

Democrat & Sentinel.

WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 7.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.
WILLIAM A. PORTER.
Of Philadelphia.

TAXAL COMMISSIONER.
WESLEY FROST.
Of Fayette County.

NOTICE—ALL PERSONS KNOWING themselves indebted to the "Democrat & Sentinel" for Subscription, Advertising, &c., are notified that the books are now in my hands for collection. Costs will be saved by attending to this notice in time. Address Box 101.
H. C. DEVINE.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1858.

The "Cambria Tribune" Rejoiceth Hugely!

The *Cambria Tribune*, the organ of the Republicans and Know Nothings of this county, announces the adoption of Mr. Montgomery's amendment to the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union by the House, with a regular flourish of trumpets. These Know Nothing-Abolition Editors are so delighted with the result, that they have actually gone to the trouble of getting up a wood engraving representing a "woolly head" making tracks for "freedom's southern line." How do the anti-Lecompton Democrats of this place like their present company? Are they prepared to join the Know Nothings, Abolitionists and Black Republicans in the shout of triumph which they are now sending up over what they are pleased to style "an Administration rout?" Is the Editor of the *Mountaineer* prepared to follow in the train of the victors, and join in the Know Nothing and Abolition Jubilee over the result? We have no doubt, that if he desires, neighbors Swank & Bowman will cheerfully loan him their wood engraving for the purpose of doing honor to the occasion.

The majority of our readers are already aware of the principles advocated and promulgated through the columns of the *Cambria Tribune*. Its Editors, however, have recently adopted a platform of principles which they intend advocating through the columns of their paper, which embodies the principles of Abolitionism, Black Republicanism and Know Nothingism so thoroughly, that we take the liberty of publishing it in full. We clip from the "most lead of the Tribune":

1. Opposition to the extension of Negro Slavery over territory now consecrated to Freedom by the pledged faith of the whole nation—more particularly opposition to the admission of Kansas into the Union upon the basis of the Lecompton Fraud.
2. The cultivation of a more jealous and patriotic Nationality, to the end that our belated box may be better protected from the assaults of Unnaturalized Foreigners and the plottings of a Political Priesthood, and that our republican institutions may be preserved and perpetuated in the spirit of their great founders, Washington and Jefferson.
3. Protection to American Industry and Capital from the competition of Pauper Labor abroad and the wild theorizing of Free Trade advocates at home.
4. The election of no man to any office of honor or profit in the gift of the people, who lacks the qualifications of honesty, capacity and worth.
5. The union upon a common basis of all the elements of opposition to the leading measures of the National Administration; but no coalition for the sake of a barren victory. Principles first—policy afterward.
6. The inculcation of Morality, Temperance, and a healthy social development.
7. The dissemination of information upon all subjects which usually come within the range of an American Newspaper; especially including Foreign News, Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, Local News, Educational Matters and Literary Sketches and Essays.

The first plank of the platform is broad enough to contain all who are in favor of the principles of the Black Republicans and Abolitionists, and narrow enough to exclude all who are opposed to them. The portion of the "plank" which refers to "Lecompton" is the identical doctrine advocated by the *Mountaineer*; and yet the *Mountaineer* professes to uphold Democratic principles, while the *Tribune* is the avowed organ of the "Republicans" of this county. Strange that extremes should thus meet. Verily, we live in an age of wonders, and strange things are transpiring around us.

The explanation which Mr. Swank (who appears to be the principal Editor of the *Tribune*) gives of the second plank, is so very interesting and instructive, that we take the liberty of quoting it, for the edification of our readers. Says this K. N. Editor:—

"We believe with Andrew Jackson that 'it is time that we should become a little more Americanized,' and we are therefore in favor of the adoption by the State Government of more efficient guards to prevent the abuse of the elective franchise by Foreigners whose residence in the country does not entitle them to the rights of citizenship, and to prevent the prostitution of the ballot-box to the incendiary purposes of a Jesuitical Priesthood who derive their inspiration and receive their instructions from the Headquarters at Rome, General Washington, in his Farewell Address to the American People, charged them to beware of Foreign Influence, and surely we do not need his warning when we hold our American citizenship so cheaply that half a dozen breeding Irishmen can vote the Dem-

ocratic ticket upon one set of naturalization papers or upon forged certificates, as is habitually done in all our large cities, and when we fail to notice the astounding fact that the government of this country is to-day controlled by the Roman Catholic Church—a church built upon intolerance and oppression, sustained by Ignorance and Superstition, a church whose whole creed and practice are hostile to Freedom of Thought and the principles upon which our Republic was founded. We also believe that the Federal Government should adopt some more vigorous measures to prevent the conversion of American soil into a vast Botany Bay receptacle of the Paupers and Criminals of the Old World—a class of our population which annually receives its thousands of recruits from the jails and almshouses of Europe, and which recruits in turn fill our jails and almshouses, increase our taxes and destroy the peace and security of every community of which they form a part."

There, courteous Reader, is a specimen of the enlightened liberality of the Editor of one of the anti-Lecompton organs of this county. Knowing the author of this effusion of ignorance, bigotry and malice as we do, we cheerfully forgive him. It is not his fault that his mind is an intellectual desert, unsuited to the growth of liberal, generous and enlightened sentiment. But he should blush to invoke the names of Washington and Jackson to sustain principles which they loathed and despised.

We think our Johnstown neighbors are crowing over a victory which has not been gained, which has only an existence in their own fruitful imaginations. The House amendments have been rejected by the Senate, by a large majority, and it is highly probable that the Senate bill will pass the House, previous to the adjournment of Congress.

MR. MONTGOMERY'S AMENDMENT.

The amendments to the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which passed the House last Thursday, was proposed by Mr. Montgomery, a member from this State. It is in substance the same as that proposed by Mr. Crittenden, in the Senate. It provides, that Kansas shall be admitted to the Union; the Lecompton Constitution to be referred to a vote of the people of the Territory. If the Lecompton Constitution is rejected by the people, a convention is to be called to frame a new Constitution, which is also to be submitted to the people. As soon as the result of this election is known to be in favor of the new Constitution, the President shall issue his Proclamation, declaring Kansas a State of the Union without any further Legislation on the part of Congress.

The provision of the act which we have italicized, is clearly a violation of the Constitution of the United States. That instrument provides, that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a Republican form of government. Mr. Montgomery's Amendment makes it the imperative duty of the President to admit Kansas into the Union, whether she presents a Republican Constitution or not. The provision is a direct violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and we sincerely rejoice that the Senate has rejected it. Congress has no right to admit a new State, without first examining its Constitution, and ascertaining that it is Republican in form.

The vote in the House last Thursday, shows an absolute backing down by the Black Republican members, from the platform which they occupied during the Presidential contest of 1856. Their rallying cry then was, "opposition to the further extension of slavery by any means whatever." They now vote for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, which recognizes slavery as a domestic institution of the new State, if a majority of the people approve it. Where now is the horror of slavery and slaveholders on the part of the freedom strikers about which they prated so loudly two years ago. It would really seem that all their sympathy for the "Poor Slave" and "Maiden Kansas" has vanished:

"Gone glimmering through the dreams of things that were,
A schoolboy's tale, the wonder of an hour."

The anti-Lecompton Democrats have also backed down, from the position which they occupied at the beginning of the present session of Congress. They then declared that the Lecompton Constitution "was conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity." They declared that the Lecompton Convention and the result of its labors were alike fraudulent—a bogus Convention and a bogus Constitution. By their vote last Thursday, they acknowledged that the Lecompton Constitution is a "genuine document," framed in pursuance of lawful authority, deficient only in one thing—the neglect to submit the entire instrument to a vote of the people of the territory. Thus all the talk of the opposition about the Lecompton "swindle," "fraud," "iniquity," "contamination," &c., is shown to have been mere clap-trap, and all the reputation which they had acquired for honesty and purity of purpose vanishes into air.

Think of it, Democrats of Cambria—the Black Republicans and anti-Lecompton democrats voting to admit Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, notwithstanding they have again and again declared that it is a swindle, "conceived in fraud and brought forth in iniquity." Oh, consistency! consistency!

"Where is thy home or whether hast thou fled?"
Not to the camp of the anti-Lecomptonists, certainly.

Pleasant—the weather.

The Senate Resolutions.

Our State Senate has rebuked fanaticism, and placed itself right before its constituents, and vindicated the honor of the Democratic party by assuming a high national position upon the present phase of the Kansas question. The subject was thrust upon them by the opposition and nobly have they met it. The following are the resolutions adopted by that body. They were presented by the distinguished Senator from our county, and breathe the true spirit of the "old school of Democracy," in which that gentleman is proud to have been educated:

Resolved by the Senate, &c., That this State has viewed with deep regret the troubles heretofore existing in the Territory of Kansas, productive as they have been of differences among the organized States—that their continuance is to be earnestly deprecated; and their termination sought for by all justifiable means; and that this General Assembly, confiding in the ability and patriotism of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and impressed with the wisdom and justice of his recommendation to Congress in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, do heartily approve that measure, and endorse it with whatever of authority and influence pertains to them.

Resolved, That any defective or objectionable provisions, if such exist, in the Constitution of Kansas, (now pending before Congress,) are for the consideration of the people, and that their power to amend, alter or modify the same, if they shall think proper, in a regular and lawful manner, immediately upon admission as a State into the Union, is unquestionable, and stand upon solid constitutional principles and the practice of the American States.

Sundry factious amendments were offered by the opposition, but to no avail. They were successively and promptly rejected.

The original resolutions were then passed finally—yeas 20, nays 13, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Brower, Buckalew, Craig, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Ingram, Knox, Laubach, Marselis, Miller, Randall, Schell, Steele, Straub, Wilkins, Wright and Welsh, Speaker—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Coffey, Finney, Francis, Gazzam, Gregg, Harris, Meyer, Rutherford, Seefeld, Sheaffer, Souther and Turney—13.

But the one twenty-first part of the Democracy (Mr. Turney, of Greensburg,) could be found wanting at such a crisis. Let that be the proportion!—*Pitts. Union.*

REVOLUTION IN KANSAS.

Aye, a revolution peaceable and wholesome! A revolution in the sentiment respecting admission under the Lecompton Constitution! We have already given the palpable intimation from the *Heart of Freedom* that it would live, without thinking of revolution, under that instrument "for the brief period required to frame a new constitution," and no one has ever asked these turbulent people to do anything else.

Now we find the Lecompton *National Democrat*, the organ of Gov. Walker, and heretofore bitterly opposed to Lecompton, declaring under all the circumstances, its readiness to "cheerfully acquiesce in the speedy admission of the Territory into the Union." It says, in regard to the origin of the constitution:—

"We admit that the constitution which framed the Lecompton Constitution was a legal body, that all who might have voted for delegates, and refused or failed to do so, were bound by the acts of those who did not."

In another article the same paper remarks:—

"Now that there is no room to doubt the fact that free-State State and legislative candidates are elected, and that the majority of the people have the power in their own hands, we care not how soon Congress may admit us as a State."

The *Elwood Advertiser* says that under that constitution, "if the certificates of election are granted to the free-State men, and they do their duty, we shall have no trouble." The spirit of this paper and also its opinion on admission will be seen in its "caution" to the pro-slavery legislators, that "if you value your lives, the moment the Lecompton Constitution passes (provided Calhoun declares your ticket elected,) you had better bid adieu to Kansas."

A great or less degree of this feeling is manifested throughout the whole Territory, indicating a willingness to Lecompton, if the Legislature was only of a character to ensure a new Convention to amend it. This is ensured in the commissioning of the free-State legislators, giving them more than two-thirds in one House and nearly that proportion in the other. Why then should Congress reject the opportunity which the Kansas people are willing to accept, and thus entail prolonged strife upon them and the country! *Union.*

ANTI-LECOMPTON DEMOCRATS. who are itching for notoriety at the expense of the integrity of the party, will read the following from the *Greensburg Democrat*, (anti-Lecompton):—

We learn that several projects are on foot, in some Democratic Anti-Lecompton circles, to call a State Convention "to nominate candidates for Judge and Canal Commissioner, who are opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution."

We are as firm in our views upon the Lecompton Constitution as ever; but an attempt to make the local questions and local issue which enter into the political campaign in this State, and which really do affect our interests as a people, matter of secondary concern, and to override them with this infernal question of the situation of a few niggers in Kansas, meets with our deliberate and unqualified opposition.

A Democratic State Convention, called together by the proper authority, has placed in nomination Democratic candidates. Fairly nominated, and capable in every essential, for the positions for which they have been selected, they deserve the support of the whole party. The unity of our political organization, the success of the measures and principles of our party, and the general interests of our people, demand that they receive the warm and earnest support of every Democrat in the State.

Let us adhere to our organization; and if we go down in the storm, we shall fall still true to our party, and still strong in our faith. He who is not for us is against us, and he who is against us, is nothing short of a Black Republican.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—House.—Mr. Stephens said one o'clock having arrived, moved to take up the Senate Kansas bill. The bill was read once, when Mr. Fiddings objected to the second reading. Under the rules, the question occurred, shall the bill be rejected. Mr. Stephens demanded the yeas and nays. The vote stood, 90 yeas, 137 nays. The bill was then read a second time. Mr. Stephens said he would not now discuss the bill, having understood that a substitute was to be submitted. He gave way to Mr. Montgomery, who offered the Crittenden substitute as amended by the anti-Lecompton Democratic Conference. The substitute as thus amended, proposes to admit Kansas into the Union, and to refer the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of the people; in the event of its rejection, a Convention to be called to form a new Constitution; and to be allowed one representative in the House of Representatives till the next federal census. Mr. Montgomery said he had no remarks to make. He had furnished copies to the members, and was ready to supply others.

Mr. Quitman moved a substitute, which is the same as the Senate bill, with the omission of the declaration clause, that the people have the right at all times to alter or amend their Constitution in such manner as they may think proper, &c.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall wished to amend the original Senate bill, by striking out the same clause proposed to be admitted in Mr. Quitman's substitute.

Mr. Stephens refused to yield the floor for that purpose. He demanded the previous question.

Mr. Marshall wanted Mr. Stephens' refusal to be borne in mind and entered on the record. The question was taken on Mr. Quitman's substitute, and it was negatived; yeas, 72; nays, 169.

Mr. Montgomery's substitute was adopted; yeas, 120; nays, 112. (Applause in the galleries.)

The House proceeded to vote on the bill as amended, and the Special Kansas bill, as amended by Mr. Montgomery's substitute, was passed; yeas, 120; nays, 112.

The vote on Mr. Montgomery's substitute is as follows:—Yeas:—Messrs. Abbot, Adrian, Andrews, Bennett, Billingshurst, Bingham, Blair, Bliss, Brayton, Burlington, Burlingame, Burroughs, Campbell, Case, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Ct., Clark of N. Y., Clawson, Clark of B., Cochran, Cockerell, Colfax, Conius, Covode, Cox, Cragin, Curtis, Darnell, Davis of Ind., Davis of Md., Davis of Mass., Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dodge, Durfee, Elice, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Foley, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Gilmer, Good, Goodwin, Granger, Groesbeck, Grow, Hall of Ohio, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Harris of Md., Harris of Ill., Haskin, Hickman, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Owen Jones, Kellogg, Kelton, Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkle of Penn., Lawrence, Leach, Leiter, Lovejoy, McKibben, Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Ill., Matteson, Montgomery, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Penn., Morris of Ill., Morse of Maine, Morse of N. Y., Mott, Murray, Nicholas, Olin, Palmer, Parker, Pundston, Pettit, Pike, Potter, Putt, Purviance, Ricard, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Royce, Shaw of Ill., Sherman of Ohio, Sherman of N. Y., Smith of Illinois, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of Penn., Tappan, Thayer, Thompson, Tompkins, Underwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Me., Washburn of Ill., Wilson, Wood.

Yeas:—Messrs. Ahl, Anderson, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bishop, Bosack, Bonham, Bowie, Boyce, Brance, Bryan, Burnett, Burns, Caskey, Clark of Mo., Clay, Clemens, Clingman, Cobb, John Cochran, Corning, Craig of Mo., Craig of N. C., Crawford, Curry, Davidson, Davis of Miss., Dewar, Dinwiddie, Dowdell, Edmonson, Elliot, Eustis, Faulkner, Florence, Farnet, Gastrell, Gillis, Good, Greenwood, Gregg, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Hughes, Hayler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewitt, Jones of Tenn., J. Chancy Jones, Keitt, Kelly, Kunkel of Md., Lamar, Landy, Leidy, Kelly, Mackay, McClure, Mason, Maynard, Miles, Miller, Millson, Moore, Niblack, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Powell, Quitman, Ragsdale, Regan, Ruffin, Russell, Sandridge, Savage, Seales, Scott, Serrall, Seward, Shaw of N. C., Shorter, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Starratt, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Md., Talbot, Taylor, of N. Y., Taylor of La., Tripp, Ward, Warren, Watkins, White, Whitley, Winslow, Woodson, Wortendyke, Wright of Ga., Wright of Tenn., Zollisoffer.

The vote on the passage of the bill, as amended by Mr. Montgomery's substitute, is precisely similar to the above.

Senate.—The Kansas bill, as amended by the House, was taken up, and the amendments were read, when Mr. Green, of Missouri, without further explanation, said he would submit his motion to disagree to the direct vote to the Senate.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, next obtained the attention of the Senate.

The Senate disagreed with the House amendments, by a vote of 32 against 23.

Mr. Bigler considered the action of the House as a clear violation of the Democratic principle, that Congress should not interfere with the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves under that principle. He had hoped to see the fraternal spirit of the States, one a slave and the other a free-State, coming into the Union together. He was against the amendment, because it sets aside what the people of Kansas have already done. The amendment provides, that if the present Constitution be voted down, the people of Kansas shall call a Convention to frame a new one, on which the President is to declare its admission by proclamation. Thus it becomes a State without coming before Congress at all. What guarantee against abuse? Or how is it to be Republican in form? Or may it not contain features of inhumanity about this measure which may please the public eye. He trusted that we are near the close of this Kansas turmoil. He saw in it an element of growing mischief. The agitation of slavery is spreading like the Upas tree, poisoning all the channels of intercourse between the great parties of the Union. He hoped that the slavery feud would be set at rest, and Kansas come into the Union under the Senate bill.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, said that he had hoped with the Senator of Pennsylvania, that this question would have been settled in accordance with those Democratic principles

which had been the rule of his Mr. Douglas, life.—He thought that if the amendments were concurred in by the Senate, it would be the triumph of those principles, and would bring peace and quiet. The Senators on the other side, urge as a reason for the admission of Kansas, that it may bring peace. Why not then admit her? It can be done in an hour by assenting to the amendments. Concurrence with the House and the action in final. Kansas is then admitted with the right to make a Constitution to suit herself. Let the men of all parties and sections unite in settling the contention. After replying to Mr. Bigler's opinion, that this would be a violation of Democratic principles.

Mr. Douglas referred to the President's message, alluding to the Kansas Nebraska Act, and asked if the President had abandoned the Democratic party? The object of the reference of the Constitution to a vote of the people is simply to ascertain if it is the embodiment of their will, if it is there, act and deed, it is the duty of Congress to see that it is the embodiment of their will, before making it there fundamental law. The Senator from Pennsylvania cited the case of Florida. Florida was no precedent, and proves nothing except the attempt to engrave on the action of government, the principle that there is no need of the Constitution being the will of the people. Such reasoning strikes at the root of all the free government, and strikes the props from all parties, the Democratic, American and Republican. The House amendments to the bill accomplish two great points, one is that it settles the Kansas excitement, and another that it recognizes the right of the people to frame their own institutions. Why, then, should we not all unite and vote for the amended bill, and immediately settle the Kansas dispute? Vote for it and the right of the people is recognized. Vote for it and State rights, and State sovereignty is preserved. Vote for it and the country is given peace.

Mr. Pugh explained the reasons which would influence him to vote against the House amendment. His instructions from Ohio, did not cover the present principle. Hence, he would exercise the right of his private judgment. He addressed himself to various points, showing the inapplicability of the provisions of the amendment to the circumstances of the case. The amendment submitted the Constitution to a more contracted circle of votes, than have already voted on the slavery clause. It is, however, futile to submit it to a vote, the free State people having a majority, the slavery clause cannot be approved, and hence, the Constitution would be voted down and the excitement protracted, by framing of a new one. They must inevitably vote the Lecompton Constitution down; they could do nothing else. Even if the Commandments were appended to it, they must inevitably vote them down. He concluded by showing that if Congress assent to the amendments, they discharge themselves from all power over the Constitution to be framed. The passage of the amended bill, would precipitate the people of Kansas into a new condition of anarchy. He was opposed to it in every shape and form, and considered it the most objectionable proposition yet submitted.

No other Senator wishing to speak, Mr. Green's motion was put to a vote, and was agreed to yeas, 32; nays, 23. Consequently, the House amendments were disagreed to. The vote was as follows:—Yeas: Messrs. Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedey, Mallory, Mason, Price, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian Shidell, Thompson of Ky., Thompson of N. Y., Wright and Yates—32. Nays: Messrs. Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collier, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foster, Foster, Hall, Hamilton, Harlan, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Tumbull, Wade and Wilson—23. Absent, Messrs. Bates, Davis, Durkee, Henderson, Reid, Sumner and Tombs.

The Senate was crowded during the discussion on the amended bill, but there was not much excitement at the announcement of the vote.—After the calling of several yeas and nays, in order to prevent Mr. Douglas from taking up the Minnesota bill, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Appointments Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following gentlemen have been confirmed by the Senate as Lieutenants in the Navy, to fill the existing vacancies: John G. Walker, John G. Mitchell, Marshall L. Campbell, Richard W. Mead, Jr., Robert Boyd, Jr., Calvin P. Thomas, and Chas. C. Carpenter. The following were also confirmed by the Senate: Isaac Comstock, U. S. Marshall for Kansas District, re-appointment; Jefferson F. Martin, U. S. Marshall for Western District Virginia, re-appointment; Thomas S. Bryant, U. S. Marshall for Eastern District Missouri; Joseph S. Kennedy, U. S. Marshall for Eastern District Louisiana, re-appointment; Thomas R. Dohoney, U. S. Marshall for District of Kentucky; R. H. Tompkins, U. S. Attorney for District of New Mexico; C. P. Clever, U. S. Marshall for District of New Mexico; D. A. Voorhes, U. S. Attorney for District of Indiana; and Thomas B. Calderon, U. S. Attorney for Middle District Tennessee.

Governor Packers Staff.

Gov. Packer has appointed the following gentlemen Aids-de-camp, each with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. This list embraces all that have been appointed, and no other appointments will be made except to fill vacancies:

Samuel L. Young, Berks county.
A. B. McAlmont, Allegheny county.
John H. Cowden, Schuylkill county.
Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson county.
Archibald M. Alister, Blair county.
J. Ross Thompson, Erie county.
James D. Dougherty, Dauphin county.
John Lawshe, Lycoming county.
James Jennings, Green county.
Henry J. Madill, Bradford county.
Andrew Ross, Dauphin county.
James W. Quigle, Philadelphia county.
Robert H. Humpill, do.
John Power, Perry county.
Alonso J. Wilcox, Erie county.
William Simpson, Clinton county.—*Harrisburg Herald.*

FIRE AT BOSTON.—April 3.—The storage house at Cambridge, of Little, Brown & Co., booksellers of Boston, was burnt this morning. The loss of the stereotypy plates was saved. Loss \$40,000 insured.

Chinese War and United States Commerce.

International commerce will be in all probability within a few years undergoing changes than it ever before has experienced. The canal of Suez will reduce the distance between the South of Asia, Europe, and America, to one-half or two-thirds, and England will soon have forced open the Celestial Empire. A free exchange of the surplus productions of 500,000,000 of people, and 250,000,000 of European Americans will take place. To secure the prospective advantages, we shall have with a keen eye the progress of the step in the right moment, and to end it is of the utmost importance. It should be adequately represented. The ever, is not the case. Our squandering poor figure, at least in point of national strength, and the capture of Canton, monishes us to reinforce it without delay. The battle fought, it will devote its national resources to treat separately with the East. Such is the true meaning of the English and fighting on their own behalf independent of the other, seeking what can, to hold it as a basis for future action. Though it is wise for future action, aloof from the struggle, it would be unwise to entrust the care of our nation when the day of settlements shall have come to diplomatic eloquence merely. We are convinced of Mr. Reed's energy and vigor, but the Chinese are not taking any nor are they a knowing people. They believe that there are, beyond the English, no maritime nations in the world worth minding; and it actually falls into the policy of France to give the first of all a few striking proofs of existence. Governor Yeh, in one of his intercepted by the British, confessed the never knew until lately that there were a nation as the French, and that he had little of the Americans. And when information he does possess of us, he is derived from the few men-of-war who may have observed from time to time waters of Canton. He estimates our position and strength by them and number of their guns, and will treat accordingly. Yet this man wields tremendous power and influence in the Empire, stands near the throne, and the imperial negotiations will most likely be carried through him as the representative of the people. Now, the easiest and cheapest way to get along with him would certainly show him first some of our guns, and then, after a few days, some of our munitions afterwards. It is all a very matter of the millennium when reason will settle differences between men and nations, and it arrives we must do the best we can, less we act in this matter sagaciously unless the Administration be properly trained in their efforts, we must expect France and England take the lead. The re-never was a subject of international policy more powerfully appealing to national honor. We compete with Russia and England for the prize, and must accomplish our task. Any neglect committed at this time would call to repair hereafter. Great stakes are at stake. Our trade with China has steadily increasing for years. It has doubled within the last decade. The United States imported from China, in 1857, the value of \$8,800,000. Exported to China domestic produce and manufactures for \$2,000,000. And foreign merchandise for \$13,700,000.

It is not to be supposed, however, that \$14,000,000 represent the entire exchange between China and the United States. It represents the direct trade only, which, as with the smallest portion only of the duties of China, consumed in the States. Many of the fabrics, such as fine cotton tissues, etc., and numerous materials entering into manufactures we receive from Europe, are of Chinese origin, and a great portion of the goods Europe sends to China are of American trade. The total value of the goods which foreign nations purchase from us at the lowest estimate, \$30,000,000, which sum foreign merchants and manufacturers make for commission, freight, conversion of raw material, etc., producing to some \$15,000,000. Under the existing conditions of our China trade the 000,000 are a clear loss to us. Not all our manufacturing interests suffer in consequence of their partial dependence upon foreign importers for Chinese goods. The main object of our impending relations with China, must be the promotion of our direct trade.

England has heretofore enjoyed a monopoly in China, which gave her an advantage over us and other competitors, since she paid for Chinese goods, and we they in gold and silver, disparity, it is the interest of all powers to remove. France, in fighting as at Chinese excessiveness, the which will present themselves in the coming diplomatic campaign promise to be infinitely complicated.

Everything great is not always but all good things are great.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 1st inst., by the W. Montgomery, Mr. ROBERT RUSSELL HANNAH JONES, all of this vicinity.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER INTENDING to move from Cambria county, will offer for sale at his residence in the Borough of Ebensburg on THURSDAY THE 10TH OF APRIL INST., all his household and furniture, consisting of Mahogany and Pine Bedsteads, Dining, and Parlor Tables, Breakfast, Dining, and Parlor Tables, rears, Bedsteads, wash Stands, Kitchens, both for wood and coal, Pots, Kettles, with many other articles unnecessary to state.—The sale will commence at 10 O'Clock.

A reasonable credit will be given, and tendence at the sale, when the terms will be made known.—Persons desirous of examining, or of purchasing articles previous to the sale, can do so at his residence.—**WILLIAM A. PORTER.**
Ebensburg April 7th, 1858.