

Executive Committee. We publish below the Democratic State Ex-... The Philadelphia Press, of last Tuesday, published a synopsis of the Report of Hon. John B. Haskin, Chairman of an Investigating Committee to the National House of Representatives, together with the evidence of Mr. Cornelius Wendel, before the same Committee. We have read these documents carefully, and in simple justice must say that, so far as the President is concerned, they show no wrong act committed or countenanced by him. On the contrary, it is clearly demonstrated that, with immense resources at his disposal, and with every inducement held out to cause him to apply these resources for purposes calculated to benefit the country, he has preserved a firm and honorable record—one that his friends need not blush to give to the public. There are men in Washington, and in official positions, too, who have not been able to resist the temptations afforded them to reward their friends and punish their enemies. These individuals have, both designedly and ignorantly, endeavored to implicate Mr. Buchanan in their schemes, and an unscrupulous "Opposition" in Congress has been anxious to assist them in bringing him into disgrace before the country. They have failed, not because of a want of zeal, but through a complete lack of testimony. Some of the men who have become voluntary witnesses before the investigating committee, were embittered against him because they could not use him to present money in their purses, for months they have made themselves conspicuous by talking loudly on the streets and in bar rooms about the developments they were ready to make which would drag the Administration down to the deepest depths of disgrace. But when put upon oath their stories strangely and marvelously dwindled down, leaving only the evidence of their own corruption and duplicity to go before the people. It cannot be denied that almost all these charges against the President, which have been so industriously circulated for many months, are the result of personal malice. Men have endeavored to ruin or ruin themselves by a vain patronage of their own aggrandizement, and because they failed to do this, they turned through the very incorruptibility of the President—they have turned upon him with the vindictiveness of blood-hounds. It is hard for any man to preserve his character against such attacks, and it is doubly so for a high political officer, who is debared by his very position from making any personal defence. Mr. Buchanan is now an old man. For fifty years he has been in public service, trusted and honored by his country. In private life he is known to be the soul of honor, and his reputation is without a stain. That he has willingly lent himself to any corruption, and willfully lent himself to any slander, and we say not that man, no matter who he may be, that can permit himself to become his trader and systematic defamer. It would be far nobler for those who have cause to complain to keep their grievances to themselves, and leave posterity to pass an unbiased judgment.—Pottsville Record.

Misuse of Public Money. The Philadelphia Press, of last Tuesday, published a synopsis of the Report of Hon. John B. Haskin, Chairman of an Investigating Committee to the National House of Representatives, together with the evidence of Mr. Cornelius Wendel, before the same Committee. We have read these documents carefully, and in simple justice must say that, so far as the President is concerned, they show no wrong act committed or countenanced by him. On the contrary, it is clearly demonstrated that, with immense resources at his disposal, and with every inducement held out to cause him to apply these resources for purposes calculated to benefit the country, he has preserved a firm and honorable record—one that his friends need not blush to give to the public. There are men in Washington, and in official positions, too, who have not been able to resist the temptations afforded them to reward their friends and punish their enemies. These individuals have, both designedly and ignorantly, endeavored to implicate Mr. Buchanan in their schemes, and an unscrupulous "Opposition" in Congress has been anxious to assist them in bringing him into disgrace before the country. They have failed, not because of a want of zeal, but through a complete lack of testimony. Some of the men who have become voluntary witnesses before the investigating committee, were embittered against him because they could not use him to present money in their purses, for months they have made themselves conspicuous by talking loudly on the streets and in bar rooms about the developments they were ready to make which would drag the Administration down to the deepest depths of disgrace. But when put upon oath their stories strangely and marvelously dwindled down, leaving only the evidence of their own corruption and duplicity to go before the people. It cannot be denied that almost all these charges against the President, which have been so industriously circulated for many months, are the result of personal malice. Men have endeavored to ruin or ruin themselves by a vain patronage of their own aggrandizement, and because they failed to do this, they turned through the very incorruptibility of the President—they have turned upon him with the vindictiveness of blood-hounds. It is hard for any man to preserve his character against such attacks, and it is doubly so for a high political officer, who is debared by his very position from making any personal defence. Mr. Buchanan is now an old man. For fifty years he has been in public service, trusted and honored by his country. In private life he is known to be the soul of honor, and his reputation is without a stain. That he has willingly lent himself to any corruption, and willfully lent himself to any slander, and we say not that man, no matter who he may be, that can permit himself to become his trader and systematic defamer. It would be far nobler for those who have cause to complain to keep their grievances to themselves, and leave posterity to pass an unbiased judgment.—Pottsville Record.

Democratic Nomination. For Governor, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND CO. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. Gen. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux. ELECTORS: 1. Frederick Server, 14 J. Reckhow. 2. Wm. C. Patterson, 15 Geo. Jackson. 3. Jos. Crockett, Jr., 16 J. H. Abl. 4. J. G. Brenner, 17 J. B. Danner. 5. J. W. Jacoby, 18 J. R. Crawford. 6. Charles Kelley, 19 H. N. Lee. 7. O. P. James, 20 J. N. Howell. 8. David Scholl, 21 N. P. Fetterman. 9. J. L. Lightner, 22 Samuel Marshall. 10. S. S. Barber, 23 William Beck. 11. T. H. Walker, 24 B. D. Hamlin. 12. S. S. Winchester, 25 Gaylord Church. 13. Joseph Lunauach.

Fuller Particulars of the late Transactions at Vera Cruz. The two steamers captured by the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, on the Mexican coast, and brought hither as prizes, sailed from Havana on the 27th ult. The Marquis de la Habana is reported by the Diario de la Marina to have cleared a Spanish vessel, the General Miramion as a Mexican. They both cleared as merchantmen; nor does it appear that at the time of the clearance they had materials of war on board, and this is stated to us on good authority, from Havana to have been the fact. The guns, ammunition, stores &c., were taken on board afterwards. Of the former, each steamer had six, twelve and twenty-four pounders, or twelve in all; stored below. As to the amount of stores and ammunition, we have only the general statement that both vessels were deeply laden. Both the Marquis de la Habana and General Miramion were old Spanish mail steamers, plying on the Cuban coast. The latter was formerly known as Correno No. 2. They were both built, we believe, somewhere at the North, and one of them is said to have been built in the Sound, before her purchase by the Spanish Government; but under what name is not stated. Of the actual nationality of the two steamers we have diverse reports. That most generally received is that, before fitting out for this last expedition, they had been transferred to some agent of the Miramion Government. The purchase money, \$55,000 is said even to have been transmitted through the French Consulate at Vera Cruz. It is somewhat singular, however, if the transfer was actually made, as reported, that one of them at least should be reported cleared as a Spaniard. The Havana custom house reports a very formal and proverbially accurate. It is also somewhat singular, if true, as reported, that both vessels carried the Spanish flag as they sailed from the port of Havana. After they had gotten out to sea, all accounts are that, before fitting out for this last expedition, they had been transferred to some agent of the Miramion Government. The purchase money, \$55,000 is said even to have been transmitted through the French Consulate at Vera Cruz. It is somewhat singular, however, if the transfer was actually made, as reported, that one of them at least should be reported cleared as a Spaniard. The Havana custom house reports a very formal and proverbially accurate. It is also somewhat singular, if true, as reported, that both vessels carried the Spanish flag as they sailed from the port of Havana. After they had gotten out to sea, all accounts are that, before fitting out for this last expedition, they had been transferred to some agent of the Miramion Government. The purchase money, \$55,000 is said even to have been transmitted through the French Consulate at Vera Cruz.

THE ATTACK ON VERA CRUZ. While the firing was going on at Anton Lizardo, the enemy encamped before Vera Cruz seem to have sought the spirit and sallied out in several small parties in the direction of the town. They had, during the whole day and evening, been riding about on the sand hills, coolly surveying the city. About midnight they made a descent upon the first and second lines, between the railroad and Huaca, where they were received with a good cannonading, and after about twenty minutes retired. They seem to have had only a few small pieces with them; nor was the number of men great. It appears to have been only a union of several small scouting parties, who caught the spirit of the cannonading in the distance, and thought they would see what they could do before the town. ACTUAL STATE OF THINGS AT VERA CRUZ. At last accounts Miramion was still encamped before the city, and served upon the foreign representatives the usual notices of his intention to bombard it. Whether, however, he has now the means, since the capture of the steamers, seems a matter of doubt. All agree, however, that up to the latest advices he still threatened the city. No one, however, seems to believe he will take it. Miramion has with him a large number of very fine cavalry, which is constantly parading on the sand hills. The last of October and the first of November in Great Britain are said to have been the coldest and stormiest of any season within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There was skating in Scotland, a thing unheard of in October for twenty-five years, and colder weather in London than at the same season for forty-four years. TERRIBLE MUTINY.—The ship Norway, of New York, when five days out, on the passage from Macao for Havana, with 1,000 Coolies, was the scene of a terrible mutiny, in which thirty Coolies were killed, and ninety wounded. The fight lasted from six o'clock in the evening until daylight the next morning, when the Coolies yielded. Captain Major had his wife and two daughters, also a lady passenger and child aboard. The lady passenger died from fright, and her child expired soon afterwards. CHARLESTON, April 1. The brig Josses, on a legitimate trading voyage from this port to the Coast of Africa, was overhauled and taken forcible possession of by a British vessel-of-war on suspicion of being engaged in a slaving expedition. The officers and crew are said to have been treated with gross indignity. Boston, March 31. The sloop-of-war Vincennes, from the west coast of Africa, has arrived at this port with Captain Morgan and his mates, Chamberlin and Downing, of the slave barque Orion, which was captured on the coast of Africa. SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 21.—The funeral of the Hon. W. Bissell, late Governor of Illinois, took place to-day. The attendance from the adjoining towns and Chicago was very large. The military display was the finest ever made in the State. The remains were interred with the services of the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremonies throughout were of the most imposing character. Lieut. Governor Woolf was formally inaugurated Governor at five o'clock this afternoon. LIBERTY, April 5, 1860. EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT.—Dear Sir, Having commenced legal proceedings in relation to those statements in your last issue, I hereby close; on my part, newspaper alteration and shall not answer it, as those statements and reports will be investigated in the Courts in due time. Yours, Respectfully, AARON SMITH. DEATH!!! To every form and species of VERMIN. "Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator. "Costar's" Bed-bug Exterminator. "Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects. DESTROY INSTANTLY. Rats—Roaches—Mice—Moles—Ground Mice—Bed Bugs—Ants—Moths—Mosquitoes—Flies—Insects on plants, Insects on animals, &c. In short, every form and species of VERMIN. 10 Years established in New York City—used by the City Post-office, the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City Steamers, Ships, &c. The City Hotel "Astor," "St. Nicholas," &c. and more than 20,000 private families. Druggists and Retailers everywhere sell them. Wholesale Agents in all the Large Cities. Regular sizes 25c. 40c and 1 Box—100 Boxes—Flasks. Beware!!! of spurious imitations. Examine each Box, Bottle and Flask, and take notice of "COSTAR'S." \$1 Boxes sent by Mail. \$3 and \$5 Boxes for Plantations, Hotels, &c. by Express. Address orders for "Circulars to Dealers" to HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 410 Broadway, N. Y. Sold by W. S. BROWNELL, at Southport.

THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK HERALD writes that the government of Great Britain has appropriated near one million of dollars to keep up the slavery agitation in the United States. NEW COUNTY OF CAMERON.—The bill creating a new County, to be called Cameron, out of parts of Clinton, Potter, McKean and Elk, has been signed by the Governor, and therefore become a law. CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—From the partial returns received of the Connecticut election it is evident that the Republicans have carried the State, though by a decreased majority. There has been a large vote cast and the strength of the parties fully tested. The "Dance" at the Bennett House on Friday evening last, was all that the Committee advertised. There was not a large crowd in attendance, but still as many as could make themselves useful, and they seemed to realize the largest enjoyment. The music was excellent, the supper ditto, and the whole performance passed off in a spirited and happy manner. MEXICO.—Affairs in our sister republic are daily growing more and more complicated. Late advices state that the American forces had crossed the Rio Grande, and had captured a Mexican encampment with thirty prisoners—the Americans remaining in Mexico. A report prevailed that about two thousand of Miramion's men were advancing toward the Texan border, and as our forces are strong there, we may anticipate some startling news before long. ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—The last Ravena (O.) Democrat thus speaks of this road: "The work is going on vigorously, and the present prospects do not indicate any other result than that this road will be in running order from the New York and Erie Junction to Akron, within twelve months from the first of January, 1860, as contemplated by Mr. Kennard, Chief Engineer." THE WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK HERALD says that Cameron does not expect the Chicago nomination; that he is simply the Pennsylvania Chief engineer of Seward, and with the nomination and election of Seward, General Cameron will feel himself abundantly rewarded with the position of Secretary of the Treasury. PAINOR BROWNLOW says, in a recent letter: "We cannot countenance Seward, because he is a scoundrel, and avows it. We cannot countenance Douglas, because he is a scoundrel and denies." The Alabama Legislature has passed a law imposing a fine of \$600 on all spirit mediums who give public sittings. The tide of emigration into and through Arkansas is said to be very great. At Little Rock, the steam ferry boat, though constantly running, cannot cross the wagons as they come, so that fifty or sixty may be seen on the opposite bank of the river. The Democrat says all the leading roads of the State are lined with movers. The greater part of this emigration is destined for Texas.