery cease to be a "political question," and neither freedom ment in another column. Olean, certainly at nor slavery will require to be "smothered to this moment, possesses facilities beyond any death." The fact is these chaps are attemptother place in Western New York for supply, ing to plack the mote from their brother's eye

while they have a huge wind-mill in their own. The practical lessons taught during the camtransported with joy, gave the gallant sailors ical Work. Mr. Barse has the experience of paign of '50, will, it is to be hoped, tend to twenty-five years in his business. He has al- prevent a recurrence of this practice in 260 .- easy of tillage. And for this reason, some cured the Federal Government against the loss publicans, would carry and Electoral ticket. by his energetic struggle against the furious ways possessed, and deservedly, the confidence Those preachers who profit by experience, will shun the contaminating influence as they would a pestilence. Many have felt the effect of their of this region, and even had he not taken pains own error and many have profited by seeing the errors of others. The stigma fastened upon the church by the boast of the Abolitionatheist, Giddings, that the whole church had become prostituted to the accomplishment of his base purposes must be wiped away, and no more timely or fitting opportunity can be taken than during the approaching political strife.

THE PILLAR OF FIRE. - We have received from G. G. Evans, 439 Chestnut St., Phila., a copy of the above work, by the Rev. J. H. Ingraham. The history of Moses and the story of the liberation of the Hebrews from their Egyptian bondage, is told in a series of letters, which unite all the attractiveness of romance with the simple and truthful relation of sacred historical facts. "The Prince of the House of David" and this new book, are, we hope, only the commencement of a series of such works Deservedly popular, they are soon to find their way to almost every house. When purchased from Evans, they are always accompanied with a gift, each of which would cost the price of the book-\$1.25.

BOOK OF ANECDOTES AND BUDGET OF FUN. This amusing work is sold by Mr. Evans at where pure seed is to be gathered. one dollar, always accompanied by a "Gift." We have looked through it and found nothing gift. We extract one good thing nearly in season: "A miserly old farmer who had lost one of his best hands in the midst of hay-making, remarked to the sexton, as he was filling up the grave: 'It's a sad thing to lose a good mower, at a time like this-but after all, poor Tom was a great eater."

OMEN. - The following anecdote is given by the Opinions of Turin: "A banquet of officers was held at Milan, a few days ago, at which, among the numerous toasts drank in allusion to the impending war, a young officer proposed the following: "To the Austrian army—the

Manifesto of the Emperor Napolcon. The following is the communication made by he French Emperor to the corps Legislatiff on

he 3d inst:-"Austria, by ordering the entering . rmy into the territories of Sardinia, our ally; has declared war against us. She thus vio lates treaties and menaces our frontiers. All the great powers have protested against this act of aggression. Piedmont having accepted the conditons, one asks what can be the reason of this sudden invasion? It is because Austria has driven matters to such an extrem ity that her dominion must either extend to the Alps, or Italy must be free to the shores of the Adriatic, or every corner of Italy which remains independent endangers the power o Austria. Hitherto moderation has been the rule of my conduct, but now energy becomes my first duty. France must now to arms, and

tell Europe; I wish not for conquest, but I am labor, which must result in the annihilation of ditional policy. I observe treaties on condi standing all pale and trembling beseeching the respect territories and the rights of Neutral Powers; but I boldly avow my sympathy with a people whose history is mingled with our own, and who now groan under foreign oppres sion. France has shown her hatred of anar chy. Her will was to give me power suffi ciently strong to reduce into subjection the abettors of disorder and the incorrigible members of old factions, who are incessantly seen concluding compacts with our enemies; but she has not for that purpose abandoned her civ. ilizing character. Her natural allies have always been those who desire the amelioration of the human race, and when she draws the son, the opposition to the Democracysword it is not to govern, but to free. The object then of this war is to restore lialy to herself, not to impose upon her a change of to have been entirely routed and driven from masters, and we shall then have upon our frontiers a friendly people, who will owe to us their independence. We do not enter Italy to

foment disorder, or to disturb the power of our Holy Father, whom we replaced upon his pressure which burdens the whole peninsula and to help to establish order there, based upon lawful, satisfied interests. In fine, then, we enter this classic ground, rendered illus trious by so many victories, to seek the footsteps of our fathers. God grant that we may be worthy of them. I am about to place myself, at the head of the army. I leave to France the Empress and my son, seconded by the experience and enlightenment of the Em peror's last surviving brother. She will un-derstand how to show herself worthy of the grandeur of her mission. I confide them to the valor of the army which remains in France to our homes. I confide them to the patriotism of the National Guard. I confide them, in a bout to show the world that she has not degenerated. Providence will bless our efforts,

Napoleon was expected to leave for Italy or the 6th inst.

Austrian troops were concentrating along he Sesia, and had occupied Vercelli. The French were passing into Piedmonts Some engagements are reported, but they are not confirmed. A battle was expected abou

the 5th inst. The French Minister at Vienna, and the Aus trian Minister at Paris had both quitted thei posts.

From the American Agriculturist for June

we select the following: Uses or Coal Asnes .- In answer to som

their value as a manure is not very great. The chemists will tell us that they, contain only a little notash, much less than wood-ashes, and that they are composed chiefly of earthy materials, with some sulphate of lime or gypsum. In heavy clay soils; they will by mechanical good cultivators recommend their free use in of a single dollar. potatoe fields, as they render the soil light and ry, and so favor the healthfulness of the tuber Thirty, fifty, or even a hundred bushels an without, was the victory of our national arms acre are not too much. They may be used advantageously as a top-dressing to grass-lands; also as a mulch to fruit trees in summer, and a protection to the roots in winter. A Flemish (because the crisis grew out of our new acquierally mulched in this way.

NOT TOO LATE TO PLANT CORN.—The pro pect of better prices for farm produce should stepped into the breach, still the work was lead every one to get in all the crops possible the present year. It is by no means too late sels, and by Democratic hands and hearts. to plant corn during the first week in June some good farmers purposely delay their prin cipal corn planting until the last of May or the first of June. Their experience has taught them that, as a general rule, corn planted June first is as forward by the end of July, as that planted May 10th. They say, that when planted late, the ground is warm and quickly germinates the seed, and starts it at once int igorous growth, and that it will soon overtake and go ahead of the early planted. They also greatness in the past? If it was necessary to argue that one hoeing is saved by the late working of the soil previous to planting, as a with the same weapons, and the same purpose large number of weeds which have started are for all coming time. It is now grapling with then killed. This year it is safe to act upon that monster, Sectionalism, as it grappled this theory, where there is a spare plot that may be used. The quick growing varieties, hold until the many-headed hydra lies strangled like the King Philip, are most desirable for late planting, and for filling up vacant spots in that already above the ground. Of dourse, it will not do to mix in the different varieties "WM. Haskell has established himself at the "Astor Hause?" and the stablished himself at the "Astor Hause?"

It is said that BRIGHAM YOUNG has submitted insipid. It is well worth a dollar without the sell all their right, title and interest to the a proposition to a company of capitalists to Utah Territory, for a reasonable sum of money, and to leave the Territory within a specified time. Some of the company are said to be consulting with the Administration.

We think it quite probable Brigham and hi follows are disposed to change their quarters. and shall not be surprised to hear of their departure at an early day, to squat upon a strip Warren Cowles of Mexico, or, perhaps, some isle in the Pacific.

It is said that Gen. Walker had landed at Acapulco, at the head of three hundred men. C. J. Moore As to Walker's intentions and designs nothing James M. Dixon is positively known; but as Acapulco is the head quarters of Gen. Alvarez, and as that the following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here looking after their interests. The following: "I tactors, are here any means unlikely that the next intelligence all the bids, to Messrs. Corright & Co., whose bid was the lowest and most favorable in all the bottle he had just emptied into the air, any means unlikely that the next intelligence the bottle he had just emptied into the air, any means unlikely that the next intelligence the bottle he had just emptied into the air, any means unlikely that the next intelligence the so as to make it fall back again upon the table, from Mexico will announce the appearance which, in fact, it did,—without breaking."— of the filibuster chief, and his followers before

The Democratic Party--Its Mission

The history of the Democratic party; from the days of its illustrious founder, the immortal JEFFERSON, down to the present time, proves it to be as essential to the maintenance and per-netuity of the Republic under the institutions ordained by the fathers of the Constitution, as is the Christian Organization to the Welfare and happiness of the human race; and it is indeed refreshing and instructive to go back to the earlier epochs of our country and to contemplate the successive triumphs of Democracy over bigotry and intolerance, and the men and the parties that, from time to time, have sought to pervert our form of government into an instrument of oppression, and to entirely change its aims and purposes.

The first great and memorable victory achieved by the Democracy over the enemies of the rights of man and the haters and contemners of our institutions, was in sweeping from the statute book the odious alien and sedition laws established by the elder Adams, and by which he strove to perpetuate his ill-gotten power. The election of THOMAS JEFFERSON, in 1800, secured the domination of Democratic principles and policy in governmental affairs for a long years; and in 1812, during the Administration of JAMES MADISON, the Democracy won its second great victory, in illustration of its patriotism and nationality, by vindicating . the insulted honor of our flag in a just war, humiliating the vaunted prowess of Great Britain on land and sea, and covering the adversaries of our country, at home and abroad, with shame and confusion.

During the Administration of JAMES MADI- . who had scoffed at the war policy and other acts of Democratic administrations—seemed the field, and that period was honce character-ized as "the era of good feeling."

Not much occurred during the short term of ... J. Q. ADAMS in the Presidential chair, from 1825 to 1529, to mark the radical difference between the Democracy, as the champion of equal rights and liberal institutions, and the party, no matter what various names and disguises it has assumed, which has always been arrayed against it, and seeking its overthrow. But the bold, vigorous, and fearless home and foreign policy of Andrew Jackson, who succeeded him, soon changed the aspect of affairs, and re-created and invoked those sharply-defined party lines and land-marks which, during a long political calm had become almost obliterated. From that time we may date a new era in politics—the opening of a sea of conflicting waves of public sentiment, whose surges are even now around and about us, keep watch upon our frontiers, and to guard swaying men's opinions and influencing their action. Jackson, like Jefferson, was a man of the people, and sympathised deeply with the word, to the entire people, who will encircle masses. He was a reformer—a foe to wrong them with that affection and devotedness of and crying abuse, no matter how sanctioned by them with that affection and devotedness of and crying abuse, no matter how sanctioned by which I daily receive so many proofs. Courage, then, and union. Our country is again land had centralized and solidified itself in a vast national institution, which like a gigantic Briareus, stretched out its arms into all quarfor that cause is holy in the eyes of God which ters of the Union. He saw at once how this rests on justice, humanity, love of country immense corporation governed by that instinct of selfishness and passion of avarice which control, more or less, all similar institutions inder the direction of bad men, might be used to embarrass the Government, to enslave the people, and to besot and demoralize the public nind through bribery and speculation; and he determined like a hero as he was, to interpose his veto to its re-charter and to put it down, the great heart of the Democracy responded to its efforts; and though the venal and the timid deserted his standard, and denounced him as a radical and a Jacobin, he succeeded in prostrating the monster, amid the plaudits and blessings of the good and the true in every section

of the Union. The next memorable triumph of the Democracy in behalf of the people, and over the nquiries on this subject, we would say that friends of chartdred privileges and the speculating classes, was the entire divorcement of the Government from Banking institutions, by the establishment of the Independent Treasury -a system which pours into our public coffers nothing but the Constitutional currency of gold they are and silver-a system which holds every fiscal. most beneficial; hurtful, they can hardly, be, agent of the Nation to the strictest accountsbility, under pains and penalties of fine and imaction, tend to make the ground porous and prisenment, and a system which so far has se-

The next great triumph of the Democracy in the war with Mexico, and the consequent acquisition of New Mexico and California to our domain. As a part of this achievement, beauty pear tree that we saw last summer, was sition of territory,) may be classed the pasloaded down with fruit from having been lib-erally mulched in this way. dissolution; for although many good and patri-otic Whigs, under the lead of HENRY CLAY, mainly accomplished under Democratic coun-

When it is remembered that all the glorious results to which we have hurriedly alludedand which have redounded so greatly to the honor and welfare of the nations have been accomplished, in most cases, in the face of a fierce and relentless opposition, who dare say that the Democracy is not a necessary element in our country's progress, and that its existence is not an essential to our development and preservation in the future, as it was to our

WM. HASKELL has established himself at the "Astor House," and seems determined make the house worthy of the patronage by the traveling public.

TRIAL LIST FOR JUNE TERM, 1859. vs. Doyle & Updike, James M. Miller George R. Moore, E. J. Eobes " A. Wolters, E Shunburgh, Bosworth & Blanca'd W. V. Keating et al. " " Bell. Hinds Brewster Freeman, John Holmes Stone, Genthner & Co. " H. F. Williams, Dyer Cramner " Jeremiah Chadwick James A. Anderson, " H. B. Dickinson, J. Darling "H. B. Dickinson C. R. Burdick use Felt F. J. Chadwick, " A. H. Boynton, " Gideon Irons. " M'Kean Co. Bank, Turner & Thornton " L. B. Ives, Forter Downey " Horace Stiles. " Christopher Hebden, " Messereau, Moere & Co.

SAMUEL C. HYDE, Prothonotary.