



C. D. MURRAY, Editor. D. C. Zahn, Publisher & Proprietor

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21, 1860.

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PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS. ELIXATORS AT LARGE. George M. Keim, of Berks County. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia.

- DISTRICT ELECTORS. 1. Frederick A. Server, 13. Joseph Lauback, 2. Wm. C. Patterson, 14. Isaac Becklow, 3. Joseph Crockett, Jr., 15. Geo. D. Jackson, 4. John G. Brenner, 16. John A. Ahl, 5. G. W. Jacoby, 17. Joel B. Danner, 6. Charles Kelly, 18. Jesse R. Crawford, 7. Oliver P. James, 19. H. N. Lee, 8. David Schall, 20. Joshua B. Howell, 9. Joel L. Lightner, 21. N. P. Patterson, 10. S. S. Barber, 22. Samuel Marshall, 11. Thos. H. Walker, 23. William Book, 12. S. S. Winchester, 24. Byron D. Hamlin, 25. Gaylord Church.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY D. FOSTER, OF WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Opposition in Trouble.

The leaders of the Black Republican party are now busily engaged at Washington City, in endeavoring to arrange matters for the Chicago Convention. There can be no doubt that a majority of them are hostile to the nomination of Hon. Wm. H. Seward for the Presidency, but how to get rid of him without offending his numerous friends is the difficulty. They know that he is not available, and that with him as the standard bearer of the party a disastrous and overwhelming defeat would be certain. But he and his friends do not think so. They believe that he is the man for the crisis, and are determined to labor zealously to secure his nomination. Although he is a man of great abilities, his 'higher law' and 'irrepressible conflict' doctrines would render it impossible for him to receive the support of the Conservative portion of the Opposition Party at the ballot box and he would be defeated without any difficulty.

A strong effort will be made to nominate Hon. Edward C. Bates of Missouri; if he is not the man, it will not be the fault of the politicians of the party. They think that inasmuch as he is not so ultra in his views with regard to slavery as Mr. Seward, he would make the most available candidate of the two. But it is objected to him that he is a citizen of a Slave State, that he once owned slaves, that he is opposed to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, that he was an American and not a Republican in 1856, and voted for Mr. Fillmore for President. The true blue 'irrepressible conflict' Republicans wouldn't support him if nominated, with anything like enthusiasm or zeal. He is not ultra enough to please the mass of the Black Republicans of New England, New York, Ohio, Illinois &c. His conviction too with the Know Nothing Party, would injure him seriously in certain Western States where for eigners compose a considerable part of the Black Republican forces.

Simon Cameron of this State is a 'dead cock in the pit.' If the Harrisburg Convention had been unanimous in his favor, he might possibly have been nominated. But the most influential politicians in the State are hostile to him. In truth he is everywhere regarded as nothing more than a shrewd and demagogic and adroit political trickster. He is no Statesman, and therefore totally unfit to fill the highest office in the gift of the American people.

According to the Philadelphia Inquirer, an effort will be made to nominate Judge M'Lean, of the U. S. Supreme Bench. It is not at all likely, however, that any considerable number of delegates will feel disposed to vote for him. The friends of Mr. Seward seem determined to stand firm; he is anxious they should do so, and as he is the first choice of the 'rank and file of the party, the chances are that he will be nominated. But if so, he cannot and will not be elected.

The discussion which has grown out of the consideration of the claims of the various aspirants for the Presidency, by the Republican press of the country, proves conclusively that the party at present contains two distinct and hostile factions; the ultras and conservatives. The first desire the nomination of Mr. Seward, the second of Mr. Bates. There is also a strong faction hostile to Mr. Seward because he was not a Know Nothing in 1855, and favorable to Mr. Bates, because he was then the disciple of bigotry and intolerance. But as we have already said, notwithstanding all this, Mr. Seward is the strong man of the party, and the mass of the party is with him heart and soul. They believe with him, that the fugitive slave law should be repealed, they also believe with him, that there is an

irrepressible conflict between the slaveholding and non slaveholding States. They approve of his endorsement of the infamous doctrine of Helper's Book, that it is the duty of the people of the Northern States to abolish Slavery in the South, peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must. They desire to see the principles of their party fearlessly sustained.—The nomination of any such man as Mr. Bates would be received by them with loathing and contempt.

While the Democracy in every section of the Union are fast uniting for the approaching political contest, it will be seen by what we have said that the Opposition are dividing just as rapidly. One wing contends that Mr. Seward is too ultra in his views with regard to the Slavery question, the other that Mr. Bates is too conservative. Many are hostile to Mr. Seward because he is opposed to the principles of the Know Nothing Party, while a large number are opposed to Mr. Bates because he belongs to that proscription organization.

The Democracy will encounter no difficulty in triumphing over the Piebald Opposition next fall, if their Standard Bearer is a Statesman and a Democrat, and that he will be such, we entertain no doubt.

ORGANIZE. The opposition party of Pennsylvania are already actively engaged in organizing for the approaching campaign. The Democracy should imitate their example. It is not too soon now to commence the good work. An early and efficient organization will render victory certain. Without it we may be defeated.

As in 1856, Pennsylvania will be the battle ground in the great struggle next fall, and the result in October will unmistakably foreshadow the result in November. If Foster is elected the contest will in reality be over. It will be a victory as overwhelming and decisive as that of General Washington over the British at Yorktown. The opposition will at once give up the contest in despair. Under these circumstances, the Democracy of Pennsylvania feeling the weight of the responsibility resting on them should at once prepare for the proper discharge of the important and responsible duties which as American citizens is about to devolve on them.

The task of organizing for the campaign should not be confined entirely to those who are regarded as the active politicians of the party. Every Democrat should work in the neighborhood in which he resides. Democratic Clubs should be organized in every election district of the State, and documents defining and explaining the principles of the party should be extensively circulated as early a day as possible. Now is the time to produce an impression and convince honest and patriotic members of the opposition, that their party is a sectional, anti-Republican Disunion organization. It will be a difficult matter to do this during the excitement of the campaign. The course we have indicated would, we are certain, if rightly carried out, do more to render victory certain than Mass Meetings, Pole Raisings and Stump Speeches.

All the Democratic papers in the State have endorsed the nomination of Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER for Governor, in ably written editorial articles. The Democracy in every section of the State are delighted at the result. Never has a nomination in this State been received with so much enthusiasm and unanimity. Even the most ultra Black Republican papers acknowledge that the Democracy have nominated their strongest man, and that he will be hard to beat. His nomination secures a Democratic victory next October, which will render victory in the great contest in November certain. Pennsylvania will be right for Foster in October and right for the nominee of the Charleston Convention in November. She despises the harsh and discordant music of the disunionists, and is determined in 1860 as in 1856 to 'carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.'

The triennial election for County Superintendents of Common Schools, for the different counties of the State will be held on the first Monday of next May. Mordecai is a letter to us from Monkbarns, requests us to state that he is not a candidate. He says, I am too old, Mr. Editor to properly discharge the duties of the office, and besides you know I ain't much of a scholar. But I presume that would not be regarded as a serious objection. I hope the Superintendent will be a gentleman who will endeavor so to train the minds of the male portion of the rising generation of Cambria County, that they will all be worthy to be at least Presidents, members of Congress, Constables, Justices of the Peace, or Country editors, when a mantle of verdant sod envelopes the unmarked grave.

Of your devoted friend, MORDECAI.

Mr. Henry Ely's school will close on Friday the 30th inst., on which day there will be an examination and 'Exhibition' commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. The public are respectfully invited to attend. As Mr. Ely is an excellent teacher, and his pupils all well educated and intelligent, we feel justified in assuring our friends, that if they attend, they will pass a very pleasant day, and be both amused and instructed by the Dialogues, Recitations, Songs, &c., with which the rising generation of our town will enlighten the occasion.

We learn that James Morris, the School Master, who recently violated the person of a girl under ten years of age, one of his pupils, in the vicinity of Carrolltown, has been arrested in Erie City. Deputy Sheriff Zahn started for that place on Monday, and will probably return with the prisoner this afternoon. It is impossible to imagine punishment too severe for the crime of which he is charged.

Tobacco is now extensively cultivated in York County in this State.

The following communication was handed to us for publication yesterday. As its author is a reliable and working Democrat we cheerfully give it a place in our columns. It will be seen that he is of the opinion that it would be wise policy on the part of the Charleston Convention, to nominate General Henry D. Foster for President. The idea is a new one we think, or at least we never before heard it suggested. Certainly the Convention could not select an able Statesman or purer patriot. He would be a popular candidate, and with him as their standard bearer, the Democracy would march forward to certain victory. But of course Gen. Foster does not desire that his name should be used in connection with the Charleston nomination. He accepted the nomination for Governor when it was unanimously tendered him by the party, without any solicitation on his part, and having entered on the campaign, he is determined to fight it through. The author of the following is alone responsible for the suggestion it contains. We presume the delegation from this State will support Hon. J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, or if they do not they ought to. But if at any time during the session of the Convention, it should become necessary to bring forward a new man we believe it would be wise policy on the part of the Pennsylvania delegation to suggest the name of Gen. Foster. This is merely our opinion as an individual, formed without any previous consultation with any one, and we give it to the public as such.

For the Democrat and Sentinel. Mr. Editor.—The Democracy of the United States are a National Party, recognizing the principles, 'that we owe an allegiance to a whole country, not to a part of one.' We believe that, in the next contest for the Presidency, the perpetuity of the institutions of the country is involved. We see the North and the South arrayed against each other—one asking one definition of a platform and the other asking another. To be successful, we must come together. Now, let us take a survey of the field.

We take it for granted, that a 'Northern man with Southern principles' will secure the vote of the South. What your correspondent means by 'Southern principles' is the constitutional 'rights' of the South. The Southern States number 120 votes. It is admitted that California and Oregon will cast their votes for the Democratic candidate, leaving but TWENTY-SEVEN votes to make the President. Pennsylvania, the old Keystone, can furnish them. No President has ever been elected without the electoral vote of Pennsylvania. We must give it to the successful candidate next fall.

Who can carry Pennsylvania? We answer, 'THE MAN OF THE PEOPLE.' The expression, unexplained in the history of Pennsylvania politics, in favor of Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, points him out as the man. On him have the Democracy of Pennsylvania united, not only for Governor, but, if need be, for President. Let our Delegates to Charleston take this matter into consideration. Pennsylvania as a unit can effect something, and it is meet that this suggestion should come from the Mountain County.

The April number of Godey's Lady's Book has been received and we pronounce it the very best number that has yet been issued. This Magazine richly deserves a much larger circulation. Price \$3 a year.

Court adjourned on last Saturday after having during the second week disposed of a number of cases in the Common Pleas.—The case of Glass vs M'Mullin, attracted considerable attention. It was tried, and argued with much ability by the learned counsel on both sides. The jury found for Plaintiff \$1192.50.

The recent election in New Hampshire resulted in a Black Republican victory. Of course every body knew that would be the case.

Gen. Franklin Pierce, Ex President of the United States, was born in November 1804 and consequently is only fifty five years of age. We wouldn't feel at all surprised, if he should happen to be the nominee of the Charleston Convention for President. Pierce and Foster would be a strong team in little Cambria.

Lewis C. Levin once prominent as the leader of the Native American Party in this State died in Philadelphia on last Wednesday. We learn he had been partially insane for sometime. He was during his best days an eloquent speaker, and a ready and sarcastic writer.

The export of ice from Boston to Charleston during the month of February, was 116 tons. This we presume will assist materially in keeping politicians cool during the session of the National Convention.

There are now before the American People, about 40 candidates for the Presidency.

We listened, in common with all who were present, with much pleasure to the Lecture delivered in the Catholic Church of this place on last Sunday evening by Rev. Jerome Kearney, of Latrobe. He is truly an eloquent speaker, and his Lecture was remarkable for beauty of thought and eloquence of diction. The very excellent singing of the choir, added not a little to the interest of the occasion.

Accounts from Texas seem to show a very hostile state of feeling between the Mexicans and Americans on the border. Gov. Houston's special messenger to Washington reports that large numbers of evil disposed persons have gathered on the frontier, and that an outbreak seems inevitable. Should the Mexican treaty be rejected, and the internecine war in Mexico be, by that action on the part of the Senate, prolonged, then there is a strong probability of a border conflict between the Texans and Mexicans, which may result in a general war involving the whole country.

The Democracy of Pennsylvania.

The recent Democratic State Convention is an augury of the success of the Democracy of that State in the approaching campaign. The business of the Convention was to nominate a State ticket for the October election, and to select delegates to the Charleston Convention. Both these duties were harmoniously and wisely discharged and action of the Convention was such as to give increased strength and confidence to the Democracy of the State. The selection for Governor, although it finally fell upon a candidate who had not been prominently urged beforehand, is conceded to have been a fortunate one, calculated to unite the party and command great popular strength. Even the New York Tribune concedes that the choice of the name of Mr. Foster by the Convention is 'a strong nomination.'

The delegates to Charleston, like those from New York, are left uninstructed as to a Presidential candidate, and will go to the Convention entirely at liberty to exercise a wise and patriotic discretion in casting their votes for such name, as, at the time and under all the circumstances, seems likely to best harmonize the Democratic and national sentiment of the country, and to have the most certainty of success to the polls.

There is every reason to believe that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania will next fall, as in 1856, be cast for the Democratic nominee. Whatever dissensions may have existed in the internal politics of that State, she is not even in name, a Republican.

The Opposition there rallies under the cognomen of 'People's Party,' and when in the Presidential campaign the lines come to be distinctly drawn and the Republican standard is displayed, with the name of Seward emblazoned upon it, even the 'People's Party,' of Pennsylvania will wittingly and refuse to march to battle under such a leader or in defence of the principles which he will represent. Pennsylvania can never be induced to vote for Seward, or any candidate of a similar stripe.—The delegation to Chicago is pledged to Cameron, and neither he nor Forney (rival chiefs in the Opposition camp.) will be able or willing to transfer their strength to Seward.—The probabilities most decidedly are that Pennsylvania will cast her 27 electoral votes for the Charleston nominee.—Albany Argus.

Henry D. Foster.

No warmer heart ever beat in human breast—no more generous impulses ever actuated the conduct of man—no purer character ever adorned a life—than he possesses. His mental abilities, too, are of the first order. He combines an acute and powerful intellect with a large share of solid common sense. As a lawyer, he stands in the front rank among the first men of the western part of the State. He has represented his district for two successive terms in Congress, and he was a member of the Legislature at the sessions of 1856 and 1857. Those who heard his powerful arguments, and observed the readiness with which he seized upon the strong points of a question, stripped it of all obscuring sophistries, and elucidated and enforced the truth will not soon forget the impression he made. His mind is singularly quick, his language direct and pointed, and his mode of arriving at truth clear and overwhelming. In him the Convention has given us a candidate for whom we can work with the most hearty good will, and for whom we can confidently ask the votes of the United Pennsylvania Democracy, as well as those of thousands of conservative citizens who respect unobtrusive merit, who honor unostentatious talent, and who admire a truly upright and generous character.—Lelanow Advertiser.

The Execution at Charleston.

Charleston, Va., March 16.—The town was thronged with visitors to-day, anxious to witness the execution of Stephens and Hazlett. The sentence of the law was put into effect at noon. Both the condemned seemed resigned to their fate and exhibited great firmness and resignation. Stevens died very hard, but Hazlett expired without a struggle. The condemned declined all the proffered attentions from the ministry, and there were no religious ceremonies on the gallows or during their confinement. They were both spiritualists, and have a peculiar religion of their own, which enabled them to meet their fate with cheerfulness and resignation. Their bodies have been forwarded to the care of Marcus Spring, South Amboy, New Jersey, and will reach Baltimore in the early morning train.

A Wisconsin paper speaking of the chances of Hon. Simon Cameron for the Presidency, says 'Simon may be struck by lightning, but Simon will never be President.'

Dangerous as a Mad Dog.

A few weeks ago a chap who was peddling 'Helper's Impending Crisis' in Vermont was attacked by a bear and badly bitten. The bear soon after died—the pedlar is living yet.

The Army.

A detachment of United States troops will leave New York on the 18th inst., for Texas. The detachment will number about 450 men, and will be distributed between the different companies on their arrival in Texas. Enlisting for the United States army is going on pretty briskly in New York. Advises from Brownsville, Texas, state that Captain Tobin, with a company of rangers had encamped half way between Corpus Christi and Brownsville, awaiting reinforcements. Fifty men of the First Artillery had arrived at Brazo, and would at once proceed to Brownsville. The force at Brownsville was considered sufficient to repel any attacks that made on them. The general health of the troops at Camp Floyd and Fort Bridges was good.

Poisoned by Strychnine Whiskey.

Nicholas Spencer and his wife, both colored were poisoned in Stubeville, Ohio, last Saturday, by drinking strychnine whiskey—the husband dying within half an hour after taking the fatal dose, and the wife suffering so much at the time the letter was written to the Pittsburg Chronicle, that her death was momentarily expected. The parties, it seems, procured a bottle of whiskey at a tavern in town, which, it is said, was heavily charged with strychnine. Both partook of it, and both became alarmingly ill immediately afterwards, with what result we have stated.

CLIPPINGS.

—Thomas A Scott, late Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been appointed to the Vice Presidency of the Company. Enoch Lewis, late Superintendent of the Western Division, has received the appointment to the place made vacant by the promotion of Mr. Scott.

—It is now stated that Congress will adjourn, or practically do no business for an entire month, beginning about the 20th of April, and ending about the 20th of May.

—Corporal John Keefer, proprietor of the Logan House, Hollidaysburg, died on Friday morning last after a brief illness. Corp. K. served gallantly as a volunteer in the Mexican war, and was a man of warm feeling and generous impulses. His remains were interred with military honors.

—The Mormons now number one hundred and twenty thousand, including good, had indifferent. The number in Utah is put down at thirty eight thousand. Of these, four thousand six hundred and seventeen men have sixteen thousand five hundred wives.

—Andrew Jackson writes to the Governor of Tennessee to say that it was the dying request of his father, that his remains and those of his wife should be permitted to rest in peace at the Hermitage. Mr. Jackson, therefore, protests against the act of the Legislature for their removal.

The Pennsylvania Railroad.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad held an election in Philadelphia, for directors on Monday. The following gentlemen were chosen members of the board. J. Edgar Thompson, Washington Butcher, Wm. R. Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Thomas Mellon. John Hulme, G. D. Rosengarten, Wister Morris, G. W. Cass, Pittsburgh; W. H. Smith, Pittsburgh.

—Clark B. Cochrane, M. C., from N. Y., is again in the State Lunatic Asylum of New York.

—The number of convictions under the license law, last week, in Philadelphia, was sixty-nine, and the aggregate amount of fines \$4,962.

—The Chicago Times (Mr. Douglas's organ) of the morning after the election, has the following ruefully comic notice:

'Notice to Voters.—All persons who have claims against persons in this office for boots hats, caps, coats, and various other things in the way of wearing apparel, lost by us, and won by them; on the late election, are notified to apply on Monday next, in the forenoon, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. To prevent confusion, our friends will approach the office from Washington street, and return by Madison street.'

The Penobscot Mills.—The proprietors announce that this ill-fated establishment will be re-built at once, and will manufacture the same description of goods as heretofore. The proprietors should adopt a death's head and crossbones as a trade mark.

A Sharp Transaction.

An exchange paper states that a fellow in Venango county, profited in the following manner by the oil excitement now prevailing so extensively in the western and north-western part of this State. He bored a hole in his land, poured a barrel of oil in it, and then called his neighbors to see the large field. The result was that he sold his land for two thousand in cash, pocketed the money, oiled his boots, and 'slid.'

Crops in Texas.—The planting of corn and vegetables in Texas is rapidly progressing, and nearly finished. In the lower and western counties, corn is already up, in Middle and Eastern Texas, the ground has been in fine condition, and has been broken up more easily and deeply than usual.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Crockett, widow of Davy Crockett, member of Congress from Tennessee, and the hero of the Alamo, died on the 2d inst., of apoplexy, in the 74th year of her age. Mrs. Crockett had lived for several years in Johnson county, Texas, and a most estimable and amiable woman.

—A new effort is being made to place Joseph Smith, Jr., at the head of the Mormon church. A delegation of Mormons from Salt Lake was recently at Nauvoo, to that end.

—A suit involving the title to the whole city of San Francisco, is to be commenced in the Supreme Court at Washington on the first Monday in April next. The claim is made under a Mexican grant to a Catholic priest, and the case rests upon the question of the genuineness of the grant. There is a formidable array of eminent lawyers on the side of the claimants.

—The extent of the oyster business in Baltimore is given as follows, for the past year: Value of trade in packed oysters, \$3 500,000; value of oysters consumed in the city and vicinity, \$1,000,000.

A Concert.

The Lawrence (Mass.) Courier, hitherto a zealous Black Republican organ, has announced the heresies of an 'irrepressible conflict,' and comes out squarely for the National Democracy. It carefully reviews the damaging effects of sectional Republican agitation upon industrial interests, and recommends as the remedy the triumph of the Democratic party. The re-action seems to be working its way even in Massachusetts.

—The Governor has signed the registration of births, marriages and deaths; also the bill to incorporate the Delaware Market Company.

IMPORTANT FROM CHIHUAHUA.

A letter from San Antonio, published in the New Orleans papers, gives the following account of affairs at Chihuahua.

Presidio del Norte, Feb 2.—Chihuahua is now being overrun by a band of outlaws numbering some 500 men, headed by a Spaniard named Domingo Cajen, and officered by two of the most notorious thieves of the country. 'Pajaro Azul' and Esteban Serrato. These men are worse in their habits, deeds and desperate character than the band of Cortinas and his band. Cajen claims to be an arm of the conservative party, and admits deeds of horror under the holy name of religion. In several of the Pajaro Azul expeditions they passed, they robbed everything they could find and then violated the women.

Upon the near approach of the robbers to Parral, a mining town South of Chihuahua some 180 miles, the Mayor collected a force of 300 men, who marched out and Cajen at the Hacienda de Palmanteras, desperate engagement took place which resulted in the defeat of the Parral troops, a loss of over 100 men, one third the number. All of these men, however, fell not during the action, but were most barbarously murdered after having yielded themselves prisoners. The dead and wounded soldiers were immediately stripped of every article of clothing, and left to be buried and carried off by the surrounding neighbors. Cajen and his men have only, in addition to scalp their victims, to be more savage and brutal than the Indians, who claim not to be civilized.

After the first battle of Palmanteras, Cajen marched in and took possession of Parral without firing a shot, although at the time the battle a reserve had been left in Parral of some three hundred men, who, however, fled upon the receipt of the news of the defeat of the battle. These men, Cajen and his men are now in Parral, their numbers daily increasing by the discontents and thieves who are ever ready to join any expedition that promises pillage. The authorities of Chihuahua are making every preparation in their power to resist the entry of this desperate outlaw into the capital, but I dread the result. The city is entirely deserted, the shops all closed, and business entirely suspended; all the foreigners and Mexicans that remain have left the city—some to this point as far as El Paso, so as to be able to cross the river into Texas at a moment's warning. The merchants brought all their merchandise out here for which they could find no success. They were forced, however, to take some blood.

A Hard Nut for Simon.

Appended below, our readers, 'Dust and Reaps' will please find an extract from the New York Evening Post, most certainly the ablest Republican journal in this country, and the especial friend of Senator Seward, the Presidency. It appears in the issue of that paper Thursday evening last, on receipt of the minutes of the Reading Convention and the nomination of Gen. Foster.

But, for a Seward organ to give such a slap in the face of our old democratic hero Simon and his republican allies—that is, the Old Keystone is of any importance in the Presidential canvass—'it is highly unusual and not to be endured.'

The vote of Pennsylvania will be given to the party which next November shall stand as the strongest and best united and consolidated.

Steamboat Explosion.

The steamer Alfred Thomas, which exploded at Easton, Pa., on Tuesday, of last week, was on her trip, and the shores of the Delaware were lined with people to witness it.

At half past one o'clock the steamer started, and made her way up the river against the current, having on board about a hundred men. At the bridge she stopped, where a number got off, leaving about forty persons on board. The steamer then continued her trip up the river, and, on arriving at the falls a short distance above the bridge, she was moored for a short time. When all was ready to start again, the boiler exploded with a terrific crash, the pieces flying in every direction, and the boat becoming in an instant a complete wreck. Some of the passengers were thrown fifty feet into the air, others were blown off into the water and slightly injured, and others were dreadfully mangled. The sight upon the land was truly heart rending. The torn limbs of the poor sufferers, and the presence of those who were in search of friends supposed to be among the dead, formed a sight to make the stoutest hearted. The physicians of the borough hastened to the assistance of the sufferers and did all in their power to alleviate their sufferings.

The explosion is reported to have been caused by gross carelessness or ignorance in the construction of the boiler.

The Democracy.

Never before in the history of the party, says the Pittsburgh Post, has such a warm and enthusiastic approval of the proceedings of any convention, been manifested as the action of the Reading Convention has received all over the State. The nomination of Hon. Henry D. Foster, is everywhere hailed with cordial and enthusiastic approval. The burial of past differences and the restoration of unity and harmony among the Democracy of Pennsylvania has disheartened the opposition while in our ranks we have the most gratifying evidences of energy aroused and zeal renewed, for the people are alike enthusiastic and from the Democracy of other States, that of Pennsylvania is receiving the most cheerful congratulations and approval. These signs of the times are of the highest importance of success. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are resolved to win the victory; and they will win it.

High—the wind.